Published by the Authority of the Commissioners for
New South Wales.

NEW SOUTH WALES:

STATISTICS, HISTORY, AND RESOURCES.

Compiled by the Editor of "The Year-Book of Australia,"
FOR CIRCULATION BY THE
EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER FOR NEW SOUTH WALES
AT THE
WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION, CHICAGO, 1893.

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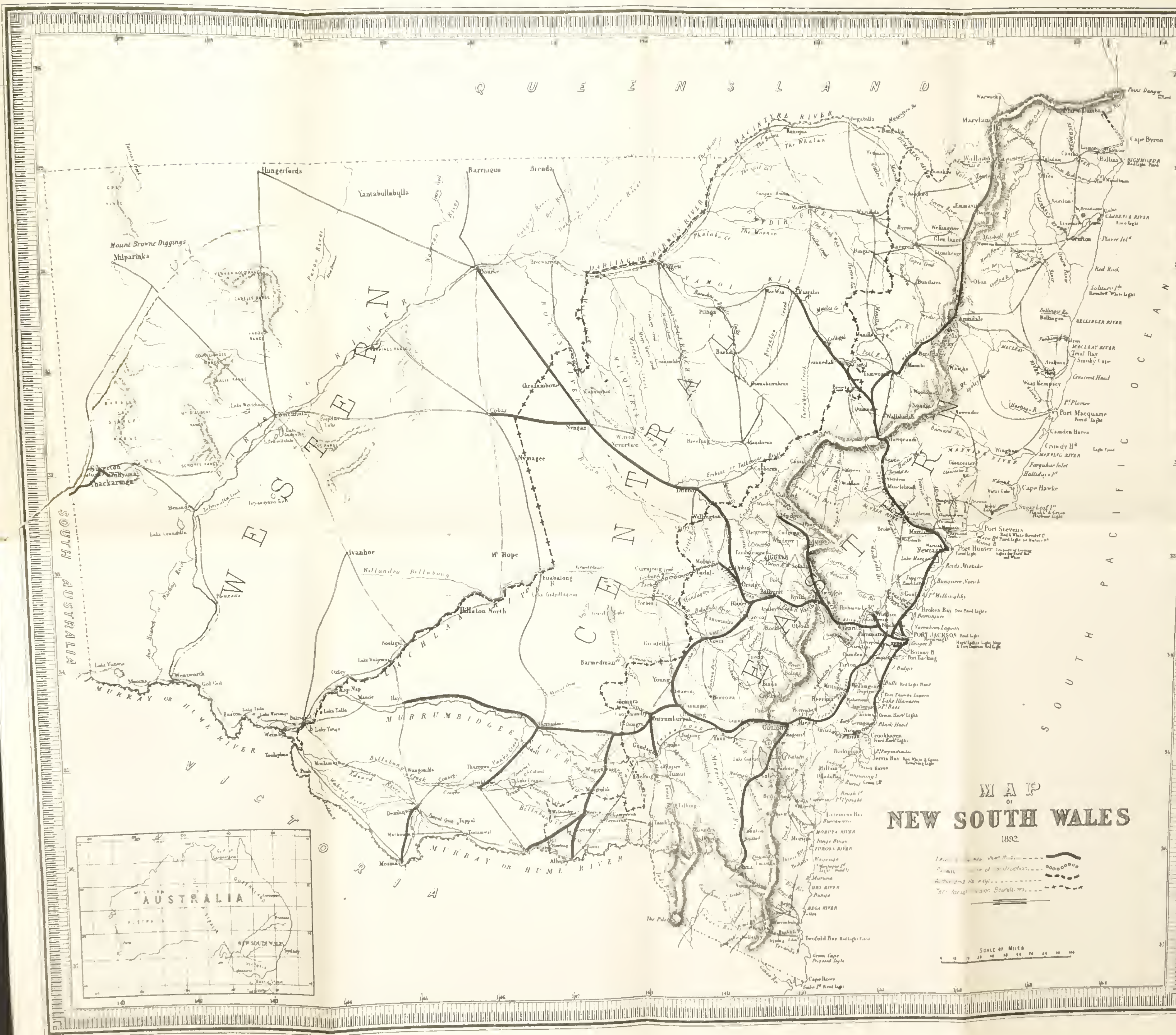

MAP OF NEW SOUTH WALES

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New South Wales Commission

FOR THE

World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago,

1893.

Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, and so forth—

To our Trusty and Well-beloved—

William McMillan, Esquire. a Member of the Legislative Assembly of Our Colony of New South Wales, President;

The Honorable Joseph Palmer Abbott, Speaker of the said Legislative Assembly; and

The Right Worshipful William Patrick Manning, a Justice of the Peace of Our said Colony, and the Mayor of the City of Sydney, in Our said Colony, Vice-Presidents.

William McMillan, Esquire, M.P., President;

The Honorable Joseph Palmer Abbott, M.P., Speaker of the Legislative Assembly; and

The Right Worshipful William Patrick Manning, J.P., the Mayor of Sydney, Vice-Presidents.

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The Honorable GEORGE THORNTON, M.L.C.

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JOHN YOUNG, Esquire, J.P.

GREETING:

WHEREAS an International Exhibition of Arts, Industries, Manufactures, and the Products of the Soil, Mine and Sea, styled the World's Columbian Exposition, is to be held in the City of Chicago, in the United States of America, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, for the purpose of celebrating the Four Hundredth Anniversary of the Discovery of America: And whereas it has been represented to Us that it is desirable that Commissioners should be appointed on behalf of Our Colony of New South Wales to collect, classify, arrange and provide for the safety and preservation of Exhibits; and to make all arrangements in Our said Colony for the effective representation of New South Wales at the said Exposition, giving special prominence to the Wools, Minerals, Timbers, and other natural products: Now know ye, that We, reposing especial trust and confidence in your knowledge, integrity, and ability, do by these presents authorize and appoint you to be such Commissioners accordingly, of whom any ten shall form a quorum, with full power to act in these premises: And We do hereby authorize and appoint you, the said WILLIAM MCMILLAN, to be President of this Commission; and the said JOSEPH PALMER ABBOTT and WILLIAM PATRICK MANNING to be Vice-Presidents of this Commission: And We do authorize you, the said President, Vice-Presidents, and Commissioners above described, to duly report your proceedings from time to time to Our Governor of Our said Colony of New South Wales, until the business of this Commission shall have been brought to a conclusion.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Colony of New South Wales to be hereunto affixed.

Witness Our Right Trusty and Right Well-beloved Cousin and Councillor VICTOR ALBERT GEORGE, EARL OF JERSEY, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Our Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Our said Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales aforesaid, this twenty-eighth day of September, in the Year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, in the fifty-fifth year of Our Reign.

JERSEY.

By His Excellency's Command,

HENRY PARKES.

Entered on Record by me, in REGISTER OF PATENTS, No. 14, page 192/3, this twenty-ninth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

For the Colonial Secretary and Registrar of Records.

CRITCHETT WALKER,
Principal Under Secretary.

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Hon. C. J. Roberts, C.M.G., M.L.C.
Bruce Smith, Esq., M.P.
Hon. Geo. Thornton, M.L.C.
James Torpy, Esq., M.P.
A. W. Meeks, Esq.
J. F. Burns, Esq., J.P.
W. C. Fischer, Esq.

XI.—Liberal Arts, Education, and Ethonolgy:

J. C. Cox, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.E., *Chairman.*

J. F. Burns, Esq., J.P.
J. H. Carruthers, Esq., M.P.
Hon. R. Burdett Smith, C.M.G., M.L.C.
J. Garrard, Esq., M.P.
L. H. Hyman, Esq., J.P.
D. Manson, Esq.
A. Martin, Esq.
E. W. O'Sullivan, Esq., M.P.
Hon. Alex. Brown, M.L.C.
Hon. C. A. Goodchap, M.L.C.
Bruce Smith, Esq., M.P.
J. D. FitzGerald, Esq., M.P.
J. H. Storey, Esq., J.P.
Hon. W. H. Suttor, M.L.C.
F. E. Winchcombe, Esq.
F. A. Franklin, M. Inst. C.E.
S. Keightley, Esq., J.P.
W. Henderson, Esq.
W. H. Vivian, Esq., J.P.
Professor Threlfall.

ALEXANDER CUMMING, Esq., *Secretary.*

73 Phillip-street, Sydney.

The Executive Commissioner.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, and so forth—

To Our Trusty and Well-beloved—

The Honorable ARTHUR RENWICK, "Abbotsford," Five Dock, near Sydney, in Our Colony of New South Wales, M.D., F.R.C.S. Edin., and a Member of the Legislative Council of Our said Colony.

GREETING:

WHEREAS, by an Instrument under the Great Seal of Our said Colony of New South Wales, bearing date the twenty-eighth day of September last, We did appoint certain Commissioners for Our said Colony, in connection with the World's Columbian Exposition, to be held in the City of Chicago, in the United States of America, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, to which Exposition divers of Our subjects in Our said Colony of New South Wales propose to transmit various articles, the produce or manufacture thereof: And, whereas it hath happened to Us to be expedient to appoint an Executive Commissioner, to act on behalf of Our said Colony of New South Wales, in all things connected with the said Exhibition, in conjunction with the said Commissioners, or such other Commissioners as may hereafter be appointed: Now therefore know you, that We, of Our especial grace, have thought fit to appoint, and do hereby appoint you to be Our Executive Commissioner for Our said Colony of New South Wales, at the World's Columbian Exposition, to be held in the City of Chicago, in 1893, with full power to arrange for the fitting up and preparing the New South Wales Court at the said Exposition; and to receive and superintend and direct the unpacking and placing of all properties and articles whatsoever, which Our Commission, sitting in Sydney, may send and transmit as Exhibits from the said Colony of New South Wales. We further enjoin you in all your proceedings, wherever it may be necessary for the public interest, to act in communication and harmony with Our Commission aforesaid. And further, that you use your utmost diligence and care in all matters connected with the arrangement and display therein of all such articles, and their subsequent disposal in Chicago, or their re-transmission to New South Wales, as circumstances may require.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Colony of New South Wales to be hereunto affixed.

(L.S.)

Witness Our Right Trusty and Right Well-beloved Cousin and Councillor, VICTOR ALBERT GEORGE, EARL OF JERSEY, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Our Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Our said Colony of New South Wales and its dependencies, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales aforesaid, this sixteenth day of October, in the fifty-fifth year of Our reign, and in the Year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

JERSEY.

By His Excellency's Command,

HENRY PARKES.

The Honorable Arthur Renwick, M.D., F.R.C.S. Edin., M.L.C.,

After an education, received at one of the best private schools, entered the University of Sydney in the year 1854, and in his second year distinguished himself by taking first class honours in mathematics, chemistry, and experimental physics. In 1857, having completed the usual three years curriculum, during which he displayed social, moral, and intellectual qualities indicating for their possessor a high position in the future, he graduated as Bachelor of Arts. He then directed his attention to the study of medicine and surgery, and, as Sydney did not then possess her present means of educating her sons for the profession, he proceeded to Great Britain and entered the Edinburgh University, thus carrying, as he expressed it, "the flag of the Sydney University into the medical schools of the old country." He pursued his studies with that singleness of purpose and devotion to the matter in hand, which are his predominant characteristics, and finished his medical education by becoming a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, and Doctor of Medicine of the Edinburgh University (1861). His career throughout was highly distinguished, and first class honors were obtained by him in the majority of the medical classes.

Returning to Sydney (N.S.W.) he entered upon the practice of his profession, and shortly afterwards attracted the attention of the whole community by the able and scientific opinions he gave in a celebrated criminal case which largely contributed to the apprehension of the culprit.

A branch of the British Medical Association was about this time established in New South Wales, and Dr. Renwick was elected its first president.

His intense love of his Alma Mater has been always evidenced in a practical manner. In 1887 he gave the sum of £1,000 to found a scholarship for natural science including comparative anatomy. Since the formation of a local school of medicine, in which he took a prominent part, the scholarship has been awarded for proficiency in the first professional examination. From 1883 to 1886 he offered an annual gold medal for excellence in practical and theoretical anatomy. He was elected to the University Senate in 1882, and seven years later was advanced to the distinguished position of Vice-Chancellor, an office to which he has recently been re-elected.

In 1880–81 he held the post of Executive Commissioner for New South Wales at the Melbourne International Exhibition; in 1883 was Vice-President for the same colony for the Amsterdam Exhibition; and later still became President of the New South Wales Commission at the Adelaide Exhibition, upon the resignation of that post by the Chief Justice, Sir Frederick Darley; also, since 1873 he has been a member of the Medical Board of New South Wales.

In 1880 Dr. Renwick was elected a member of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, and, in the following year accepted office as Secretary for Mines, under the leadership of Sir Henry Parkes. In a subsequent Parliament, Sir P. A. Jennings, Premier, he held the portfolio of Minister for Public Instruction. In 1887 a dissolution took place, and subsequently Dr. Renwick was raised to a seat in the Legislative Council.

Dr. Renwick throughout his career has manifested great interest in philanthropic movements and social reforms. He has been closely associated as President or otherwise with the Sydney Hospital, the Sydney Benevolent Society, the Children's State Relief Department, and the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind Institution. Indeed there is scarcely any charitable institution of note in Sydney with which his name is not linked. His years of labor in the interests of the colony have been acknowledged by all classes of the community, and his selection for the high position of Executive Commissioner was endorsed by his fellow citizens presenting to him an illuminated address together with a bust of himself, and in addition giving to him, prior to his departure, a magnificent banquet at the Town Hall, presided over by the Right Worshipful the Mayor, who voiced the sentiment of all Australia when he said, "He goes to Chicago not only as our Ambassador but as a typical Australian gentleman."

"New South Wales,"

A

Cantata by Henry Kendall.

PART I.

Chorus—

Songs of morning with your breath
Sing the darkness now to death—
Radiant river, beaming bay,
Fair as Summer shine to-day—
Flying torrent, falling slope,
Wear the face as bright as Hope—
Wind and woodland, hill and sea,
Lift your voices—sing for glee!
Greet the guests your fame has won—
Put your brightest garments on.

Recitative and Chorus—

Lo, they come—the lords unknown,
Sons of Peace, from every zone!
See above our waves unfurled
All the flags of all the world!
North and South and West and East,
Gather in to grace our Feast,
Shining nations! let them see
How like England we can be.
Mighty nations! let them view
Sons of generous sires in you.

Solo, Tenor—

By the days that sound afar,
Sound, and shine like star by star;
By the grand old years aflame
With the fires of England's fame—
Heirs of those who fought for right
When the world's wronged face was white—
Meet these guests your fortune sends,
As your fathers met their friends;
Let the beauty of your race
Glow like morning in your face.

PART II.

Solo, Bass—

Where now a radiant city stands
The dark oak used to wave,
The elfin harp of lonely lands
Above the wild man's grave,
Through windless woods, one clear, sweet stream,
(Sing soft and very low)
Stole like the river of a dream
A hundred years ago.

Solo, Alto—

Upon the hills that blaze to-day
With splendid dome and spire,
The naked hunter tracked his prey,
And slumbered by his fire.
Within the sound of shipless seas
The wild rose used to blow
About the feet of royal trees,
A hundred years ago.

Solo, Soprano—

Ah ! haply on some mossy slope,
Against the shining springs,
In those old days the angel Hope
Sat down with folded wings ;
Perhaps she touched in dreams sublime,
In glory and in glow,
The skirts of this resplendent time
A hundred years ago.

PART III.

Children—

A gracious morning on the hills of wet,
And wind, and mist, her glittering feet has set ;
The life and heat of light have chased away
Australia's dark mysterious yesterday.
A great, glad glory now flows down and shines
On gold green lands where waved funereal pines.

Solo, Soprano—

And hence a fair dream goes before our gaze,
And lifts the skirts of the hereafter days ;
And sees afar, as dreams alone can see,
The splendid marvel of the years to be.

PART IV.

Basses and Chorus—

Father. All Bountiful, humbly we bend to Thee ;
Heads are uncovered in sight of Thy face.
Here, in the flow of the Psalms that ascend to Thee,
Teach us to live for the light of Thy grace.
Here, in the pause of the anthems of Praise to Thee,
Master and Maker—pre-eminent friend—
Teach us to look to Thee—give all our days to Thee,
Now and for evermore, world without end !

"Australasia,"

BY

WILLIAM CHARLES WENTWORTH.

Land of my birth! tho' now alas! no more
Musing I wander on thy sea-girt shore,
Or climb with eager haste thy barrier cliff
To catch a glimmer of the distant skiff
That ever and anon breaks into light,
And then again eludes the aching sight,
Till, nearer seen, she bends her foaming way
Majestic onward to yon placid bay,
Where Sydney's infant turrets proudly rise,
The new-born glory of the southern skies;
Dear Australasia, can I e'er forget
Thee, Mother Earth? Ah, no, my heart e'en yet
With filial fondness loves to call to view
Scenes which, though oft remembered, still are new,
Scenes where my playful childhood's thoughtless years
Flew swift away, despite of childhood's tears;
Where later, too, in manhood's op'ning bloom,
The tangled brake, th' eternal forest's gloom,
The wonted brook, where with some truant mate
I loved to plunge, or ply the treach'rous bait;
The spacious harbor with its hundred coves,
And fairy islets—seats of savage loves,
Again beheld—restampt with deeper dye
The fading image of my infancy;
And shall I now, by Cam's old classic stream,
Forbear to sing, and thou propos'd the theme?
Thy native bard, though on a foreign strand,
Shall I be mute, and see a stranger's hand
Attune the lyre, and, prescient of thy fame,
Foretell the glories that shall grace thy name?
Forbid it, all ye Nine! 'Twere shame to thee,
My Austral parent; greater shame to me.

Proud Queen of Isles! Thou sittest vast, alone,
A host of vassals bending round thy throne;
Like some fair swan that skims the silver tide,
Her silken cygnets strew'd on every side,
So floatest thou, thy Polynesian brood
Dispers'd around thee on thy Ocean flood,
While ev'ry surge that doth thy bosom lave,
Salutes thee "Empress of the Southern Wave."

Say, Muse, when first of Europe's roving train
Burst on De Quiros' sight this island main,
What golden visions rose to fancy's view,
The towns he plunder'd, and the hosts he slew;
How on all sides the argent tripods shone,
And temples richer than Peruvia's sun;
Till av'rice glowed, while busy thoughts unfurl'd
The imag'd treasures of the new-found world;
'Twas then triumphant Hope thy power confess'd,
Hush'd the rude tongue and calmed the mourning breast;
Till still'd sedition's buzz, each contrite soul

With awe and gladness hail'd a chief's control,
And ev'ry peril, ev'ry hardship past,
Seem'd to have found full recompense at last.
Say, too, what terror fix'd the natives' eye,
When first they saw, emerging from the sky,
That stranger bark in sullen silence sweep,
A wrathful spirit o'er the troubled deep,
Treading with giant stride the subject wave,
The wind his herald, and the tide his slave;
While onward stalking in terrific state
He loom'd portentful of impending fate.
Yet vain the dream of those, the dread of these—
For lo! at length arrived with fav'ring breeze,
De Quiros' self directs the straining oar,
And leaps the foremost on the untrod shore—
Follows his band; but dark on ev'ry side
Repulsive forests frown with paths untried;
While from the hidden foe the frequent spear
Sweeps through their ranks, and wakes unwonted fear;
Till struck with awe they cease the hopeless chase,
And to the ship their sullen course retrace.
Ye primal tribes, lords of this old domain,
Swift-footed hunters of the pathless plain,
Unshackled wanderers, enthusiasts free,
Pure native sons of savage liberty,
Who hold all things in common—earth, sea, air—
Or only occupy the nightly lair
Whereon each sleeps; who own no chieftain's pow'r
Save his, that's mightiest at the passing hour;
Say—whence your ancient lineage, what your name,
And from what shores your rough forefathers came?
Untutor'd children, fresh from Nature's mould,
No songs have ye to trace the times of old;
No hidden themes like these employ your care,
For you enough the knowledge that ye are.
Let learning's sons who would this secret scan,
Unlock its mystic casket if they can;
To your unletter'd tastes are sweeter far
The dance of battle and the song of war.
'Mid hostile ranks the deadly spear to throw,
Or see the foeman stagg'ring 'neath your blow—
To, you, ye sable hunters, sweeter, too,
To spy the track of bounding kangaroo,
Or long-necked emu—quick with eager gaze
His path you follow thro' the tangled maze,
O'er boundless wilds your panting game pursue,
And come, like trusty hounds, at last in view;
Then creeping round her, soon the forest's pride
Is hemmed with bristly spears that pierce her side;
And now, the labors of the chase being o'er,
And Nature's keen suggestions heard no more,
In uncouth numbers, seated in a ring,
Your ancient fathers' warlike feasts ye sing,
Or striking each his shield, with clattering lance,
The early night exhaust in Pyrric dance.

Such, mountain sons of freedom, your delight,
Such your rude sport by day, your mirth by night,
Nor would you these few savage joys forego,
For all the comforts all the arts bestow.
What, if at times the barren chase deny
The scanty fare your niggard wilds supply?
What, if to-day ye miss your sylvan feast?
To-morrow's meal shall then derive a zest
Unknown to those who live in slothful ease—
Child of the heath, the mountain, and the breeze.
What, if the wint'ry blast and pelting rain
Howl through the woods and inundate the plain?
To some near cave ye fly, which, jutting o'er,
Wards from your naked limbs the drenching show'r;
While kindly fagots soon with crackling sound
Dispel the gloom and scatter warmth around,
And nestling close, each to his sable love,
Ye sleep, regardless of the storm above.
Had'st thou, old cynic, seen this unclad crew,
Stretch their bare bodies in the nightly dew,
Like hairy Satyrs, 'midst their Sylvan seats,
Endure both winter's frosts and summer's heats;
Thy cloak and tub away thou would'st have cast,
And tried, like them, to brave the piercing blast.

Illustrious Cook! Columbus of our shore,
To whom was left this unknown world t' explore!
Its untraced bounds on faithful chart to mark,
And leave a light where all before was dark;
And thou the foremost in fair learning's ranks,
Patron of every art, departed Banks!
Who, wealth disdaining and inglorious ease,
The rocks and quicksands dar'd of unknown seas;
Immortal pair! when in yon spacious bay
Ye moor'd awhile its wonders to survey,
How little thought ye, that the name from you
Its graceful shrubs and beauteous wild flowers drew
Would serve, in after times, with lasting brand
To stamp the soil and designate the land,
And to ungenial climes reluctant scare
Full many a hive that else had settled there.

Ah why, Britannia's pride, Britannia's boast,
Searcher of ev'ry sea and ev'ry coast,
Lamented Cook! thou bravest, gentlest heart
Why didst thou fall beneath a savage dart?
Why were thy mangled reliques doomed to grace
The midnight orgies of a barb'rous race?
Why could'st thou not, thy weary wanderings past,
At home in honor'd ease recline at last,
And like the happier partner of thy way,
In cloudless glory close life's setting day?

And thou, fam'd Gallic captain, La Perouse!
When from this bay thou led'st thy fated crews,
Did thy twin vessels sink beneath the shock
Of furious hurricane, or hidden rock?
Fell ye, o'erpowered on some barbarian strand,
As fell before De Langle's butcher'd band?
Linger'd the remnants of thy shipwreck'd host
On some parch'd coral isle, some torrid coast,
Where no green tree, no cooling brook is seen,
Nought living is, or e'er before has been,
Save some lone mew, blown from the rocky nest,
Had lit, perchance, her homeward wing to rest;
Till gnawed by want, with joy a comrade dead
They saw, and rav'nous on his body fed,

And soon, his bones pick'd bare, with famished eye
Each glar'd around, then drew who first should die;
Till of thy ghastly band the most unblest
Surviv'd—sad sepulchre of all the rest;
And now his last meal gorg'd, with frenzy fir'd,
And raging thirst, the last lorn wretch expired!
Whate'er thy fate, thou saw'st the floating arks
That peopled this new world, the teeming barks
That ardent Phillip led to this far shore,
And seeing them, alas! wert seen no more.
Ah! could'st thou now behold what man has done,
Tho' sev'n revolving lustres scarce have run,
How would'st thou joy to see the savage earth
The smiling parent of so fair a birth!
Lo! thickly planted o'er the glassy bay
Where Sydney loves her beauties to survey,
And ev'ry morn, delight'd sees the gleam
Of some fresh pennant dancing in her stream,
A masty forest, stranger vessels moor,
Charg'd with the fruits of every foreign shore;
While, landward—the throng'd quay, the creaking crane,
The noisy workmen, and the loaded wain,
The lengthen'd street, wide square, and column'd front
Of stately mansions, and the gushing font,
The solemn church, the busy market throng,
And idle loungers sauntering slow among—
The lofty windmills that with outspread sail
Thick line the hills, and court the rising gale,
Show that the mournful genius of the plain
Driv'n from his primal solitary reign,
Has backward fled, and fixed his drowsy throne
In untrod wilds, to muse and brood alone.
And thou, fair Port! whose triad sister coves
Peninsulate these walls; whose ancient groves
High tow'ring southward rear their giant form
And break the fury of the polar storm;
Fairest of Ocean's daughters! who dost bend
Thy mournful steps to seek thy absent friend,
Whence she—coy wild rose—on her virgin couch
Fled loath from Parramatta's am'rous touch!
Skirting thy wat'ry path, lo! frequent stand
The cheerful villas midst their well-cropp'd land;
Here lowing kine, their bounding coursers graze,
Here waves the corn, and there the woody maze;
Here the tall peach puts forth its pinky bloom,
And there the orange scatters its perfume,
While, as the merry boatmen row along,
The woods are quicken'd with their lusty song—
Nor here alone hath labor's victor band
Subdued the glebe, and fertiliz'd the land;
For lo! from where at rocky Portland's Head,
Reluctant Hawkesbury quits his sluggard bed,
Merging in the ocean—to young Windsor's tow'rs,
And Richmond's high green hills, and native bow'rs—
Thence far along Nepean's pebbled way,
To those rich pastures where the wild herd stray—
The crowded farmhouse lines the winding stream
On either side, and many a plodding team
With shining ploughshares turns the neighb'ring soil,
Which crowns with double crop the lab'rer's toil.

Hail, mighty ridge! that from thy azure brow
Survey'st these fertile plains that stretch below,
And look'st with careless unobservant eye,
As round thy waist the forked lightnings ply,
And the loud thunders spring with hoarse rebound
From peak to peak, and fill the welkin round
With deaf'ning voice, till with their boist'rous play
Fatigued in mutt'ring peals they stalk away;
Parent of this deep stream, this awful flood,
That at thy feet its tributary mud,

Like the fam'd Indian, or Egyptian tide,
Doth pay, but direful scatters woe beside;
Vast Austral! Giant of these rugged steeps,
Within whose secret cells rich glitt'ring heaps
Thick piled are doom'd to sleep, till some one spy
The bidden key that opes thy treasury;
How mute, how desolate thy stunted woods,
How dread thy chasms, where many an eagle broods,
How dark thy caves, how lone thy torrents' roar,
As down thy cliffs precipitous they pour,
Broke on our hearts, when first with venturous tread,
We dar'd to rouse thee from thy mountain bed!
Till, gain'd with toilsome step thy rocky heath,
We spied the cheering smokes ascend beneath,
And, as a meteor shoots athwart the night,
The boundless champaign bursts upon our sight,
Till, nearer seen, the beauteous landscape grew,
Opening like Canaan on rapt Israel's view.

Ye tranquil scenes! too long to man unknown,
Your hills remained uncropp'd, your dales unsown;
Yet lo! at last upon your distant stream,
Increasing Bathurst's straggling honors beam,
While thick o'erspreading the fresh-cultur'd glade
The ripen'd harvest bends its heavy blade,
And flocks and herds, in thousands strewed around,
Awake the woodlands with their joyous sound.
Soon, Australasia, may thy inmost plains,
A new Arcadia, teem with simple swain;
Soon a Lycoris' scorn again inspire
A Gallus' song, to moan his hopeless fire,
And, while he murmurs forth his plaintive tale,
The list'ning breezes waft it down the dale.

What, though no am'rous shepherd midst thy dells
E'er charmed responsive Echo from her cells;
What, though no liquid flute, nor shriller reed
E'er shot their wild notes o'er thy silent mead;
Thy blue-eyed daughters, with their flaxen hair
And taper ankle, do they bloom less fair
Than those of Europe; do thy primal groves
Ne'er warble forth their feather'd inmates love
Or, say, doth Ceres' or Pomona's reign
With scantier gifts repay thy lab'ring train?
Ah! no, 'tis slavery's badge, the felon's shame
That stills thy voice, and clouds thy op'ning fame;
'Tis this that makes thy sorrowing Judah weep,
Restrains her song, and hangs her harp to sleep.

Land of my hope! soon may this early blot,
Amid thy growing honors be forgot;
Soon may a freeman's soul, and freeman's blade,
Nerve ev'ry arm, and gleam thro' ev'ry glade—
No more the outcast convict's clanking chain
Deform thy wilds, and stigmatize thy plains—
And tho' the fathers—these—of thy new race,
From whom each glorious feat, each deathless grace,
Must yet proceed—by whom each radiant gem
Be won—to deck thy future diadem—
Did not of old th' Imperial Eagle rise,
Unfurl his pinions, and astound the skies?
Hatch'd in an eyrie fouler far than thine,
Did he not dart from Tiber to the Rhine?
From Dacia's forests to far Calpe's height,
Fear'd not each cow'ring brood his circling flight?
From Libya's sands to quiver'd Parthia's shore
Mark'd not the scatter'd fowl his victor soar?
From swift Euphrates to bleak Thule's rock,

Did not opposing myriads feel the shock
Of his dread talons, and glad tribute pay,
To 'scape the havoc of his murd'rous sway?
Yet ne'er my country, roll thy battle-car
With deadly axle thro' the ranks of war;
Of foreign rule ne'er may the ceaseless thirst
Pollute thy sons, and render thee accurst
Amid the nations; ne'r may crouch before
Invading legions sallying from thy shore,
A distant people, that shall not on thee
Have first disgorg'd his hostile chivalry.
In other climes, Bellona's temples shine,
Ceres', Pomona's, Bacchus', Pan's, be thine,
And chaste Minerva's; from thy peaceful plains
May glory's star ne'er charm thy restless swains;
Ne'er may the hope of plunder lure to roam
One Australasian from his happy home;
But rustic arts their tranquil hours employ—
Arts crown'd with plenty, and replete with joy:
Be theirs the task to lay with lusty blow
The ancient giants of the forest low,
With frequent fires the cumber'd plains to clear,
To tame the steed and yoke the stubborn steer.
With cautious plough to ripe the virgin earth,
And watch her first-born harvest from its birth,
Till, tinged with summer suns the golden glade
Delight the hind and claim the reaper's blade—
Theirs too the task, with skilful hand to rear
The varied fruits that gild the ripen'd year;
Whether the melting peach or juicy pear,
Or golden orange, most engage their care—

Theirs too round stakes or trellised bower's to twine
The pliant tendrills of the shooting vine;
And, when beneath their blushing burdens grow
The yielding stems—the generous juice to stow
In copious jar. which drain'd on festive day
May warm each heart, and chase its glooms away—
Theirs too on flow'ry mead or thymy steep
To tend with watchful dog the timid sheep;
And, as their fleecy charge are lying round,
To wake the woodlands with their pipe's soft sound,
While the charm'd Fauns and Dryads skulking near,
Leave their lone haunts, and list with raptur'd ear.

Such be the labors of thy peaceful swains,
Thus may they till, and thus enrich thy plains;
Thus the full flow of population's tide
Its swelling waters pour on every side—
As, on the topmast boughs of some old wood,
When outcast rooks first hatch their infant brood,
The tufted nests. as birds each vernal year,
In growing groups, and thicker ranks appear,
Till soon the spacious grove, with clam'rous strife,
Resounds throughout, and teems with callow life—
So, Australasia, may thy exil'd band
Spread their young myriads o'er thy lonely land,
Till village spires, and crowded cities rise
In thick succession to the trav'llers' eyes,
And the grim wolf, chas'd from his secret hold,
No more with hungry howl alarm the fold.
Nor be the rustic arts alone thy pride—
The ambient ocean half thy care divide:
Whether thy roving sons on tropic seas
Spread ev'ry sail to woo the sportive breeze—
Or with bare poles and dauntless bosoms brave
The icy horrors of the Antarctic wave;
Till fruitful commerce in thy lap shall pour
The gifts of ev'ry sea and ev'ry shore.

And thou, fair Science: pure ethereal light,
Beam on her hills, and chase her mental night;
Direct her sons to seek the perfect day,
Where Bacon traced, and Newton led the way;
Till bright Philosophy's full orb arise,
To gild her noon, and cheer her evening skies.
But, 'mid the future treasure of their lore,
Still foremost rank the Greek and Latin ore;
Still in the classic search the midnight oil
Be spent, nor deemed that pleasing labor toil.
Till to their sight reveal'd all glorious shine
The hidden riches of this ancient mine:
Whether they follow with admiring view
The fam'd retreat of Xenophon's bold few;
Or in Calypso's Isle. or Ida's grove,
And by Scamander's boiling eddies rove;
Or see the pilferer of the Empyrean fire
Chain'd to his rock, endure the Thunderer's ire:
Or hear the caverns of the Lemnian shore
Ring with the raving hero's anguish'd roar;
Or on Trozene's sands see Phædra's hate
Drawn on Hippolytus a guiltless fate!
Or with the glory of th' Augustan reign,
Enraptur'd drink the sweets of Maro's strain!
Or borne along by Tully's whelming flood
Feel all his anger kindling in their blood,
When to wide infamy and deathless shame,
He dooms the plund'rers, or the traitor's name.

Celestial poesy! whose genial sway
Earth's furthest habitable shores obey;
Whose inspirations shed their sacred light,
Far as the regions of the Arctic night,
And to the Laplander his Boreal gleam
Endear not less than Phœbus' brighter beam—
Descend thou also on my native land,
And on some mountain summit take thy stand;
Thence issuing soon a purer font be seen
That charmed Castalia or fam'd Hippocrene;
And there a richer, nobler fame arise,
Than on Parnassus meet the adoring eyes.
And tho', bright Goddess, on the far blue hills,
That pour their thousand swift pellucid rills,
Where Waragamba's rage has rent in twain
Opposing mountains, thundering to the plain,
No child of song has yet invoked thy aid,
'Neath their primeval solitary shade—
Still, gracious Pow'r, some kindling soul inspire
To wake to life my country's unknown lyre,
That from creation's date has slumb'ring lain,
Or only breathed some savage uncouth strain—
And grant that yet an Austral Milton's song
Pactolus-like, flow deep and rich along—
An Austral Shakespeare rise, whose living page
To Nature true may charm in ev'ry age -
And that an Austral Pindar daring soar,
Where not the Theban Eagle reach'd before.

And, oh, Britannia! should'st thou cease to ride
Despotic Empress of old Ocean's tide—
Should thy tam'd lion—spent his former might—
No longer roar, the terror of the fight—
Should e'er arrive that dark, disastrous hour,
When bow'd by luxury, thou yield'st to power:
When thou, no longer freest of the free,
To some proud victor bend'st the vanquished knee—.
May all thy glories in another sphere
Relume, and shine more brightly still than here:
May this—thy last-born infant—then arise,
To glad thy heart, and greet thy parent eyes;
An Australasia float, with flag unfurl'd,
A new Britannia in another world!

Successive Governors, Ministries, Parliaments, &c.

Successive Governors.

FROM	TO	NAME.
Jan. 26, 1788	Dec. 10, 1792	PHILLIP, R.N., Captain Arthur, Governor.
Dec. 11, 1792	Dec. 12, 1794	GROSE, Major F., Lieutenant-Governor.
Dec. 13, 1794	Sep. 1, 1795	PATERSON, Captain, Lieutenant-Governor.
Sep. 7, 1795	Sep. 27, 1800	HUNTER, R.N., Captain John, Governor.
Sep. 28, 1800	Aug. 12, 1806	KING, R.N., Captain Philip Gidley, Governor.
Aug. 13, 1806	Jan. 26, 1808	BLIGH, R.N., Captain William, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief.
Jan. 26, 1808	Dec. 28, 1809	JOHNSTONE, Lieutenant-Colonel G. FOVEAUX, Lieutenant-Colonel PATERSON, Colonel Wm. Administrators of the Government during the suspension of Governor Bligh.
Jan. 1, 1810	Dec. 1, 1821	MACQUARIE, Major-General Lachlan, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief.
Dec. 1, 1821	Dec. 1, 1825	BRISBANE, K.C.B., Major-General Sir Thomas, Capt.-Gen. and Gov.-in-Chief.
Dec. 6, 1825	Dec. 18, 1825	STEWART, Colonel, Acting Governor.
Dec. 19, 1825	Oct. 21, 1831	DARLING, General Ralph, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief.
Oct. 22, 1831	Dec. 2, 1831	LINDESAY, C.B., Colonel Patrick, Acting Governor.
Dec. 3, 1831	Dec. 5, 1837	BOURKE, K.C.B., Major-Gen. Sir Richard, Capt.-Gen. and Governor-in-Chief.
Dec. 6, 1837	Feb. 23, 1838	SNODGRASS, Colonel Kenneth, Captain-General and Acting Governor.
Feb. 24, 1838	July 11, 1846	GIPPS, Knt., Sir George, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief.
July 12, 1846	Aug. 2, 1846	O'CONNELL, K.C.H., Lieut.-Gen. Sir Maurice Chas., Capt.-Gen. & Gov.-in-Ch.
Aug. 3, 1846	Jan. 17, 1855	FITZROY, K.C.H., Sir Charles Augustus, Governor-in-Chief.
Jan. 20, 1855	Jan. 22, 1861	DENISON, K.C.B., Sir Wm. Thomas, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief.†
Jan. 23, 1861	Mar. 21, 1861	KEMPT, Lieutenant-Colonel John Francis, Administrator.
Mar. 22, 1861	Dec. 24, 1867	*YOUNG, Bart. P.C., K.C.B., G.C.M.G., Right Hon. Sir John, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief.†
Dec. 25, 1867	Jan. 7, 1868	CHUTE, K.C.B., Sir Trevor, Administrator of the Government.
Jan. 8, 1868	Feb. 22, 1872	BELMORE, P.C., Right Hon. Somerset Richard, Earl of, Gov. & Com.-in-Chief.†
Feb. 23, 1872	June 2, 1872	STEPHEN, Knt., C.B., Sir Alfred, Administrator.
June 3, 1872	Mar. 19, 1879	ROBINSON, Knt., G.C.M.G., Sir Hercules Geo. Robt., Gov. and Com.-in-Chief.†
Mar. 20, 1879	Aug. 3, 1879	STEPHEN, Knt., K.C.M.G., C.B., Sir Alfred, Lieutenant-Governor.
Aug. 4, 1879	Nov. 9, 1885	LOFTUS, P.C., G.C.B., The Right Hon. Sir Augustus William Frederick Spencer, Gov. and Com.-in-Chief of N.S.W. and its dependencies.
Nov. 10, 1885	Dec. 11, 1885	STEPHEN, Knt., G.C.M.G., C.B., Sir Alfred, Lieutenant-Governor.
Dec. 12, 1885	Nov. 3, 1890	CARRINGTON, P.C., G.C.M.G., Right Hon. Charles Robert, Baron, Gov. and Com.-in-Chief of N.S.W. and its dependencies.
Nov. 3, 1890	Jan. 15, 1891	STEPHEN, Knt., G.C.M.G., C.B., Sir Alfred, Lieutenant-Governor.
Jan. 15, 1891	Still in office	JERSEY, P.C., The Right Hon. Victor Albert George Child Villiers, Earl of, G.C.M.G., Gov. and Com.-in-Chief of N.S.W. and its dependencies.

* From March 22 to May 15, 1861, the title was Administrator, owing to the Letters Patent not having arrived.
† Also Vice-Admiral.

Successive Ministries.

Ministry.	*Assumed Office.*	*Retired.*
I. DONALDSON	6th June, 1856	25th Aug., 1856
II. COWPER ..	26th Aug., 1856	2nd Oct., 1856
III. PARKER ..	3rd Oct., 1856	7th Sept., 1857
IV. COWPER ..	7th Sept., 1857	26th Oct., 1859
V. FORSTER ..	27th Oct., 1859	8th March, 1860
VI. ROBERTSON	9th Mar., 1860	9th Jan., 1861
VII. COWPER ..	10th Jan., 1861	15th Oct., 1863
VIII. MARTIN ..	16th Oct., 1863	2nd Feb., 1865
IX. COWPER ..	3rd Feb., 1865	21st Jan., 1866
X. MARTIN ..	22nd Jan., 1866	26th Oct., 1868
XI. ROBERTSON	27th Oct., 1868	12th Jan., 1870
XII. COWPER ..	13th Jan., 1870	15th Dec., 1870
XIII. MARTIN ..	16th Dec., 1870	13th May, 1872
XIV. PARKES ..	14th May, 1872	8th Feb., 1875

Ministry.	*Assumed Office.*	*Retired.*
XV. ROBERTSON	9th Feb., 1875	21st Mar., 1877
XVI. PARKES ..	22nd Mar., 1877	16th Aug., 1877
XVII. ROBERTSON	17th Aug., 1877	17th Dec., 1877
XVIII. FARNELL ..	18th Dec., 1877	20th Dec., 1878
XIX. PARKES ..	21st Dec., 1878	4th Jan., 1883
XX. STUART ..	5th Jan., 1883	6th Oct., 1885
XXI. DIBBS ..	7th Oct., 1885	21st Dec., 1885
XXII. ROBERTSON	22nd Dec., 1885	25th Feb., 1886
XXIII. JENNINGS	26th Feb., 1886	19th Jan., 1887
XXIV. PARKES ..	20th Jan., 1887	16th Jan., 1889
XXV. DIBBS ..	17th Jan., 1889	7th Mar, 1889
XXVI. PARKES ..	8th March, 1889	23rd Oct., 1891
XXVII. DIBBS ..	23rd Oct., 1891	Still in office.

Successive Presidents of Legislative Council.

(*Appointed by the Governor.*)

Name.	From	To
Hon. Sir Alfred Stephen, Knt.	20 May, 1856	28 January, 1857.
Hon. John Hubert Plunkett, Q.C.	29 January, 1857	6 February, 1858.
Hon. Sir William Westbrooke Burton, Knt.	9 February, 1858	10 May, 1861.
Hon. William Charles Wentworth	24 June, 1861	9 October, 1862.
Hon. Terence Aubrey Murray	14 October, 1862	22 June, 1873.
Hon. John Hay, K.C.M.G., 1878	8 July, 1873	20 Jan., 1892—deceased
Hon. John Lackey	26 January, 1892	Still in office.

Successive Speakers of Legislative Assembly.

(*Elected by the Chamber.*)

Name.	Dates of Election.	Date of Retirement.
Hon. Sir Daniel Cooper, Knt.	22 May, 1856; 23 Mar., 1858; 31 Aug., 1859	31 Jan., 1860—Resigned.
Hon. Terence Aubrey Murray	31 Jan., 1860; 10 Jan., 1861	14 Oct., 1862—Appointed President of the Legislative Council.
Hon. John Hay	14 Oct., 1862; 24 Jan., 1865	31 Oct., 1865—Resigned.
Hon. William Munnings Arnold	1 Nov., 1865; 27 Jan., 1870; 30 April, 1872; 27 Jan., 1875.	1 March, 1875—Deceased.
Hon. George Wigram Allen, Knt. 1877, K.C.M.G. 1884	23 Mar., 1875; 30 Mar., 1875 27 Nov., 1877; 15 Dec., 1880.	23 Nov., 1882—Parliament dissolved.
Hon. Edmund Barton	3 Jan., 1883; 17 Nov., 1885	26 Jan., 1887—Parliament dissolved.
Hon. James Henry Young	8 Mar., 1887; 27 Feb., 1889	22 Oct., 1890—Resigned.
Hon. Sir Joseph Palmer Abbott, Knt. 1892.	22 Oct., 1890; 14 July, 1891	Still in office.

Successive Parliaments under Responsible Government.

FIRST PARLIAMENT.—*First session* opened 22nd May, 1856, closed 18th March, 1857; *second session* opened 11th August, 1857, closed 18th December, 1857. DISSOLVED 19th December, 1857.

SECOND PARLIAMENT.—*First session* opened 23rd March, 1858, closed 26th November, 1858; *second session* opened 8th December, 1858, closed 9th April, 1859. DISSOLVED 11th April, 1859.

THIRD PARLIAMENT.—*First session* opened 30th August, 1859, closed 4th July, 1860; *second session* opened 25th September, 1860, closed 8th November, 1860. DISSOLVED 10th November, 1860.

FOURTH PARLIAMENT.—*First session* opened 10th January, 1861, closed 11th May, 1861; *second session* opened 3rd September, 1861, closed 20th January, 1862; *third session* opened 27th May, 1862, closed 20th December, 1862; *fourth session* opened 23rd June, 1863, closed 22nd April, 1864; *fifth session* opened 18th October, 1864, closed 9th November, 1864. DISSOLVED 10th November, 1864.

FIFTH PARLIAMENT.—*First session* opened 24th January 1865, closed 21st June, 1865; *second session* opened 24th October, 1865, closed 7th April, 1866; *third session* opened 24th July, 1866, closed 22nd December, 1866; *fourth session* opened 2nd July, 1867, closed 27th April, 1868; *fifth session* opened 13th October, 1868, closed 1st April, 1869; *sixth session* opened 28th September, 1869, closed 13th November, 1869. DISSOLVED 15th November, 1869.

SIXTH PARLIAMENT.—*First session* opened 27th January, 1870, closed 7th May, 1870; *second session* opened 11th August, 1870, closed 22nd June, 1871; *third session* opened 14th November, 1871, closed 1st February, 1872. DISSOLVED 3rd February, 1872.

SEVENTH PARLIAMENT. — *First session*, opened 30th April, 1872, closed 13th August, 1872; *second session* opened 5th November, 1872, closed 25th April, 1873; *third session* opened 9th September, 1873, closed 25th June, 1874; *fourth session* opened 3rd Nov., 1874, closed 26th Nov., 1874. DISSOLVED 28th Nov., 1874.

EIGHTH PARLIAMENT.—*First session* opened 27th January, 1875, closed 11th August, 1875; *second session* opened 16th November, 1875, closed 22nd August, 1876; *third session* opened 12th December, 1876, closed 11th October, 1877. DISSOLVED 12th October, 1877.

NINTH PARLIAMENT.—*First session* opened 27th November, 1877, closed 21st May, 1878; *second session* opened 10th September, 1878, closed 24th July, 1879; *third session* opened 28th October, 1879, closed 18th July, 1880. DISSOLVED 9th November, 1880.

TENTH PARLIAMENT.—*First session* opened 15th December, 1880, closed 6th April, 1881; *second session* opened 5th July, 1881, closed 20th December, 1881; *third session* opened 22nd August, 1882, closed 21st November, 1882. DISSOLVED 23rd November, 1882.

ELEVENTH PARLIAMENT.—*First session* opened 3rd January, 1883, closed 2nd May, 1883; *second session* opened 29th May, 1883, closed 2nd June, 1883; *third session* opened 9th October, 1883, closed October, 1884; *fourth session* opened 19th November, 1884, closed 7th January, 1885; *fifth session* opened 17th March, 1885, closed 27th March, 1885; *sixth session* opened 8th September, 1885, closed 2nd October, 1885. DISSOLVED 7th October, 1885.

TWELFTH PARLIAMENT.—*First session* opened 17th November, 1885, closed 25th October, 1886; *second session* opened 18th January, 1887, closed 25th January, 1887. DISSOLVED 26th January, 1887.

THIRTEENTH PARLIAMENT.—*First session* opened 8th March, 1887, closed 13th July, 1887; *second session* opened 20th September, 1887, closed 24th July, 1888; *third session* opened 23rd October, 1888, closed 17th January, 1889. DISSOLVED 19th January, 1889.

FOURTEENTH PARLIAMENT.—*First session* opened 27th January, 1889, closed 10th October, 1889; *second session* opened 26th November, 1889, closed 21st December, 1889; *third session* opened 29th April, 1890, closed 20th December, 1890; *fourth session* opened 19th May, 1891, closed 2nd June, 1891. DISSOLVED 6th June, 1891.

FIFTEENTH PARLIAMENT.—*First session* opened 14th July, 1891, closed 1st April, 1892; *second session* opened 30th August, 1892; still sitting.

Governor, Executive Council, Ministry, &c.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

JERSEY (EARL OF), RT. HON. VICTOR ALBERT GEO. CHILD-VILLIERS, P.C., G.C.M.G., Viscount Villiers of Dartford, and Baron Villiers of Hoo, Co. of Kent, England; Viscount Grandison of Limerick, County of Leitrim, Ireland; Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Oxfordshire; a Lord in Waiting to the Queen, 1875-77. Born March 20, 1845; married September 19, 1872, Hon. Margaret Elizabeth Leigh, eldest daughter of 2nd Lord Leigh; appointed Governor of New South Wales, Aug. 18, 1890; assumed office 15th January, 1891; £7,000. *Residences*—Government House, Government Domain, Sydney; Bowral, N.S.W.; Middleton Park, Bicester, Oxford; and 3 Great Stanhope-street, W., London. *Clubs*—Carlton, Junior Carlton, St. Stephen's.

The Governor and Commander-in-Chief of New South Wales is also Governor of Norfolk Island, under an order issued at Buckingham Palace, June 24, 1856.

Private Secretary.—George J. Goschen, £400; *Clerk to ditto*, William Byrnes, £450; *Messenger*, £170 and house; *Office-cleaner*, £55.

Aide-de-Camp.—The Hon. Rupert Leigh, Captain 15th Hussars, £358; allowed £146 per annum in lieu of forage and incidental expenses, and £175 for house.

Extra Aides-de-Camp.—Hy. Reginald Cholmondeley, Capt. Cheshire Regiment.

Mounted Orderlies—Sergeant, 1, 10s. 6d. per diem; Orderlies, 1 at 8s., 2 at 7s. 6d.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.—DARLEY, HIS HONOR SIR FREDERICK MATTHEW, KNT., C.J.; appointed by Commission, dated November 23, 1891, Lieutenant-Governor.

NOTE.—In case of death or absence of the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, the administration of the government devolves on the President of the Legislative Council.

Executive Council.

[*Arranged according to precedence under Constitution Act Amendment Act (No. 2), 47 Vic. No. 5, 21st Feb., 1884.*]

PRESIDENT.—HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

VICE-PRESIDENT. — SALOMONS, The Hon. Sir JULIAN EMANUEL, Kt., Q.C., M.L.C., the Representative of the Government in the Upper House.

DIBBS, The Hon. Sir GEORGE RICHARD, K.C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, Registrar of Records, and Premier.

SEE, The Hon. JOHN, Colonial Treasurer.

BARTON, The Hon. EDMUND, Q.C., Attorney-General.

COPELAND, The Hon. HENRY, Secretary for Lands.

LYNE, The Hon. WM. JOHN, Secretary for Public Works.

O'CONNOR, The Hon. RICHARD EDWARD, M.A., M.L.C., Minister of Justice.

SUTTOR, The Hon. FRANCIS BATHURST, Minister of Public Instruction.

SLATTERY, The Hon. THOMAS MICHAEL, Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.

KIDD, The Hon. JOHN, Postmaster-General.

NOTE.—The Office is honorary, and each member resigns on a change of Ministry.

Clerk of the Executive Council, Alexander Campbell Budge, 16th Oct., 1863, £800; *Clerk*, William Sydney Goldfinch, 1st Aug., 1891, £240; *Messenger*, £160.

Secretary to the Vice-President of the Executive Council, Frederick Hamilton Salusbury, M.A., LL.B., £390.

Ministry.

(Assumed Office, 23rd October, 1891).

Arranged Alphabetically.

BARTON, The Hon. E., Q.C., M.P., Attorney-General, £2,000.

COPELAND, The Hon. H., M.P., Secretary for Lands, £1,500.

DIBBS, The Hon. Sir G. R., K.C.M.G., M.P., Colonial Secretary, Registrar of Records, and Premier, £2,000.

KIDD, The Hon. J., M.P., Postmaster-General, £1,500.

LYNE, The Hon. W. J., M.P., Secretary for Public Works, £1,500.

O'CONNOR, The Hon. R. E., M.L.C., Minister of Justice, £1,500.

SALOMONS, The Hon. Sir J. E., Kt., Q.C., M.L.C., Vice-President of the Executive Council, and Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council.

SEE, The Hon. JOHN, M.P., Colonial Treasurer, £1,500.

SLATTERY, The Hon. T. M., M.P., Secretary for Mines and Agriculture, £1,500.

SUTTOR, The Hon. F. B., M.P., Minister of Public Instruction, £1,500.

Agent-General in London.

(9 Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.)

AGENT-GENERAL, The Hon. Sir SAUL SAMUEL, K.C.M.G., C.B., 12th Aug., 1880, £2,000.

Secretary, Samuel Yardley, £900; *Accountant*, John Alfred Wade, £400; *Clerk and Shorthand Writer*, R. Thornton, £200; *Indent Clerk*, T. Mason, £225; *Clerks*, T. G. White, £200, H. Gordon, £120.

Consulting Engineer, Sir John Fowler, K.C.M.G.

Emigration Branch.—Officer, Thos. Hughes Phillips, £465; *Clerk*, E. R. Wait, £170.

Bankers, Bank of England, London & Westminster Bank

Honors Held by Colonists.

Civil Division.

BARONETS.—Read, Sir John Cecil, 1841; Nicholson, Sir Charles, 1859, M.D., D.C.L., 1857, LL.D. 1858, Knt., 1852; Cooper, Sir Daniel, 1863, Knt., 1857, K.C.M.G., 1880 G.C.M.G., 1888.

G.C.M.G—Stephen, The Hon. Sir Alfred, 1884, K.C.M.G., 1874, C.B. (civil), 1862, Knt., 1846; Parkes, Sir Henry, 1888, K.C.M.G., 1877, C.C.I.; Cooper, Sir Daniel, 1888, K.C.M.G., 1880.

K.C.M.G.—Jennings, Sir Patrick Alfred, 1880, C.M.G., 1879, LL.D., 1887; Samuel, Sir Saul, 1880, C.M.G., C.B., 1874; Manning, Sir William Montagu, M.A., LL.D., 1892, Knt., 1858; Dibbs, Sir George Richard, 1892.

KNIGHTS BACHELORS. — Innes, Sir Joseph George Long, 1875; Roberts, Sir Alfred, M.R.C.S., 1883; Darley, Sir Frederick, C.J., 1887; Windeyer, Sir William Charles, 1891; Salomons, The Hon. Sir Julian Emanuel, 1891, M.L.C.; Abbott, Sir Joseph Palmer, 1892.

C.B.—Stephen, The Hon. Sir Alfred, 1862; Samuel, The Hon. Sir Saul, 1874.

C.M.G.—Halloran, Henry, 1877; Combes, Edward, 1878; Davies, John, 1880, M.L.C.; Roberts, Charles James, 1882; Hunt, Robert, 1888; Smith, Robert Burdett, 1889; Russell, Henry Chamberlaine, B.A., F.R.S., F.R.M.S., 1890; Walker, Critchett, J.P., 1891.

HONORABLES.—Under the Duke of Newcastle's despatch, dated 28th Dec., 1863.—Lloyd, Hon. George Alfred, 1885, M.L.C.; Cohen, Hon. Henry Emanuel, 1886.

Members of the Executive or of the Legislative Council, and the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.

Military Division.

C.B.—Richardson, Maj.-Gen. John Soame, 1885.

C.M.G. — Roberts, Col. Charles Fysshe, 1885; Spalding, Lieut.-Col. Warner Wright, 1885.

D.S.O.—Airey, Major Henry Park, 1887.

Foreign Consuls.

SYDNEY.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.—Alfred Leopold Robert Pelldram, *Acting Consul*, 60 Margaret-street (absent); Carl Ludwig Sahl, *Acting Consul*, 42 Pitt-street.

BELGIUM.—Clement van de Velde, C.E., *Consul.*

CHILI.—Captain Wm. Hy. Eldred, *Consul-General*, Blackstone Chambers, 17 O'Connell-street; *Consul*, J. H. Amora.

COSTA RICA AND CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES.—*Acting Consul-General*, J. H. Amora.

DENMARK.—Theodor August Boesen, *Consul*, 77 York-street.

FRANCE.—Henri Leon Verleye, *Consul* (absent), Hunter-street; Augustin Julien Rigoreau, *Vice and Acting Consul.*

GERMAN EMPIRE.—Alfred Leopold Robert Pelldram, *Consul-General* for Australasian Colonies, 60 Margaret-street; Carl Ludwig Sahl, *Consul*, 42 Pitt-street.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—Ernest Octavius Smith (Knight Commander of the Royal Order of the Crown of Hawaii), *Consul-General*, 7 Gresham-street.

HONDURAS.—Henry Bonnard, *Acting Consul.*

ITALY.—Vincenzo Marano, M.D., Ch.M., *Consular Agent*, 239 Elizabeth-street, Hyde Park.

JAPAN.—Under jurisdiction of Consul at Melbourne.

NETHERLANDS.—*Acting Consul*, J. H. Amora, Blackstone Chambers, 17 O'Connell-street.

NICARAGUA.—*Consul-General* (for Australasia), J. H. Amora.

PERU.—Ernest Octavius Smith, *Consul*, 7 Gresham-street.

PORTUGAL.—Ernest Octavius Smith (Knight Commander of the Royal Military Order of Christ), *Consul*, 7 Gresham-street.

RUSSIA.—Edmund Monson Paul, *Consul*, 58 Margaret-street; John Joseph Reidy, *Acting Consul.*

SAN SALVADOR.—Henry Bonnard, *Consul-General.*

SPAIN.—William von der Heyde, *Consul*, 39 York-street.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.—Carl Albert Falstedt, *Consul*, 87 Phillip-street.

SWISS CONFEDERATION.—Carl Ludwig Sahl, *Acting-Consul*, 42 Pitt-street.

UNITED STATES, AMERICA.—William Kapus, *Consul*; Alexander Cameron, *Vice-Consul*, Beresford Chambers, 30 Castlereagh-street.

NEWCASTLE.

BELGIUM.—Alex. Brown, *Consul*, Watt-street.

CHILI.—Herbert Robert Cross, *Vice-Consul.*

DENMARK.—Chas. Frederick Stokes, *Vice-Consul*, Bolton-street.

FRANCE.—Charles Frederick Stokes, *Consular Agent*, Bolton-street.

GERMAN EMPIRE.—Jas. Cole Ellis, *Vice-Consul*, Scott-street.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—Henry Edward Stokes, *Vice-Consul*, Bolton-street.

ITALY.—Alex. Brown, *Consular Agent*, Watt-street.

NETHERLANDS.—Robert Alan Wallace, *Acting Vice-Consul*, Watt-street.

PERU.—Charles Frederick Stokes, *Vice-Consul*, Bolton-street.

SAN SALVADOR.—Charles Frederick Stokes, *Acting Consul*, Bolton-street

SPAIN.—W. B. Sharp, *Vice-Consul*, Watt-street.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.—Robert Alan Wallace, *Acting Vice-Consul*, Watt-street.

UNITED STATES, AMERICA.—George T. Baggs, *Commercial Agent*; Henry Edward Stokes, *Vice-Commercial Agent*, Bolton-street.

NORFOLK ISLAND.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—Isaac Robinson, *Consular-Agent.*

PARKES.

GREECE.—A. Pholeros, *Vice-Consul.*

Parliament.

Acts of Constitution:—17 Vic. No. 41; assented to 21st July, 1855, proclaimed 24th November, 1855.
Amendment Acts:—20 Vic. No. 10; 47 Vic. No. 5.

Legislative Council.

(Compiled in the Office of the Clerk of the Parliaments.)

Fifteenth Parliament.—Commenced 14th July, 1891.

President, how appointed.—By the Governor who can remove him and appoint another in his stead. The President takes part in the debates, but has only a casting vote.

Members.—Unlimited—present number, 76. Summoned by the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council. *Quorum*, one-fourth, exclusive of President.

Qualification of Members.—Being a man twenty-one years of age and a natural-born subject of Her Majesty, or naturalized under an Act of the Legislature of New South Wales.

Disqualifications.—Being under the age of 21 years; not being a natural-born subject, and unnaturalized; allegiance to a foreign power; being a Government contractor, or interested in contracts, excepting as member of a company exceeding 20 in number; insanity.

Reimbursement of Members.—None.

Tenure of Seat.—Life.

Seat is vacated by—(1) resignation or absence for two successive sessions without the permission of the Governor signified to the Council; (2) taking an oath of allegiance to, or becoming the subject of any foreign power; (3) taking a public contract, except as before provided; (4) becoming bankrupt or a defaulter; (5) or being insane; (6) or attainted of treason, or convicted of felony or any infamous crime.

Sitting Days.—Wednesdays and Thursdays, 4 p.m.

Visitors.—To the galleries by tickets from President or Members of the Council.

LIST OF MEMBERS, WITH THEIR METROPOLITAN ADDRESSES.

The dates given are those of the writs of summons.

The Honorables—

Bowker, Rd. Ryther Steer, Darling Pt., 30th Dec., 1887.
Brown, Alexander, Australia Hotel, 30th April, 1892.

Campbell, Wm. Robt., Union Club, 15th April, 1890.
Charles, Saml., Cliff Towers, Point Piper, 31st Aug., 1885.
Combes, Edward, C.M.G., Parl. House, 24th May, 1891.
Cox, George Henry, Warrigal Club, 17th June, 1863.
Creed, Jno. Mildred, Wallis-st., Woollahra, Aug. 31, 1885.

Dalton, Thomas, 115 Pitt-street, 30th April, 1892.
Dangar, Henry Carey, Union Club, 18th Sept., 1883.
Davies, John, C.M.G., Temp. Hall, Pitt-st., 30th Dec., 1887.
Day, Geo., "Arleston House," Petersham, 22nd Feb., 1889.
De Salis, Leopold Fane, Union Club, 14th July, 1874.

Eales, John, Petty's Hotel, York-street, 10th Dec., 1880.
Ellis, James Cole, Bland-st., Ashfield, 24th March, 1891.

Faucett, Peter, "Erina," Five Dock, 9th April, 1888.

Garran, Andrew, LL.D., Australia Hotel, 15th Feb., 1887.
Goodchap, Chas. Augustus, Union Club, 30th April, 1892.
Greville, Edw., "Runnimede," 8 Park-rd., 30th April, 1892.

Heydon, Louis Francis, Pitt & Market-sts., 22nd Feb., 1889.
Hill, Richard, 39 Bent-street, 10th Dec., 1880.
Hoskins, James, 207 Victoria-street, 22nd Feb., 1889.
Humphery, Fred. Thos., J.P., 129 Pitt-st., 30th Dec., 1887.
Hyam, Solomon Henry, Balmain, 30th April, 1892.

Jacob, Arch. Hamilton, Victoria-street, Ashfield, 18th Sept., 1883.
Jennings, Sir Patrick Alfred, K.C.M.G., LL.D., "Colebrook," Double Bay, 15th April, 1890.
Joseph, Samuel Aron, J.P., 4 O'Connell-st., 15th Feb., 1887.

Kater, Hy. Ed., "Fiona," Double Bay, 22nd Feb., 1889.
Kerr, Andrew Taylor, J.P., Aust. Club, 30th Dec., 1887.
King, Philip Gidley, Australian Club, 10th Dec., 1880.
Knox, Edward, 5 O'Connell-street, 29th Dec., 1881.

Lackey, John, Warrigal Club, 31st Aug., 1885.
Laidley, William, "Hill Side," Woollahra, 22nd Feb., 1889.
Lamb, Walter, Parliament House, 22nd Feb., 1889.
Lee, George, Union Club, 29th Dec., 1881.
Lloyd, Geo. Alf., Exchange, 15th Feb., 1887.
Long, William Alexander, Reform Club, 31st Aug., 1885.
Lord, Francis, Union Club, 17th Oct., 1864.
Lucas, John, Pyrmont Brdg. Rd., Camp., 10th Dec., 1880.

Macintosh, John, Pitt-street, 29th Dec., 1881.
Mackellar, C. Kinnaird, Liverpool street, 31st Aug., 1885.
MacLaurin, Hy. N., 155 Macquarie-st., 22nd Feb., 1889.
Manning, Sir William Montagu, K.C.M.G., Q.C., M.A., LL.D., "Wallaroy," Woollahra, 30th Dec., 1887.
Moore, Charles, 123 Pitt-street, 10th Dec., 1880.
Mort, Henry, Australian Club, 29th Dec., 1881.
Moses, Henry, "Weemala," Ryde, 31st Aug., 1885.

Norton, James, LL.D., 2 O'Connell-street, 7th Oct., 1879.

O'Connor, Daniel, 311 Cleveland-street, Redfern, 29th July, 1891.
O'Connor, Rd. Ed., M.A., 64 Elizabeth-st., 30th Dec., 1887.

Pigott, William Hilson, Castlereagh-st., 15th Feb., 1887.
Pilcher, Ch. Edw., Q.C., 64 Elizabeth-st., 24th March, 1891.

Renwick, Arth., M.A., 287 Elizabeth-st., 30th Dec., 1887.
Riley, Alban Joseph, 390 George-street, 24th March, 1891.
Roberts, Chas. J., C.M.G., Albert-street, Woollahra, 15th April, 1890.
Roberts, Rd. Hutchinson, Warrigal Club, 29th Dec., 1881.
Rundle, Jeremiah Brice, 14 Macleay-street, 29th Dec., 1881.
Ryrie, Alex., Union Club, 30th April, 1892.

Salomons, Sir Julian Emanuel, Knt., Q.C., 145 Phillip-street, 7th March, 1887.
Shepherd, Patrick Lindesay Crawford, J.P., Pitt-street, 30th Dec., 1887.
Smith, John, Union Club, 10th Dec., 1880.
Smith, Rt. Burdett, C.M.G., 203 Mcqrie-st., 17th Oct., 1889.
Smith, Thos. Hawkins, Union Club, 30th April, 1892.
Stephen, Septimus Alf., 12 O'Connell-st., 15th Feb., 1887.
Stewart, John, Summer Hill, 7th Oct., 1879.
Suttor, William Henry, Union Club, 10th Dec., 1880.

Tarrant, Harman Jno., 207 Macquarie-st., April 15, 1890.
Thornton, George, Tucker and Co., George-street, 29th October, 1877.
Toohey, John Thos., Standard Brewery, 30th April, 1892.
Trickett, Wm. Joseph, 28 Castlereagh-st., 30th Dec., 1887.

Vickery, Ebenezer, J.P., 78 Pitt-street, 15th Feb., 1887.

Walker, William, Athenæum Club, 30th Dec., 1887.
Watson, James, J.P., 61 York-street, 15th Feb., 1887.
Webb, Edmund, Reform Club, 29th Dec., 1881.
White, Robert Hoddle Driberg, J.P., Union Club, 30th December, 1887.

Young, John Douglas, Parl. House, 30th April, 1892.

President, The Hon. John Lackey, £1,200; *Chairman of Committees*, The Hon. Archibald Hamilton Jacob, £500; *Clerk of the Council and Clerk of the Parliaments*, John Jackson Calvert, J.P., £800, absent on leave, A. P. Clapin (acting); *Clerk-Assistant*, W. L. Edwards (acting), £600; *Usher of the Black Rod*, Stewart Marjoribanks Mowle, £440; *First Clerk*, L. S. Cooper, £440; *Second*, W. L. Edwards, £400; *Third*, E. A. Garland, £350; *Fourth*, F. L. Clapin, £240; *Temporary Clerk*; *Messengers*, &

Legislative Assembly.

(Compiled in the Office of the Clerk.)

Fifteenth Parliament.—Commenced 14th July, 1891.

Electorates, 74; *Electors*, 305,456.

Members, 141. *Quorum*, 20 exclusive of Speaker.

Number of Members to an Electorate.—Under 3,000 electors, one member; 3,000 to 5,000, two; 5,000 to 8,000, three; above 8,000, four.

Qualification of Members.—Being a man 21 years of age and a natural born or naturalized subject, unless disqualified.

Disqualifications.—Being a member of the Legislative Council; holding, under the Crown, any office of profit (not being a political office), or pension during pleasure or for a term; being disqualified as an elector; becoming insane. (An uncertificated bankrupt is not disqualified.)

Reimbursement of Members.—£300 each per annum, excepting members in receipt of official salary.

Tenure of Seat.—Duration of Parliament, which is limited to three years, from date of return of writs.

Seat is vacated by—(1) resignation or absence for one whole session without the sanction of the Assembly; (2) taking an oath of allegiance to, or becoming the subject of any foreign power; (3) becoming bankrupt; (4) being attainted of treason, or being convicted of felony or any infamous crime; (5) becoming pecuniarily interested in any contract for the public service excepting as a member of a company exceeding 20 in number; (6) acceptance of an office of profit under the Crown.

Candidates must each deposit £40 with Returning Officer to be forfeited if they do not poll one-fifth of the number of votes polled by the lowest successful candidate.

Qualification of Electors.—Every man of the age of 21 years, a natural-born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty, not disqualified or incapacitated, is entitled to have his name entered upon the Electoral Roll of any district, and to vote therein, under either of the following qualifications, viz.:—(1) Six months residence in the electoral district; (2) freehold or leasehold estate of the clear value of £100, or of an annual value of £10; (3) Occupation of premises, separately or jointly, continuously or successively, within the district, for the preceding six months, of the required individual annual value; (4) Holding a Crown lease or licence for pastoral purposes for the prescribed six months.

N.B.—No elector, however, can exercise more than one vote in one electorate.

Persons not entitled to Vote.—Persons who are not natural born or naturalized subjects of Her Majesty; persons of unsound mind, or who are in receipt of aid from any charitable institution; persons who have been attainted or convicted of treason, felony, or other infamous offence within Her Majesty's dominions, and have not undergone the sentence passed for such, nor received a pardon; naval or military officers on full pay, police magistrates, clerks of petty sessions, and the police.

Elections are conducted by ballot.

Polling commences at 8 a.m. and closes at 4 p.m.

Electoral Lists and Rolls.—The Lists are made out between January 1 and 28, and exhibited for 14 days—April 1 to 14. Revision Courts are held between May 6 and 20, and the C.'s P.S. deliver Revised Lists to Returning Officers after May 20, but not later than May 26. The Rolls come into force June 1, but if in any year the Roll for any Electoral District has not been regularly made out, or has not been perfected, the last perfected Roll is wholly or in part (as the case may require) used as the Roll for such year.

Election Petitions are referred to the "Committee of Elections and Qualifications."

Sitting Days.—Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays. Government business takes precedence, except Tuesdays. When found necessary additional sitting days are fixed. The Speaker takes the chair at 4.30 p.m. Sittings suspended from 6.30 to 7.30 p.m.

Visitors.—Visitors can gain admission to hear the debates—(1) to the Speaker's gallery by card from Mr. Speaker; (2) to the strangers' gallery by order from a member. Members of other Legislatures or visitors of distinction are admitted behind the Speaker's chair by special order from Mr. Speaker.

List of Members, with their Metropolitan Addresses.

Abbott, Joseph (*Newtown*), "Ivanhoe," Croydon.
Abbott, Sir Jos. Palmer, Knt. (*Wentworth*), 14 Castlereagh-street.
Allen, Alfred (*Paddington*), Ebley-street, Waverley.
A'Beckett, Wm. Channing (*The Bogan*), Australian Club.

Barbour, Robert (*The Murray*), Victoria-street, Ashfield.
Barnes, John Fredk. (*Gundagai*), Parliament House.
Barton, Edmund, Q.C. (*East Sydney*), 64 Elizabeth-street.
*Bavister, Thos. (*Canterbury*), Cromwell-street, Croydon
*Black, Geo. (*West Sydney*), *Bulletin* Office.
*Booth, Robt. (*The Bogan*), Parliament House.
*Bowes, John Wesley (*Morpeth*), 143 Sussex-street.
*Brown, Edw. Geo. (*Tumut*), Aaron's Exchange Hotel.
Brown, Herbert Harrington (*Durham*), Parlt. House.
Brunker, Jas. Nixon (*East Maitland*), 33 Castlereagh-st.
Burdekin, Sydney (*The Hawkesbury*)

*Campbell, A. (*Illawarra*), Parliament House.
*Cann, John Henry (*Sturt*), Parliament House.
Carruthers, Jos. Hector, M.A. (*Canterbury*), 122 Pitt-st.
Chanter, John Moore (*The Murray*), Parliament House.
*Chapman, Austin (*Braidwood*), Parliament House.
*Clark, Edward Mann (*St. Leonards*), 109 Alfred-street, North Sydney.
*Clark, Geo. Daniel (*Balmain*), Temperance Hall, Pitt-st.
Clarke, Henry (*Eden*), Market and Sussex streets.
Collins, Charles (*The Namoi*), 173 Pitt-street.
Colls, Thomas (*Yass Plains*), Parliament House.
*Cook, Joseph (*Hartley*), Parliament House.
Copeland, Hy. (*New England*), Wilson-street, Newtown.
*Cotton, Frank (*Newtown*), 68 Elizabeth-street.
Crick, Wm. Patrick (*West Macquarie*), 111 Elizabeth-st.
Cruickshank, Geo. Alex. (*Inverell*), Australian Club.
Cullen, Joseph Francis (*St. Leonards*), 114 Pitt-street.
*Cullen, Wm. Portus, LL.D. (*Camden*), Lyndon Chambers, Phillip-street.

Dale, David (*Central Cumberland*), Parliament House.
*Danahey, Cornelius Jas. (*Canterbury*), Parlt. House.
Dangar, Otho Orde (*The Macleay*), Parliament House.
*Darnley, Edw. (*Balmain*), Flood-street, Leichhardt.
*Davis, Thos. Martin (*W. Sydney*), Adolphus-st., Balmain.
Dawson, Henry (*Monaro*) Barristers' Chambers.
Dibbs, Sir Geo. Richard K.C.M.G., (*The Murrumbidgee*), Hotel Metropole.
Dickens, Edw. Bulwer Lytton (*Wilcannia*), Parlt. House.
*Donald, George (*Hartley*), Parliament House.
*Donnelly, Denis Cornelius Jos. (*Carcoar*), Parlt. House
Dowel, William Springthorpe (*Tamworth*), 114 Pitt-st.

*Edden, Alfred (*Northumberland*), Parliament House.
*Eve, James (*Canterbury*) Parliament House.
Ewing, Thos. Thomson (*The Richmond*), Parlt. House.

Farnell, Frank (*Central Cumberland*), Randwick.
*Fegan, John Lionel (*Newcastle*), Parliament House.
*Fitzgerald, John Daniel (*West Sydney*), 32 Sir John Young Crescent.
Fitzgerald, Robert George Dundas (*The Upper Hunter*), Southern Club, Castlereagh-street.
Fuller, George Warburton (*Kiama*), 85 Elizabeth-street.

*Gardiner, Albert (*Forbes*), Parliament House.
Garrard, Jacob (*Central Cumberland*), Darling-street East, Balmain.
Garvan, James Patrick (*Eden*), 49 Castlereagh-street.
*Gillies, John (*West Maitland*), Parliament House.
Gormly, James (*The Murrumbidgee*), Paddington.
Gough, John George (*Young*), Parliament House.
Gould, Albert John (*Patrick's Plains*), 114 Pitt-street.
Grahame, William (*Newcastle*), Parliament House.

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* *New Members.*—Members who have not served in any previous Parliament.

*Hart, John Shadrach (*Gloucester*), Parliament House.
Hassall, Thomas Henry (*The Gwydir*), 114 Pitt-street.
Hayes, James (*The Hume*), New South Wales Club.
Haynes, John (*Mudgee*), Wallis-street. Woollahra.
*Hindle. John (*Newtown*), Brighton-street, Petersham.
Hogan, Patrick (*The Macleay*), 47 Sussex-street.
Holborow, William Hillier (*Argyle*), Parliament House.
*Hollis, Leslie Thos., M.B. (*Goulburn*). Parliament House.
*Houghton, Thos. Jno. (*The Glebe*), 22 Bellevue-st., Glebe.
*Hoyle, Henry Clement (*Redfern*), 76 Engine-street.
*Hutchinson, Geo. Fairhurst (*Forbes*). Parlt. House.
Hutchison, Alexander (*Glen Innes*), Smith-st., Balmain.

Inglis, James (*New England*), 6 Dean's Place.

Jeanneret, Chas. Edw. (*Carcoar*), King-street West.
*Johnston, Jas. (*Balmain*), 1 Burt-street, Balmain.
*Jones, Robt. (*Mudgee*), Parliament House.

*Kelly, Andw. Joseph (*West Sydney*), 37 Kent-street.
Kidd. John (*Camden*). Parliament House.
*Kirkpatrick, John (*Gunnedah*), Parliament House.

*Langwell, Hugh (*Bourke*). Parliament House.
Lee, Charles Alfred (*Tenterfield*), Parliament House.
Lees, Samuel Edw. (*The Nepean*), Lees' Court, King-st.
Levien, Robert Henry (*Tamworth*), 180 Phillip-street.
*Lonsdale, Edmund (*New England*), Parliament House.
Lyne, Wm. Jno. (*The Hume*), Norwich Union Chambers,

Mackinnon. James Archibald (*Young*), N.S.W. Club.
*Marks, James (*Paddington*), Trelawney-st., Woollahra.
Martin, James (*South Sydney*). 101 York-street.
McCourt, William (*Camden*), 162 Phillip-street.
McFarlane. John (*The Clarence*), 101 Sussex-street.
*McGowen, Jas. Sinclair Taylor (*Redfern*). Parlt. House.
*McKinnon. Hugh (*The Hastings and Manning*). Plt. Hse.
McMillan, William (*East Sydney*), "Dilbhur," Woollahra.
Melville. Ninian (*Northumberland*), Summer Hill.
Miller, Gustave Thos. Carlisle (*Monaro*), Parl. House.
Molesworth. Edmund Wm. (*Newtown*), 18 Young-street.
*Morgan. Jas. (*The Bogan*), 136 Hargrave-st., Pad'ngton.
Morton, Phillip Henry (*Shoalhaven*), Southern Club.
*Murphy, Wm. Alf. (*Balmain*), 57 Darling-st., Balmain.

Neild, John Cash (*Paddington*), Hunter-street.
*Newman. Hy. Wm. (*Orange*). Hotel Métropole.
*Newton, James (*Balranald*), Parliament House.
Nicoll, Bruce Baird (*The Richmond*), Shelley-street.
*Nicholson, John Barnes (*Illawarra*), Parliament House.
Nobbs, John (*Central Cumberland*), Pitt and Park-sts.

O'Sullivan, Edward William (*Queanbeyan*), "Verona," Waverley-road, Woollahra.

Parkes, Sir Henry, G.C.M.G., C.C.I. (*St. Leonards*), "Hampton Villa," Wallace-street, Balmain.
Parkes. Varney (*East Sydney*). 68½ Pitt-street.
Perry, John (*The Richmond*), Parliament House.

*Rae, Arthur (*The Murrumbidgee*), Parliament House.
Reid. George Houstoun (*East Sydney*), Wentworth Court.
*Rose, Thomas (*Argyle*), Parliament House.
Ross, Andrew, M.D. (*Molong*), Parliament House.

Sehey, Wm. Fran. (*Redfern*), 257 Abercrombie-st., Redfern.
Scobie, Robert (*The Hunter*), Parliament House.
*Scott, David (*Newcastle*). Parliament House.
See, John (*Grafton*). 129 Sussex-street.
*Sharp, Wm. Hy. (*Redfern*), 4 William-street, Redfern.
*Sheldon, Job (*The Namoi*), Parliament House.
Slattery, Thomas Michael (*Boorowa*), Pitt and Market-sts.
Smith, Bruce (*The Glebe*), 44 Wentworth Court.
Smith, Sydney (*East Macquarie*), 85 Victoria Arcade.
Stevenson, Richard (*Wollombi*), "Claremont," Stanmore.
Suttor Francis Bathurst (*Bathurst*), Australian Club.

Taylor, Hugh (*Parramatta*), Parramatta.
Tonkin, Jas. Ebenezer (*East Macquarie*), Castlereagh-st.
Toohey. James Matthew (*South Sydney*), Strathfield.
Torpy, James (*Orange*), Parliament House.
Traill, William Henry (*South Sydney*), Manly.

*Vaughn, Robt. Mattison (*Grenfell*), Parliament House.

Waddell, Thomas (*Bourke*). Parliament House.
Walker, Thomas (*Northumberland*). Newtown.
Wall, Wm. Chandos (*Mudgee*), Parliament House.
Want. John Henry (*Paddington*), Reform Club.
Wilkinson, John (*Albury*). Parliament House.
Wilkinson, Robert Bliss (*Balranald*), Union Club.
*Williams. Thos. Hy. (*The Upper Hunter*), Parlt. House.
Willis, William Nicholas (*Bourke*), 78 King-street.
Wise, Bernhard Ringrose, B.A. (*South Sydney*), 64 Elizabeth-street.
Wright, Francis Augustus (*Glen Innes*), 241 Pitt-street.

*York, Thos. Hy. (*Wellington*), Parliament House.
Young, James Henry (*The Hastings and Manning*), 145 Sussex-street.

Speaker, The Hon. Sir Jos. Palmer Abbott, Knt., £1,500; *Chairman of Committees*, Ninian Melville. £800; *Clerk of Assembly*, F. W. Webb, £1,000; *Clerk-Assist.*, R. A. Arnold, £750; *2nd*, R. W. Robertson, £625; *Sergeant-at-Arms*, L. J. Harnett, £550; *Clerk of Records*, C. B. Boydell, £490; *Clerk of Select Committees*, W. S. Mowle, £440; *Clerk of Printing Branch*, W. S. Christie, £390; *Clerk in Charge of Printed Papers*, F. B. Turner, £340; *Clerks*, W. B. Connell. £340; G. H. Monahan, £265; S. G. Boydell, £200; J. R. McGregor, £100; *Messengers*, 13.

Joint Establishment.

Parliamentary Library—Librarian, F. Walsh, £490; *First Assistant*, J. Riley, £375; *Second*, E. E. Wahlberg, £300; *Messenger*, £100.

Parliamentary Draftsmen, John Leo Watkins, £900; John Hubert P. Murray, £700; *Messenger*, James Brennan, £100.

"*Hansard*."—*Reporters*, C. Robinson (Principal), £900. J. B. Laing, £700, B. H. Friend, £550, A. J. Smith. £550, W. Drake, £550, S. K. Johnstone, £470, E. Downey, £450. A. Bleukin, £450, R. R. Carrington, £450. H. Robinson. £350; A. J Toplis, £350; *Shorthand Typewriter*, J. Tracey, £200.

Steward and Housekeeper, W. G. Cassidy, £290, *Assistant*, £90, each allowed house, fuel and light; *Watchman, Servants, &c.*, 13.

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* *New Members.*—Members who have not served in any previous Parliament.

Government Departments.

With Permanent Heads and Principal Officers.

(Arranged according to "The Blue Book.")

FOR the Ministerial Head of each department (see "Ministry," page 25.)

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

(Macquarie-street, Sydney.)

PRINCIPAL UNDER-SECRETARY, Richard Critchett Walker, C.M.G., J.P., £1,100.

Assistant Under-Secretary, Edw. Wise McKenny, £700.

Clerk of the Executive Council (see Executive Council.)

Agent-General in London, The Hon. Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., C.B., £2,000.

Registrar-General, Chas. Hart Townley Pinhey, £800.

Government Statistician and Registrar of Friendly Societies, T. A. Coghlan, A.M. Inst. C.E., £825.

Auditor-General, Edw. Alexander Rennie, £1,000.

Inspector-General of Police, Edmund Fosbery, £1,000.

Medical Adviser to the Government, Frederic Norton Manning, M.D., £400 (also Inspector-General of the Insane, £1,060.)

Master-in-Lunacy, Henry Francis Barton, M.A., £350 (also Master-in-Equity, £1,000.)

Director of Government Asylums for Infirm and Destitute, and Boarding-out Officer, Sydney Maxted, £700.

Officer Commanding the Military Forces, Major-General John Soame Richardson, C.B., £1,095.

Military Secretary and Superintendent of Military Stores and Explosives, Col. Chas. Fysshe Roberts, C.M.G.

Assistant Commissary General of Ordnance, Major Julien Thomas Blanchard, £450.

Botanic Gardens, &c.—Director, Charles Moore, F.L.S., £550.

Secretary to Civil Service Board, Edw. Gillett Worcester Palmer, £600.

President Board of Water Supply and Sewerage, C. W. Darley, £500 (also Engineer-in-Chief Harbors and Rivers).

Secretary Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works, Charles Lyne, £750.

TREASURY.

(Macquarie-street, Sydney.)

UNDER-SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE, Francis Kirkpatrick, £1,000.

Collector of Customs, Registrar of Shipping, and Chief Inspector of Distilleries and Refineries, Jas. Powell, £1,000.

Commissioner of Stamp Duties, Richard Nicholas Johnson, £650.

Superintendent and Inspector of Stores, William Oliver Hopkins, £550.

Government Printer, Charles Potter, £800.

President of Board of Health and Health Officer for Port Jackson, F. N. Manning (see also Government Medical Adviser, etc., Col. Sec's Dept.)

President of Marine Board, Francis Hixson, R.N., £800.

Shipping Master, Captain James Edie, £500.

Chief Commissioner of Railways, Edward Miller Gard Eddy, A.M.I.C.E., £3,000.

Commissioners for Railways, William Meeke Fehon, Charles Nicholson Jewel Oliver, £1,500 each.

Engineer-in-Chief for Existing Lines, W. T. Foxlee, £1,060.

Locomotive Engineer, Wm. Thow, £1,200.

Chief Traffic Manager of Railways, David Kirkcaldie, £1,000.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT.

(Bridge-street, Sydney.)

UNDER-SECRETARY, Edwin Johnson, £1,000.

Chief Examiner, R. Newton Morris, M.A., LL.D., £650.

Chief Inspector, John Charles Maynard, £750.

Superintendent of Technical Education, Fredk. Bridges, £750.

Officer Commanding Public Schools Cadet Force, Lieut.-Col. Alf. Paul, £586.

Government Astronomer, Henry Chamberlaine Russell, B.A., C.M.G., F.R.S., F.R.A.S., £760.

Principal Librarian and Secretary, Free Public Library, Robert Cooper Walker, £650.

Curator, Australian Museum, Edward Pierson Ramsay, LL.D., F.R.S.E., F.L.S., &c., £600.

Curator and Secretary, Technological Museum, Joseph Henry Maiden, F.L.S., F.C.S., £500.

Director of National Art Gallery, E. L. Montefiore, £400.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

(Macquarie-street, Sydney.)

UNDER-SECRETARY, Archibald Colquhoun Fraser, J.P., £1,000.

Chief Justice, Sir Frederick Matthew Darley, Knt., £3,500; *Puisne Judges*, 6 at £2,600 each.

Prothonotary, Frederick Chapman, £850.

Curator of Intestate Estates, Theodore Powell, M.A., £600.

Sheriff, Charles Cowper, £850.

Registrar in Bankruptcy, Arthur Henry, £800.

District Court Judges, 7 at £1,500 each.

City Coroner, John Chadwick Woore, J.P., £650.

Comptroller-General of Prisons, Geo. Miller, £860.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

(Macquarie-street, Sydney.)

SECRETARY TO THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL, William Wilberforce Stephen, £700.

Crown Solicitor, Ernest Augustus Smith, £1,800.

Clerk of the Peace for the Colony, Wm. Richard Beaver, £750.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(Bridge-street, Sydney.)

UNDER-SECRETARY, Joseph Barling, £1,000.

Land Valuator, James Banford Thompson, £800.

Engineer-in-Chief for Railways (construction department), Henry Deane, £1,200.

Commissioner and Engineer-in-Chief for Roads and Bridges, Robert R. P. Hickson, £1,200.

Engineer-in-Chief, Harbors and Rivers, Cecil West Darley, £1,200.

Government Architect, W. L. Vernon, £1,160.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

(General Post Office, George-street, Sydney.)

Secretary, Stephen Harbord Lambton, J.P., £1,000.

Assistant Secretary, James Dalgarno, £700.

Superintendent of Telegraphs, Ed. Chas. Cracknell, £1,000.

Superintendent of Money Orders and Government Savings Banks, Andrew James Doak, £700.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND AGRICULTURE.

(Phillip-street, Sydney.)

UNDER-SECRETARY, Harrie Wood, J.P., £1,000.

Assistant Under-Secretary, Gerard Edgar Herring, £700.

Geological Surveyor, E. F. Pittman, A.R.S.M., £850 and £250 equipment.

Director of Agriculture, H. C. L. Anderson, M.A., £800.

Principal of Richmond Agricultural College, J. L. Thompson, £750.

Chief Inspector of Sheep and Registrar of Brands, Alex. Bruce, £650.

Director-General of State Forests and Timber Reserves, John Ednie Brown, J.P., F.L.S., £800.

Officer in Charge of Water Conservation Department, Jas. W. Boultbee, £550.

LANDS DEPARTMENT.

(Bridge-street, Sydney.)

UNDER-SECRETARY, William Houston, £1,000.

Chief Surveyor, Edward Twynam, £800.

President, Crown Land Court, Alex. Oliver, M.A., £2,000.

Members, Crown Land Court, Stephen Freeman and Christopher Brandis, £1,000 each.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.—*Chancellor*, The Hon. Sir Wm. Montagu Manning, K.C.M.G., LL.D., M.L.C.

AFFILIATED COLLEGES.—*St. Paul's* (C.E.). Rev. Canon Wm. H. Sharp, M.A., Rector, £750.* *St. John's* (R.C.), Very Rev. James J. O'Brien, D.D., £1,475.* *St. Andrew's* (Presbyterian), Rev. John Kinross, B.A., D.D., £637.*

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL. — Albert Byethesea Weigall, £1,636.*

* Approximate only.

Statistics.

(Compiled from the latest official returns.)

Census of 1891.

Area and Population.– Total area of colony, exclusive of water surface, 195,882.150 acres.

	M.	F.
Ages—Under 20	273,449	268,807
20 to 40	211,165	164,631
40 to 60	98,366	66,671
60 and upwards	29,582	19,563
Aborigines	4,559	3 721
Total population..	612,562	519,672
	1,132,234	

Population, Estimated, 31st Dec., 1891 :—

	M.	F.		
On 5th April, as above			612,562	519,672
Births since			15,713	14,705
Arrivals by sea since			33,725	16,252
„ overland since			30,055	20,720
			692,055	571,349
Deaths	7,424	5,129		
Departures by sea	24,061	11,805		
„ overland	29,700	19,985	61,185	36,919
			630,870	534,430
Total			1,165,300	

Naturalization of Aliens.

Nationality.	1891.	1881-90.
America	—	11
„ U.S.	1	4
Austria	10	37
Belgium	—	2
China..	—	718
Denmark	21	113
France	9	65
Germany	53	420
Greece	2	17
Holland	2	18
Italy	8	45
Norway	14	50
Portugal	1	8
Russia	18	63
Spain	1	3
Sweden	41	120
Switzerland	3	23
Western Islands	1	6
Others	6	17
	191	1.740

Total number of aliens naturalized since 26th July, 1849—6,242.

Education.—State, Private Schools, and University, 1881-1891.

Year.	No. of Schools.	No. of Teachers.			No. of Scholars.			Average Attendance of Scholars.			Sydney University.				
											Matric. Students	Examined.		Passed.	
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	M.	F.
1881 ..	2,066	1,655	2,117	3,772	84,011	82,525	166,536	*	*	*	80	335	105	206	61
1891 ..	3,161	2,761	4,267	7,028	127,225	123,466	250,691	79,533	78,556	158,089	478	1,315	557	876	425
Increase	995	1,106	2,150	3,256	43,214	40,941	84,155				398	980	452	670	364

* No returns.

Imports and Exports, 1882—1891.

Imports.

Year.	United Kingdom and British Possessions.	Australasian Colonies.	United States.	Foreign Countries	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
1882	11,977,342	7,289,823	886,171	1,314,563	21,467,899
1891	11,347,177	11,127,178	1,277,032	1.632,010	25,383,397

Exports.

Year.	United Kingdom and British Possessions.	Australasian Colonies.	United States.	Foreign Countries	Total.
1882	8,044,578	8,425,903	676,598	530.276	17,677,355
1891	9,463,436	11,603,170	2,313,671	2,563,743	25,944,020

Summary of Public Debt.

Description of Stock.	Amount outstanding Dec. 31, 1891.		Interest thereon.
Debentures :—	£	£	£
Overdue, or unpresented, which have ceased to bear Int'r'st	17,960		
Still bearing Interest..	14,540,200	*14,558,160	*644.934
Permanent Funded Stock	..	530,189	21,208
Inscribed Stock	..	†35,186,300	†1,267,452
Treasury Bills	..	2.223,884	88,955
Public Debt 31st Dec., 1891	..	‡52.498,533	‡2,022,549

* On Jan. 2, 1892, these amounts were £12.760,860 (of which £2,960 were overdue) and £555,819 respectively ; † £35,480,500 and £1,277,749 ; ‡ £50,995,433 and £1,943,731.

Land Occupation, December 31, 1891.

Sold.—42,081,694 acres (846,383 acres being cultivated) in holdings of over 1 acre in extent. *Municipalities*, 1,481,600 acres ; *Unoccupied or abandoned*, 2,168,670 acres. Total, 45,731,964 acres. Leased—*Pastoral, Conditional, Homestead, &c.*, 82,497.248 acres ; *Occupation Licences*, 49,638,749 acres ; *Mining*, 280,627 acres. Total Alienated, 132,425,624 acres. Area unalienated, including reserves for public purposes and roads, 17,724,562 acres. Inclosed area, 39,159,515 acres, and the uninclosed, 2,922,179 acres. The proportion of absolutely alienated to total area (195,882,150 acres, *exclusive of water*) is 21·16 ; of cultivated to alienated area, 2·01 ; of cultivated to total area, 0·43.

Occupiers, Area of Holdings, and Land under Crop, April 1892.

Holdings of various sizes.	Number of Holdings, 1892.	Occupiers of Land.					Extent of Holdings.			*Area under Crop.		
		Freehold.	Rented.	Partly Freehold & Rented	Freehold & Crown.	Total.	Freehold.	Rented.	Total.	Freehold.	Rented.	Total.
acres.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
1 to 5 ..	5,770	4,195	1,389	147	39	5,770	11,209	4,196	15,405	2,867	1,589	4,456
6 „ 15 ..	3,431	2,264	973	167	27	3,431	22,392	10,333	32,725	7.052	3,984	11,036
16 „ 30 ..	2,639	1,445	1,036	138	20	2.639	46,403	26 647	73.050	10.999	11,862	22,861
31 „ 50 ..	5,237	3,189	1,446	194	408	5,237	151,686	64,509	216,195	24,381	24.944	49,325
51 „ 100 ..	7,119	4,125	1,821	373	800	7,119	410,418	154,411	564,829	50,683	38,116	88,799
101 „ 200 ..	7,820	4,965	1,276	512	1,067	7,820	960,551	233,102	1,193.653	90 654	34,793	125,447
201 „ 300 ..	4,022	2,322	512	356	832	4,022	842,102	178,801	1,020,903	61,357	19,832	81,189
301 „ 400 ..	3,370	1,767	312	234	1,057	3,370	1,011.430	157,935	1,169.365	59,020	12,684	71,704
401 „ 500 ..	1,707	943	141	176	447	1,707	672,087	106,286	778,373	41,452	7,412	48,864
501 „ 600 ..	1,172	619	82	122	349	1,172	574,909	80,073	654,982	30,610	6,141	36,751
601 „ 700 ..	2,595	900	110	93	1,492	2,595	1,566,846	107,077	1,673.923	40 617	5,182	45,799
701 „ 800 ..	675	347	47	85	196	675	446 281	64,967	511.248	17,635	3,201	20,836
801 „ 900 ..	472	221	26	67	158	472	352,714	51,394	404,108	13,466	2,546	16,012
901 „ 1,000 ..	537	243	49	61	184	537	435,939	82,368	518,307	16,137	4,025	20,232
1,001 „ 1,500 ..	1,560	699	86	168	607	1,560	1.715.899	223.401	1,939.300	51,598	6.210	57,808
1,501 „ 2,000 ..	842	365	41	73	363	842	1,317,221	175,840	1,493,061	32,408	2,158	34,566
2,001 „ 3,000 ..	784	347	28	92	317	784	1,715,137	236,045	1,951,182	31,197	2.556	33,753
3,001 „ 4,000 ..	395	139	12	52	192	395	1,199,870	194,321	1,394,191	15,074	446	15,520
4.001 „ 5,000 ..	227	76	11	26	114	227	910,859	121,283	1,032,142	7,160	275	7,435
5,001 „ 7,500 ..	311	74	11	32	194	311	1,686 996	213,503	1,900,499	11,131	43	11.174
7,501 „ 10,000 ..	188	49	7	20	112	188	1,448.577	211,377	1,659.954	7,535	6	7,541
10,001 „ 15,000 ..	219	38	5	19	157	219	2,368,009	347,241	2,715.256	5,893	25	5,118
15,001 „ 20,000 ..	122	17	3	9	93	122	1,929,215	191,687	2,120.902	5,490	51	5,541
20,001 „ 30,000 ..	132	14	1	7	110	132	3,011,415	325.801	3,337.216	8,348	7	8,355
30,001 „ 40,000 ..	57	7	..	3	47	57	1,810,648	155,926	1,966,574	2,934	..	2,934
40,001 & upwards.	147	16	1	5	125	147	10,769,255	975,102	11,744,357	7,840	..	7,840
Totals	51,550	29,386	9,426	3,231	9,507	51,550	37,388,068	4,693,626	42,081,694	652,738	188,158	840,896

* Exclusive of lands under artificially-sown grasses.

Area under Cultivation and Production, April 1892.

Crop.	Acreage.		Total.	Production.			Average Producti'n per acre.	
	Grain.	Hay or Green Food.		Grain.[a]	Straw or Hay.[b]	—	a	b
			Acres.	Bushels.	Tons.		Bushl.	
Wheat	356,666	66,435	423,101	3,963,668	101,094	..	11·11	1·14 tons
Maize	174,577	4,686	179,263	5,721,706	..	..	32·77	
Barley	4,459	2,667	7,126	93,446	1,590	..	20·96	1·63 tons
Oats	12,958	78,592	91,550	276,259	86,077	..	21·32	1·12 „
Rye	720	307	1,027	11,390	..	..	15·82	
Millet	297	615	912	5,079	..	..	17·10	
Lucerne and Sown Grasses	..	..	35,431	..	45,867	..	..	2·31 tons
Sorghum	..	..	7,268	..	..	..		
Potatoes	..	..	22,560	..	..	62,283 tons		2·76 tons
Onions	..	..	88	..	..	312 „		3·55 „
Turnips	..	..	182	..	..	1,070 „		5·88 „
Mangold Wurzel	..	..	30	..	..	430 „		14·33 „
Tobacco	..	..	886	..	..	9,314 cwt.		10·51 cwt.
Sugar Cane	..	..	8,623	..	..	185,258 tons		21·48 tons
„ (not cut) ..	..	..	13,639	..	..	..		
Grape Vine	..	..	5,994	..	..	913,107 gals. Wine 6,114 „ Brandy 3,694 tons Fruit		237 gals. 1·72 tons
„ (not bearing)	..	..	2,287	..	..			
Oranges	..	..	8,745	..	..	694,500 cases		79 cases
„ (not bearing) ..	..	..	2,625	..	..	..		
Other Fruits	..	..	16,606	..	..	£211,790		£12 15 1
„ (not bearing) ..	..	..	7,424	..	..	..		
Market Gardens	..	..	4,716	..	..	£188,946		£40 1 4
Chicory	..	..	246	..	..	13.208 cwt.		53·69 cwt.
Pease and Beans	..	..	341	..	..	13,608 bushels		39·91 bushl.
Pumpkins and Melons ..	..	..	3,354	..	..	14,827 tons		4·42 tons
Unspecified	..	..	2,359	..	..	£28,589		£12 2 4
Total area under Crop ..	..	..	846,383					
Under Permanent Grasses	..	..	333,238					
			1,179,621					

Historical Account of New South Wales.

(Compiled expressly for The Year-Book of Australia.*)*

ALTHOUGH other portions of the Australian continent were visited by Europeans much earlier, it was not until the year 1770 that the coast of what is now New South Wales was discovered, when Captain Cook entered Botany Bay in the "Endeavor" on the 28th April, landing on the same day in company with Mr. Banks, Dr. Solander, and others. On May 1, Forby Sutherland, one of the seamen of the "Endeavor," was buried near the watering place, the south point being named Point Sutherland by Capt. Cook from this incident. A few days later, on May 6, Capt. Cook set sail from his anchorage in Botany Bay, and at noon was abreast of a harbor which he named Port Jackson, after Sir George Jackson, Secretary to the Admiralty.

Coasting along the eastern seaboard, he finally reached the northern extremity of the continent at Cape York, and on the 21st August of the same year landed on a small island in its vicinity, and took formal possession of the whole eastern coast, from lat. 38° to lat. 10° 50′ S., on behalf of H.M. King George III., at the same time bestowing on it the appellation of New South Wales.

It having been determined upon by the British Government to send a number of convicts to Botany Bay, six transports carrying 564 male and 192 female criminals, and three storeships, sailed from Portsmouth on the 13th May, 1787, accompanied by the warships "Sirius" and "Supply," the whole expedition being under the command of Capt. Phillip, of the "Sirius," who was authorized by the Government to found a colony. The fleet of eleven ships, with 1,030 persons, arrived in Botany Bay on the 20th January, 1788, having lost 32 souls by death during the voyage, and six days later came to an anchor in Port Jackson, when formal possession of the territory was taken by Governor Phillip, and the British colors hoisted. On the same day, the French ships "Astrolabe" and "Bonssole," commanded by La Pérouse and L'Angle, anchored in Botany Bay.

On the 13th February, Norfolk Island was established as a dependency of the colony, under Lieut. King, afterwards Capt. King and Governor of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land. The entire live stock of the colony in May of this year was found to consist of 2 bulls, 5 cows, 1 horse, 3 mares, 3 colts, 29 sheep, 19 goats, 74 pigs, 5 rabbits, 18 turkeys, 29 geese, 35 ducks, and 210 fowls. June 4 being His Majesty's birthday, a grand dinner was given by the Governor, when the name and boundaries of the first county in the colony were fixed. It was called Cumberland.

In June, 1789, the Hawkesbury River was discovered by Governor Phillip, in company with Capts. Hunter, Collins, Johnston, and others; and detachments of some companies arrived which had been raised in England for the service of the colony, and were called the New South Wales Corps. In November, an observatory was commenced at the west point of Sydney Cove, together with a residence for Lieut. Dawes, the officer in charge. The first harvest in the colony was reaped at Rose Hill (Parramatta) in December of this year.

On the 26th September, 1791, Lieut.-Governor King, who had left the colony for England the previous year, arrived in the "Gorgon" in charge of the Territorial Seal, and His Majesty's gracious permission to grant pardons, absolute or conditional. Shortly after, on November 1, Governor Phillip was dangerously wounded in the breast by a spear thrown by one of a party of natives he was endeavoring to conciliate. On February 24, 1792, Lieut.-Governor Grose arrived from England, and on December 11, Governor Phillip departed thither, handing over the Government of the colony to the late arrival.

Meanwhile, building and agriculture were being carried on apace, and in 1793 the Government purchased from the settlers 1,200 bushels of wheat, this being the first sale made. In December, 1794, Lieut.-Governor Grose sailed for England, handing over charge of the colony to Captain Paterson, of the New South Wales Corps, who was superseded by Governor Hunter on the arrival of the latter on the 7th September, 1795. The chronicles of the next year record the important discovery of coal at Port Stephens. In August, 1797, the colonial ship "Cumberland" was piratically seized and carried off by convicts. The three years 1796, 1797, and 1798, were remarkable for successful explorations of both the coast and the interior, Flinders and Bass distinguishing themselves by their discoveries.

On Governor Hunter embarking for England on the 28th September, 1800, the Government of the colony devolved upon Capt. Phillip Gidley King, late Lieut.-Governor of Norfolk Island. Property of all kinds had rapidly been increasing in value during the last three years, and now reached such ridiculously high prices as £90 for a horse, £80 for a cow, £7 10s. for a Cape sheep, £1 1s. for a goose, 16s. per lb. for tea, &c., &c. These rates were not caused by the scarcity of the commodities, but through the movements of a ring of traders, mostly of the official, civil, and military classes, who obtained the control of most of the goods which arrived, as well as the agricultural produce of the colony which was for disposal, and were then able to demand arbitrary prices from the consumer.

In 1803, the first Australian newspaper, the *Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser*, was instituted and published by Mr. George Howes. In 1804, there was an *émeute* among the convicts at Castle Hill, which was put down by the military, when many of the leading insurgents were hanged. The year 1806 is memorable for a most disastrous flood at the Hawkesbury on March 20, which inundated nearly the whole of the settlement, many persons perishing, and whole families being ruined. The consequences to the colony were little short of a famine. Food of all kinds rose rapidly in price, bread of very inferior quality selling for 2s. 3d. per lb.

On the 5th August of this year Captain William Bligh arrived, and relieved Governor King of his rule, the latter at once taking his departure for England. At this time the population of New South Wales numbered 7,200, with 1,084 more at Norfolk Island; the area of land occupied was 48,855 acres, of which 12,860 acres were under crop; and the live stock consisted of 438 horses, 3,264 cattle, 16,501 sheep, 14,300 pigs, and 2,900 goats. Governor Bligh's tenure of office was marked by great antagonism between himself and the wealthier class of free settlers, as well as the military officers, and he was specially severe with Capt. MacArthur, the first introducer of sheep to the colony for wool-growing. This state of things finally led to the arrest and deposition of the Governor on January 26, 1808, by Major Johnston, commanding the 102nd or New South Wales Corps, who as senior military officer then took upon himself the duties of government. As soon as this had occurred, Capt. Macarthur was appointed Colonial Secretary, and the other responsible posts under Government were filled by those who were favorable to the chief actors in this small rebellion, the former occupants being superseded.

This condition of affairs only continued until July 28th, when Lieut.-Colonel Foveaux returned from England with the appointment of Lieut.-Governor, and at once superseded Major Johnston. Not wishing to identify himself with either party, Foveaux simply carried on the government of the colony until Colonel Pearson arrived from Van Diemen's Land on January 1st, 1809, and superseded him. He also kept aloof from the late party quarrels, deeming it wiser to await the instructions of the Home Government, and meanwhile keeping Governor Bligh under arrest at Government House, in default of his accepting the offer of the command of the "Porpoise," and agreeing to proceed to England with the utmost despatch. On the 4th February, Governor Bligh signified his willingness to leave in the "Porpoise" and sail for England as demanded; and the following month saw the departure of Major Johnston for England, to meet any charges that might be laid against him, and he was accompanied by Captain Macarthur. Bligh, instead of sailing directly for England, went to Van Diemen's Land, with the view of arousing popular feeling in his favor; but finding himself thwarted by the Lieut.-Governor, Colonel Collins, continued to hover off the coast until the arrival of Colonel Lachlan Macquarie as Governor on December 28th of the same year, accompanied by the first battalion of the 73rd Regiment, under the command of Colonel O'Connell, who had been appointed Lieut.-Governor.

The new Governor's first work was to re-instate all the officers who had been removed when Bligh was placed under arrest, and to order the officers and men of the New South Wales Corps to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to England. Despatches were sent inviting Bligh to return to Sydney, and in a few weeks he did so, when he was received according to his naval rank of commodore. He finally left the colony on the 7th May, and the result of the enquiry at home was that Lieut.-Colonel Johnston was cashiered the service, and Captain Macarthur debarred from returning to the colony for eight years, for the part which they respectively took in connection with the deposition of Bligh.

Under Governor Macquarie's rule, the material progress of New South Wales was very great. Roads and bridges were constructed with vigor, the work of exploration was carried out in an able and steady manner, and Sydney was transformed from a mere collection of huts into a busy town.

In 1813, the expenditure of the colony amounted to £235,000, and in 1814 to £231,362, which was reduced to £150,000 in 1815. In this year (1813) the first successful attempt was made by Blaxland, Wentworth, and Lawson to cross the Blue Mountains, which had hitherto baffled all efforts in this direction. They reached a point about 1½ mile beyond what is now known as Katoomba, the spot being marked by a tree, which is still in existence. In this year also, a market and half-yearly fair were established in Parramatta, and in 1816, the foundation-stone of the Macquarie tower and lighthouse was laid by the Governor; while the Bank of New South Wales was established on April 8th of the following year. The Benevolent Society of New South Wales was brought into existence on June 4th, 1818, and in the same year the Governor visited Newcastle on a tour of inspection. In 1819, the Sydney Savings Bank was established, and the country west of the Blue Mountains received the name of Westmoreland. In 1820, the foundation-stone of the Georgian Public School was laid by Governor Macquarie, who also visited Bathurst, and marked and named Campbelltown on the 1st December.

The population of Sydney had risen this year to upwards of 7,000, about a third of the entire population of the colony; and several thriving manufactures, such as woollen cloths, earthenware, salt, candles, soap, hats, &c., were being carried on there. The next year saw the opening of the Sydney Benevolent Asylum by the Governor on the 1st October, after which he sailed on a tour of inspection to the northern settlements on the 1st November. Some idea may be formed of the prosperity and increase of the colony by the following returns for October, 1821, which include Van Diemen's Land as part of New South Wales:—Population, including the military, 38,778; cattle, 102,939; sheep, 290,158; pigs, 33,906; horses, 4,564; land cleared and in tillage, 32,267 acres.

Six days after the departure of Governor Macquarie from Sydney, Major-General Sir Thomas Brisbane, K.C.B., arrived, and his commission as Governor of New South Wales and its dependencies was published and read in the capital on the 1st December, 1821. Macquarie and his family did not, however, take their departure for England until February 12th, 1822, the late Governor employing his time meanwhile in making a tour of the colony. Major-General Sir Thomas Brisbane, the sixth Governor of New South Wales, entered upon his duties under most favorable circumstances. He found the colony in a flourishing condition, its productions rapidly increasing, and its population receiving accessions of men of capital and energy almost daily, while his advent was hailed by the colonists of all classes with the greatest satisfaction. Unfortunately, however, he showed himself to be totally unfitted to cope with the exigencies of a young and thriving colony, in which there were two classes bitterly antagonistic to each other, and each striving to gain the ear of the Governor by every expedient possible. On the one side he was beset by a petty oligarchy of exclusives, who regarded themselves as the only persons whose claims to grants of land, convict labor, or social recognition by the Governor ought to be considered at all, while on the other side he was worried by the demands for legal rights and social recognition on the part of numbers of wealthy emancipists, backed up as they were by the public voice, whenever the last could make itself heard. So uncongenial did Sir Thomas Brisbane consider his position in Sydney, that he made Parramatta his head-quarters, where he spent most of his time superintending the erection of an observatory, and devoting himself to scientific pursuits, much to the satisfaction of the small class of exclusives above-mentioned, who now did pretty much as they liked.

On the 13th August, 1823, the Australian Religious Tract Society was instituted at Sydney, and on the 29th of the same month, the 3rd Regiment (the Buffs) arrived in the capital; while the Royal Veteran Company was disbanded on the the 24th September. Governor Brisbane's administration, however, was marked by events of the deepest importance to the colonists and their descendants—events, the effects of which will continue to be felt for ages. These were as follows:—the concession of the first instalment of self-government by the institution of a Legislative Council on August 11, 1824; the formal acknowledgment of the liberty of the press on October 1 of the same year; the discovery of an overland route to Port Phillip, and the formation of settlements at Moreton Bay and other places; and the commencement of a steady flow of emigration from the United Kingdom, owing, in a great degree, to the steps taken by a native of the colony, Mr. William Charles Wentworth, to disseminate in England information relative to the condition and prospects of Australia.

On March 5, 1824, Francis Forbes, Esq., the first Chief Justice of New South Wales, arrived in Sydney, and the 48th Regiment embarked for Madras, while one month later Sax Banister, Esq., the first Attorney-General, and William Balcombe, Esq., the first Colonial Treasurer, reached the capital. August 1 saw the arrival of the first Solicitor-General, Mr. John Stephen, as well as that of Mr. William Carter, the first Master in Chancery; on the 18th, the Rev. Thomas Reddall was appointed Director-General of Public Schools, and on the 28th of the same month, Mr. G. G. Mills, Registrar of the Supreme Court, arrived in Sydney. On October 14, the *Australian* newspaper was first published, and during this year an exploring expedition towards the south was undertaken by Messrs. Hume and Hovell, who penetrated to Port Phillip and subsequently returned.

Sir Thomas Brisbane's administration lasted somewhat less than four years, and, early in December 1825, he sailed for England, after having resigned the reins of government into the hands of Colonel Stewart, of the Buffs. The Returns for this year for the colony show a Revenue of £71,682; and Expenditure of £82,000; value of Imports, £300,000; population, 33,675; sheep, 237,622; cattle, 134,519; land under cultivation, 45,514 acres; wool exported, 411,600 lb. In whaling alone, the merchants of Sydney had this year nearly thirty ships engaged, whilst many others were employed in the island trade, and the pearl and seal fisheries.

On the 18th December, 1825, the seventh Governor of New South Wales arrived in the person of Lieut.-General Ralph Darling, relieving Colonel Stewart of the position he had held for about three weeks. The new Governor inaugurated his tenure of office by purging all the departments of the public services of the emancipist and convict elements which had been introduced by Macquarie, and continued to a considerable extent by Sir Thomas Brisbane. This measure, of course, raised up a bitter feeling among the large class of emancipists, and the Governor and his policy were assailed in very strong terms in the columns of the "Australian" newspaper, whilst the organ of the Government lauded both to the skies.

The extraordinary success which had attended those engaged in pastoral pursuits served to attract the envy and emulation of both other colonists and new arrivals, the consequence being that a perfect mania set in for the possession of live stock. Unfortunately for the speculators for rapid fortunes, the weather was beyond their control, and, from the close of 1826, a drought of three years' duration commenced, which caused a financial crash of the most disastrous character. Distress and ruin fell upon scores of respectable people who had been considered wealthy but a few months before. Owing to these untoward circumstances, the free male adults who arrived in 1828 and 1829 did not exceed 250 in each year, whilst the number fell in 1830 to 166. In 1831, again, there was a slight increase to 185. But, unfortunately for the colony, it so happened that these years which brought so few free emigrants saw the introduction of a larger number of convicts than had ever been previously sent in a like time; fully 3,000, of whom five-sixths were men, being poured into the country.

In 1828, an expedition of discovery left Sydney in charge of Captain Charles Sturt and Mr. Hamilton Hume, and on the 4th of February of the next year reached the bank of a fine river, which was named the

Darling. A few months after the return of this band of explorers, Captain Sturt set out on another expedition, accompanied this time by Mr. George Macleay, as second in command, and struck the Murrumbidgee, which they sailed down until its junction with the Lachlan was reached, and finally until they were shot into the broad and noble Murray River, which they so named after the then Secretary to the Colonies, Sir George Murray. They at length found themselves on the shores of Encounter Bay, and not being able to reach St. Vincent's Gulf, where succor awaited them, they determined to retrace their route by the Murray, and started on their return journey on the 14th January, 1830, reaching Sydney on the 25th May following, after having undergone almost insuperable privations and labors.

The introduction of steam navigation into Australian waters took place in 1831, when the steamer "Sophia Jane," 154 tons register, was brought out from England by Lieutenant Biddulph, R.N., and two small colonial-built steamers, named the "Surprise" and "William the Fourth," were launched. Shortly afterward, the first colonial steam company was formed, under the title of the Australian Steam Conveyance Company. In 1831, also, the system of free grants to private individuals was finally put a stop to by orders from the Imperial Government, by which in future no lands were to be disposed of except by public auction, at an upset price of not less than 5s. per acre. The population of the colony this year was 51,155; export of wool, 1,401,284 lb; value of total exports, £324,168; imports, £490,152; Expenditure, £103,228; Revenue, £121,066.

On the 22nd October, 1831, Governor Darling embarked for Canton, on his way to England, his term of office having expired, and was succeeded by Major-General Richard Bourke, who arrived in Port Jackson on the 2nd December following, Colonel Patrick Lindsay having assumed the office of Lieut.-Governor pending his arrival. During this year, Major (afterwards Sir Thomas) Mitchell, the Surveyor-General, undertook an expedition to the northward in search of a great river, said to exist in this direction, and reached the rivers Gwydir, Namoi, and Peel. He set out from Sydney on the 24th November, his drays and men having preceded him some time before towards the river Hunter. Three hundred miles had to be traversed ere the expedition would pass the line to which the squatter population had already extended itself in that direction. In due course he reached the Hunter, and overtook his party of about fifteen souls, which consisted of convicts with the exception of a soldier or two. Besides these he had two gentlemen, assistant surveyors, to accompany him, Mr. White and Mr. Finch. In addition to a supply of muskets, pistols, and sky-rockets, Mitchell says:—"Of tilted carts we had two, so constructed that they could be drawn either by one or two horses. They were also so light that they could be moved across difficult passes by the men alone. Three stronger carts or drays were loaded with our stock of provisions, consisting of flour, pork (which had been boned in order to diminish the bulk as much as possible), tea, tobacco, sugar and soap. We had, besides, a number of pack-saddles for the draught animals, that, in case of necessity, we might be able to carry forward the loads by such means. Several pack-horses were also attached to the party. I had been induced to prefer wheel-carriages for an exploring journey, first, from the level nature of the interior country; secondly, from the greater facility and certainty they afforded of starting early, and as the necessity for laying all our stores in separate loads on animals' backs could thus be avoided. The latter method being further exposed to interruptions on the way by the derangement of loads, or galling the animals' backs, one inexperienced man being thus likely to impede the progress of the whole party. For the navigation of rivers, two portable boats of canvas had been prepared by Mr. Eager, of the King's dockyards at Sydney. We carried the canvas only with models of the ribs, and tools, having carpenters who could complete them as occasion required." Arrived at the Peel River, Mitchell engaged a black guide at the last squatter's station, and then crossing over to the further bank, entered on the yet unexplored region, the Peel stretching away westward, its course traced by the lines of large blue gum-trees. On the 16th December they reached the Namoi, and ranged along the northern boundaries of the Liverpool Plains. Having in vain attempted a course northwards, past a rocky hill which they called the Pic of Tangulda, and having passed a small river which they named the Maule, they returned to the Namoi, and, leaving the cattle and drays under a guard at a camp, embarked on this river in their canvas boats, only to discover their total unfitness for sailing on Australian waters. They were quickly stove in by snags, so that the party was compelled to send back for the cattle and drays. Following the course of the river in a north-westerly direction, they passed the western extremity of the Nandewar Range on their right, and then holding a northern route, they reached the river Gwydir on the 9th January, 1832. Determining to follow down the Gwydir to its junction, they set out again a week later, after Major Mitchell had explored the way some distance on horseback. Mr. Finch, who was far behind, bringing up fresh additions to their stores, was left to find his way by the tracks of their wheels. Hastening forward north-west, Mitchell's party soon came upon another deep and rapid river, the Karaula; crossing which Mitchell went on with a reconnoitering band to trace the course of this new river. After about twenty miles of travel, they came upon the Gwydir again, falling into a large river, which they at once recognised as the Darling, or rather in that latitude, the Barwon. "Thus," says Mitchell, "I now overlooked, from a bank of seventy feet high, a river as broad as the Thames at Putney, on which the goodly waves, perfectly free from fallen timber, danced in full liberty. Thus terminated our excursion to explore this last-discovered stream. Into this river we had traced the Gwydir; the junction of the Namoi also could not be far distant; and even that of the Castlereagh was only about seventy miles to the south-west." Intending to proceed still farther north in the exploration of the country, they returned to the camp, where they were met with news which completely changed their intentions. They found that a party of natives had been there, who were much inclined to steal, and had evidently been watching the expedition ever since it had entered the district. Shortly after their return, Mr. Finch, who had been bringing up further supplies, arrived, and, as Major Mitchell says, announced that "two of his men had been killed, and all the supplies, cattle, and equipments had fallen into the hands of the natives. This catastrophe occurred at the Ponds of Gorolei, beyond Mount Frazer, which Mr. Finch had reached after having been distressed, even more than our party had been at the same place, for want of water. This privation had first occasioned the loss of his horse and several other animals, so that his party had been able to convey the supplies to the ponds, by carrying forward from the dry camp only a portion at a time on the remaining bullocks. Mr. Finch at length succeeded in thus lodging all the stores at these ponds, but being unable to remove them farther without the assistance of my cattle, he left them there, and proceeded forward on foot along our track with one man, in expectation of falling in with my party at no great distance in advance. After ascertaining that we were not so near as he hoped, and having reached the Gwydir, and traced our route along its banks, until he again recognised Mount Frazer, he returned at the end of the second day, when he found neither his tents nor his men to receive him, but a heap of various articles, such as bags, trunks, harness, tea and sugar, canisters, &c., piled over the dead bodies of his men, whose legs he at length perceived projecting. The tents had been cut in pieces, tobacco and other articles lay about, and most of the flour had been carried off, although some bags still remained in the cart. The two bullocks continued feeding near. This spectacle must have been most appalling to Mr. Finch, uncertain, as he must have been, whether the eyes of the natives were not then upon him, while neither he nor his man possessed any means of defence. Taking a piece of pork and some flour, he hastened from the dismal scene, and, by travelling all day, and passing the nights without fire, he providentially escaped the natives, and had at length reached our camp. Thus terminated my hopes of exploring the country beyond the Karaula, and I could not but feel thankful for the providential circumstance of Mr. Finch's arrival, at the very moment when I was about to proceed on that undertaking, trusting that I should find, on returning to this depôt, the supplies which I expected him to bring. We had now, on the contrary, an additional demand on our much-exhausted stock of provisions. The season when the rain might be expected was approaching, and we had behind us 200 miles of country subject to inundation, without a hill to which we could, in such a case, repair. The soil was likely to become impassable after two days' rain, and our cart wheels were represented by the carpenters to be almost unserviceable. These considerations, and the hostile disposition of the natives in our rear, not only deterred me from crossing the Karaula, but seemed to require my particular attention homewards." As they proceeded homewards, Mitchell saw fires kindled, and strong bodies of natives again and again came into view. On arriving at Finch's camp, they found a single cart and the two dead bodies of their companions now in a high state of decomposition. The bullocks were no longer there; the natives had revisited the camp, and carried away the remainder of the flour and the canvas of the tent. The bodies lay under a heap of saddles, yokes, harness, pack-saddles, trunks, canisters, &c. The savages appeared to have been ignorant of the uses of tea, sugar, and tobacco, as these were scattered about, destroyed by the late rains. A spade, a steelyard, and a hammer were left, although iron had been so much in request that they had drawn one of the iron pins of the cart. Having buried the bodies, conscious that they were being watched by the natives, smoke arising from various parts around, they continued their route. The rains having set in, the plains thence to the Namoi were deep in mud, and made it difficult to advance, but on the 26th February they reached that river, and crossed it on the 28th. The remaining distance to Sydney was through a tolerably well-settled country.

Wine was also received in Sydney from the Bathurst district, made from the grapes grown there, and the coal works at Newcastle were opened in December, 1831. In 1833, the right of emancipists to sit as jurors was legally determined in their favor. In April, 1834, new assignment regulations were published, resulting in the overthrow of a monopoly by which, heretofore, the proprietors and lessees of large tracts of land had engrossed a disproportionate amount of convict labor, to the prejudice of those of smaller means. During the next year, Sir Thomas Mitchell set out at the head of another exploring party, and reached the river Darling. One of his followers, Mr. Richard Cunningham, botanist, was murdered by blacks after having lost himself in the bush, whilst in pursuit of those products of nature which enriched his science. In 1835, also, seventeen counties were proclaimed, and the agitation which had existed for some time in favour of Representative Government greatly increased. Governor Bourke was Knighted in the course of this year, Archdeacon Broughton created Bishop of Australia, and the Right Rev. John Bede Polding, Bishop of Hiero-Cæsarea and Vicar-Apostolic of the Australian colonies, arrived in Sydney.

On the 15th March, 1836, Sir Thomas Mitchell started on a second exploration of the Darling, from which he subsequently returned on the 3rd November following, having discovered the river Glenelg and added largely to the previous knowledge of the country generally. In this year the Legislative Council passed the important Church Act of New South Wales, by which religious equality was firmly and permanently established in the colony.

In September, 1837, Sir Richard Bourke's resignation, which he had previously tendered, was accepted with deep regret by the Imperial Government, and Sir George Gipps became his successor, arriving in Sydney on the 23rd February, 1838, Colonel Snodgrass having undertaken the duties of Lieut.-Governor in the interim. To show their appreciation of Governor Bourke's many and important public services, the colonists determined to erect a statue of him, and large subscriptions at once poured in for the purpose. 1837 saw the completion of the aqueduct from Botany to Sydney, commenced in 1827, and showed a total population of 76,000, of which 55,000 were free, and 21,000 convicts. In 1838, reporters for the press and the public generally were first admitted at the proceedings of the Legislative Council, which were now published at large in the newspapers; while the system of assigning convicts terminated with the close of the year.

The year 1839 opened with the publication of the report of the Parliamentary Committee on Transportation, wherein it was recommended that the transportation of convicts to New South Wales and the settled districts of Van Diemen's Land should cease; that convicts should only be sent to settlements where there were no free people, and that such settlements should be used exclusively for this class of criminals; and that convicts who were punished abroad should be compelled to leave the settlement to which they had been sent, after the expiry of their sentence, the Government furnishing them with the means of doing so. At the same time that a section of the colonists advocated the continuance of transportation, it was generally considered and petitioned that one-half the expenses of the maintenance and coercion of the convicts should be contributed by the Home Government.

During this year Governor Gipps propounded a scheme of public instruction, based on the "Irish National System," and a sum of £3,000 was placed on the Estimates for the purpose of carrying the same into effect. A severe drought prevailed in the colony, and the necessaries of life became so scarce and dear, that a public subscription was raised with which to purchase food, and distribute the same amongst the poorest and most distressed classes. Bushranging was very rife, and statistics showed an increase of crime to the extent of fifty per cent. In the commencement of 1840, Mr. John Kennedy Hume, resident in the Yass district, was shot dead in cold blood by one of a party of bushrangers, who were afterwards attacked by a number of settlers, headed by Mr. Henry O'Brien, when some were shot, and the principal of the gang taken prisoner and executed at Goulburn. In this year an Act was passed appointing a Commission under the title of a Court of Claims, to revise the claims put forward by some individuals to large tracts of land in New Zealand, the results of which were that the claimants were either found to be entitled only to a small fraction of the area they asserted they had purchased, or, in some instances, the claims were altogether disallowed. The colony was also divided into three districts; the northern, comprising all the country in the neighborhood of Moreton Bay; the middle, consisting of New South Wales proper; and the southern, contained in the newly-settled district of Port Phillip, where, moreover, the price of land was fixed at £1 per acre without competition, whilst in the other two the minimum was twelve shillings, with sales by auction. The entire revenue of the colony was £682,473; total disbursements, £561,023; value of imports, £3,014,189; exports, £1,399,692; while 17 vessels, with a total carrying capacity of 1,196 tons, were built and registered in the colony during the year.

In 1841, the Governor announced at the opening of the Council that, henceforth, New Zealand formed a separate Government. A general census was completed in the course of this year, from which it was shown that the total population of New South Wales, including the province of Port Phillip, was 130,856; of which number 87,298 were males, and 43,558 females.

In February, 1842, a petition to the Imperial Government praying for representative government, was adopted at a meeting in Sydney, presided over by the sheriff, and on the 11th April following, the statue of Governor Bourke was inaugurated in the presence of a vast public assemblage of all classes. In the following month, the Legislative Council assembled, during the sitting of which a bill was passed incorporating the town of Sydney, when the qualification of voters was made to consist in the occupancy of a house or warehouse of the annual value of £25, for twelve months preceding the enrolment, no person being entitled to vote, however, who was not a resident householder in the city, or within seven miles of its boundaries. The qualification of an alderman, councillor, auditor, or assessor was real estate of the value of £1,000, or property rated in the annual value of £50. In November the municipal elections took place, the first aldermen chosen for the city being Robert Owen, John Hosking, George Allen, Thomas Broughton, Francis Mitchell, and J. R. Wilshire, of whom Hosking was elected Mayor. The Richmond River was discovered in this year, and the term "squatter" was first used in its present significance as applying to those owners of extensive flocks and herds who rented lands from the Crown for grazing purposes. Tobacco was also first manufactured in the colony. An earthquake shock was experienced in various parts of the colony on the 28th October, and towards the close of the year the new Imperial Act, regulating the disposal of waste lands, was received at Sydney. By this measure the auction system was universally brought into operation; the lands were divided into town, suburban, and country lots; and £1 per acre was fixed as the minimum price for country lots in all parts of the colony.

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On the first day of 1843 the new Act to provide for the Government of New South Wales, whereby the right of representation was conceded to the colonists, was received in Sydney, having passed the Imperial Parliament and received the Royal assent the previous July. The new act provided for the establishment of a Council, to consist of thirty-six members, of whom twenty-four were to be elected by the people, including six members for Port Phillip, and of the remainder, six were to be Government officers, and the other six Crown nominees. On the 1st August, the first Representative Legislature of New South Wales met, when Alexander Macleay was elected Speaker. The monetary distress which had for some time weighed down the energies of the colony, was now increased by the failure of the Bank of Australia, and a select committee of the Council reported that there were thirteen hundred mechanics and laborers out of employment in Sydney alone. At this critical time, Mrs. Caroline Chisholm commenced her philanthropical labors in aid of the poorer classes, by making arrangements for locating thirty families at Illawarra, on land granted to them on clearing leases, the proprietor of the soil supplying the tenants with provisions for the first five months of their occupancy.

The year 1844 saw the commencement of the contest between the Executive Government and the squatters, the former having issued a proclamation in April, altering the terms on which licenses to occupy Crown Lands were granted, and declaring that parties occupying stations in separate districts, notwithstanding that the same might be contiguous, should not only be required, in future, to take out separate licenses for each such district, but also to pay the established fee of £10 for the same. A meeting of squatters was then held at the Royal Hotel, for the purpose of protesting against the proposed regulations, when a society was formed under the designation of the "Pastoral Association of New South Wales," to secure the due protection of the pastoral interests; and at the annual meeting of the Council, Wentworth opened the subject of Colonial Grievances. In the course of the Session, the Hon. Francis Scott, M.P. for Roxburghshire, was appointed parliamentary agent to represent the colony in the House of Commons, at a salary of £500 a year. During the year the first Jewish Synagogue in Sydney was opened and consecrated. Sir James Dowling, the Chief Justice, died, and was succeeded by Sir Alfred Stephen. The government of Norfolk Island passed from New South Wales to Van Diemen's Land, and the value of the exports exceeded that of the imports for the first time in the history of the colony.

In September of this year, Dr. Ludwig Leichhardt undertook an expedition of exploration from Moreton Bay to Port Essington, in the course of which the rivers Mackenzie, Cape, Burdekin, Clarke, Lynd, Condamine, Dawson, Van Diemen, Macarthur, Wickham, and Roper, were met with and named, the little band of explorers finally reaching Port Essington on the 17th December, 1845, and returning to Sydney by sea on the 29th March, 1846, with the loss of one man, Gilbert, who had been mortally speared in an attack on the camp by aborigines on the 28th June previous. To reward the explorers, a public subscription amounting to more than £1,500 was raised, which was supplemented by a vote of £1,000 by the Legislative Council, and all classes pressed forward to testify their joy at the re-appearance of men whose safety had long been doubted. At the latter end of 1845, another campaign was undertaken for the purpose of further exploring the Australian wilds, and Sir Thomas Mitchell was, for the fourth time, chosen to lead the party. During the thirteen months' absence of the expedition, Sir Thomas penetrated so far north as lat. 24° 12′ 37″, reaching the banks of a fine river, which he judged to fall into the Gulf of Carpentaria, and naming the same the Victoria, in honor of Her Majesty. He brought to light a vast extent of new and fertile country, traversed the Fitzroy Downs, and increased his knowledge of the waterways of the continent by exploring the rivers Barwon, Narran, Balonne, Culgoa, Maranoa, Salvator, and Claude.

In May, 1846, a company was formed for constructing railways from Sydney to Goulburn, to the Hawkesbury, and to the Nepean, under the title of the Great Southern and Western Railway Company, the capital of which was to be one million, in fifty thousand shares, three-fourths of which were to be reserved for sale to British capitalists. In the same month the Legislative Council met for the despatch of business, and rejected the Crown Lands Bill, when the Governor prorogued the House till the 25th August, meanwhile retiring from the colony and the contest on the 10th July, when he was presented with a farewell address, bearing five thousand seven hundred and fifty-five signatures. Thus retired a Governor, a worthy successor to him who preceded him.

Gipps was succeeded on the 2nd August by the new Governor. Sir Charles Fitzroy, shortly after whose advent the question of transportation was brought before the Council, a despatch having been received by the Governor from the Secretary of State, in which it was proposed to renew the introduction of convicts. Whilst the Council was in favor of the measure, the prevailing sentiment throughout the country was one of detestation; and anti-transportation meetings and memorials were got up all over the colony, so that, finally in the month of August, 1847, Cowper, in his place in the Council, carried a resolution by eleven to seven, disapproving of a return to the system of transportation and assignment. In July, 1847, the new squatting regulations were received in the colony, by which the public lands were divided into three classes—the settled, the intermediate, and the unsettled. The settled lands comprised the nineteen original counties, together with the counties of East and West Macquarie, all land within twenty-five miles of Melbourne, fifteen miles of Geelong, and ten of several other towns, including Bathurst, all lands within three miles of the sea, and within two miles of the Glenelg, the Clarence and the Richmond rivers. The intermediate districts comprised, with the exception of those parts included in the settled areas, the counties of Bourke, Normanby, Grant, and Auckland, the district of Gippsland, and any counties which might be fixed and proclaimed before the 31st December, 1848. The unsettled districts comprehended all the remaining portions of New South Wales. The Governor was empowered to grant, in the unsettled districts, leases for pastoral purposes for terms not exceeding fourteen years; in the intermediate districts, for eight years; and in the settled, for one year, subject to different provisions in each of the three cases. In October of this year, Dr. Leichhardt set out for Moreton Bay to proceed on that expedition of exploration from which he never returned, his intention being to endeavor to reach the Swan River in Western Australia; and on the 7th December, Lady Mary Fitzroy, the wife of the Governor, was thrown out of her carriage at Parramatta, and killed almost instantaneously. The population of the colony was 205,009; number of acres under crop, 164,784; value of imports, £1,982,022; and of exports, £1,870,046.

In the early part of 1848, Edward Kennedy returned to Sydney, after completing the exploration of the Victoria, one of the rivers discovered by Sir Thomas Mitchell in his last expedition. He traced it as far as lat. 27° 56′, lon. 142°, where the stream became lost amid sandy, barren ground. His party had been absent about twelve months. He set out again about the beginning of May, at the head of an expedition, with the view of exploring Cape York Peninsula, for which purpose he went by sea to Rockingham Bay, and on the 1st June commenced his land journey towards Cape York. Early beset with the impracticability of the country, he had first to leave part of his supplies behind, next part of his men, and finally attempted to make his way to Port Albany in company with one black named Jacky Jacky. When in sight of the sea in the neighborhood of this settlement, he was attacked by blacks and speared so badly that he died within an hour or two, Jacky Jacky finding his way to Port Albany thirteen days later. Of the expedition, only two white survivors were rescued, Mr. Carron, the naturalist, and another, who had been left at Weymouth Bay by Kennedy in his onward march.

On the 8th June, 1849, the "Harkaway" arrived in Sydney with two hundred and twelve male convicts on board, when an immense anti-convict demonstration was made at the Circular Quay, and a protest drawn up for presentation to the Governor, in which it was requested that the prisoners in the "Harkaway" be immediately sent back to England. Finding the Governor deaf to this application, another meeting was called, when a petition to the Queen was adopted, praying that the Right Hon. Earl Grey, Secretary of State for the colonies, might be removed from Her Majesty's Councils, and that the government of the colony might be carried on by Ministers chosen from, and responsible to, the colonists themselves.

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On the 4th September, a bill to incorporate the Sydney Railway Company was read a second time. In April, 1850, a despatch was received by the Governor from the Secretary of State, in which he was informed that no more convicts, after those which were already on the way, would be sent to any part of New South Wales, in consequence of the address from the Legislative Council. During the session of the Council, which was prorogued in October, the act for the establishment of the Sydney University was passed, a project of which Wentworth had been the originator, and in which he was, from the initiation, the prime mover. In July, the first sod of the Sydney and Goulburn Railway was turned by the Hon. Mrs. Keith Stuart, the Governor's daughter. The Governor became very unpopular towards the close of the year, when his despatches to the Imperial Government on the anti-transportation demonstrations were seen by the colonists, and further large and enthusiastic meetings were held to protest against any further influx of criminals to any part of the colony. In December, the "Act for the better government of Her Majesty's Australian Colonies" was received in Sydney, in which Port Phillip, now named Victoria, was granted colonial independence.

At the final session of the Legislative Council in 1851, the Electoral Bill was passed, by which the new apportionment of members was effected, the number of the representatives being fixed at thirty-six, shortly after which, on the 2nd May, the first representative legislature of New South Wales came to a termination after an existence of eight years. This last month was also remarkable for an event which was destined to effect a complete revolution in all the interests and relations of the colony. Edward Hammond Hargraves at this time succeeded in discovering gold in the vicinity of Bathurst. The consequent rush to the auriferous regions, and the general unsettling of the population, affected the price of provisions, and in a fortnight flour rose from £20 to £30 per ton. Towards the end of June, the first gold to the value of £3,500, was sent home in one ship. The effect of this discovery on the question of transportation was naturally to strengthen the hands of those inimical to the measure, inasmuch as, doubtless, hundreds of men in the United Kingdom would not hesitate to undergo a brief term of punishment in order to find themselves later on settled in a country where the precious metal was to be found in large quantities; and when, in July, a report was received of a recent speech of Earl Grey in the House of Lords in favour of a continuance of the measure, the Council of the Australian League met and drew up a petition to the Queen, giving forcible expression to the wishes of the colonists, and praying her to dismiss that nobleman from her Councils.

At the inauguration of the new Legislature on the 14th October, Fitzroy, in his opening speech, announced that he had been appointed Governor-General over all Her Majesty's Australian possessions. On the 10th December, the Governor-General transmitted to the Council a copy of a despatch which he had just received from the Secretary of State, forwarding an Order in Council revoking, so far as New South Wales was concerned, the Order in Council of the 4th September, 1841, appointing places to which felons and other offenders might be conveyed. The distemper, known as the "Cumberland disease," made great ravages among the cattle in the course of this year. In March, the first railway contract was accepted, being for the substructure of a portion of the line between Ashfield and Haslem's Lock. With regard to the discovery of gold, the Rev. W. B. Clarke, the well-known geologist, proved that he had at various times publicly stated that the colony contained auriferous deposits, and claimed the credit of being the first to announce the existence of the precious metal in Australia. A census was taken this year, showing the population of the colony, exclusive of Port Phillip, to be 187,243, of whom 108,691 were males, and 78,552 females; 184,550 free, and 2,693 bond.

In the month of January, 1852, an expedition, under Mr. Hovenden Hely, set out in search of the missing explorer, Leichhardt, but returned after an unsuccessful search of some six months. In June, the village of Gundagai was almost totally destroyed by a flood, in which seventy-seven of the inhabitants lost their lives; and in October the Sydney University was inaugurated, the Rev. E. T. Hamilton, M.A., being elected Provost. The first mail steamer, the "Chusan," arrived in the colony, *viâ* the Cape of Good Hope, in August, having made the passage in 79 days. This was the first result of an engagement between the Home Government and the P. and O. Company for a bi-monthly communication. Port Jackson was now made a free port, an act for abolishing harbor dues, entry and clearance fees, lighthouse and water-police dues having become law. The gross revenue this year was upwards of half a million.

In 1853 the new goldfields regulations came into operation, and caused very great dissatisfaction. On the 21st December, 1853, the new Constitution Bill passed the Council. This measure established two deliberative chambers, a Legislative Council of not less than 21 naturalized or natural-born English subjects, and a Legislative Assembly to consist of 54 members. During this session, the Council voted Hargraves £10,000, as a reward for the discovery of gold, and £1,000 to the Rev. W. B. Clarke, as a mark of the appreciation in which the country held the geological reports addressed by him at various times to the Government. A pension of £100 a year was also voted to the mother of the explorer Leichhardt. In the course of this year, Her Majesty's Government sanctioned the establishment of a branch of the Royal Mint at Sydney, and the new works for the defence of the harbor at Pinchgut Island, Lady Macquarie's Point, and elsewhere, were commenced. The sum of £200,000 was also appropriated this year for the purposes of immigration.

In the early part of 1854, the new Constitution Bill was sent home in charge of Wentworth, the author of it, and Thomson, the Colonial Secretary, one of its warmest supporters, who were charged with the duty of conciliating for the Bill the favour of Parliament and the Government. At the meeting of the Council in June, the Governor announced that Her Majesty had been pleased to sanction the establishment of a branch of the Royal Mint in Sydney, as prayed for in the address of the House of the 19th December, 1851, and in the course of the session the endowment was provided for any affiliated colleges that might be established in connection with the Sydney University. The question of immigration was also dealt with, and further sums remitted for that important object, while a sum of £6,000 was voted the Governor in augmentation of his salary, to defray the increased expenses of his office from the 1st June, 1851, to 1st June, 1854; and a series of resolutions were carried laudatory of the Governor's success in his administration, extending over a period of more than eight years, and which was now fast drawing to a close. Among the Acts passed during this session was one empowering the Government to treat with the several railway companies for the purchase of their works. During this year the Sydney Grammar School was founded and endowed, the Governor-General made a voyage to Port Curtis, and Alexander Cuthill, an old-established and much respected medical practitioner of Sydney, who was shot by an insane person, left a legacy of £10,000 to the Asylum for Destitute Children.

The year 1855 opened with the departure of Fitzroy and the installation of his successor, Sir William Denison. Before embarking on the 28th January, Fitzroy was presented with an address from the inhabitants of the colony at large, accompanied by a munificent testimonial of £2,000 in money. As a consequence of the Russian war, then raging, steam communication with the colony ceased, the company which had the contract for carrying the mails alleging that, after the commencement of hostilities, they lost by their contract at the rate of £40,000 a year; while, at the same time, the House voted £50,000 for the new defence works, projected by the Governor, at Kissing Point and elsewhere. In October, the new Constitution, which returned with the confirmation of the Imperial Parliament, was received in the colony. The mode in which the contract for the performance of the sewerage works of the City of Sydney was carried out occupied a good deal of the attention of the Council and the public during this year, and the report of a select committee proved beyond question a large amount of fraud and corruption in the affair. In the course of the session of the House, a resolution was passed increasing the Governor-General's salary from £5,000 to £7,000, and on the 19th December the Council was prorogued, and the new Constitution formally inaugurated by the Governor-General being newly sworn in under a commission from Her Majesty, revoking that under which he had held his authority, and re-appointing him Governor-in-Chief of New South Wales.

In July of this year a new exploring expedition set out under the leadership of Mr. Gregory, the expense of which was borne by the Imperial Government. His instructions were to sail for the Victoria River, and ascend as far as navigable, after which they were to land and proceed as far as practicable towards the head of the river, when further movements were left to the discretion of the leader. In September the railway to Parramatta was formally opened, the Sydney Mint having been started in the previous May, in which month, also, Dr. Barker arrived as second Bishop of Sydney and Metropolitan of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in succession to Dr. Broughton, who had died in England in the beginning of 1853. Sir Thomas Mitchell, the indefatigable and successful explorer, the historian, the poet, and the man of science, died in October from bronchitis, produced by exposure during a recent surveying expedition. The total revenue of the colony was £1,643,403, and the gross expenditure £1,660,688.

The year 1856 opened with the establishment of responsible government, and Stuart Alexander Donaldson became Chief Secretary and Premier; Manning, Attorney-General; Darvall, Solicitor-General; Nichols, Auditor-General; and Thomas Holt, Treasurer. Sir Alfred Stephen assumed the position of President of the Council, and Mr. (now Sir) Daniel Cooper was elected Speaker of the Assembly. The Ministry, however, was very short-lived; for, owing to what they considered a want of support, they tendered their resignations on the 21st August, and Cowper was entrusted with the task of forming a new administration, which he speedily did by taking the position of Chief Secretary himself, and associating with himself Robert Campbell as Treasurer, Murray as Minister of Lands and Works, Martin (now Sir James) as Attorney-General, and Lutwyche as Solicitor-General. The new Ministry was even more unfortunate than its predecessor, as a vote of want of confidence was carried against it in September, and it thereupon resigned, when Parker essayed his hand, his colleagues being Donaldson, Treasurer; Hay, Minister of Lands and Works; Darvall, Attorney-General. Deas Thomson was appointed Vice-President of the Executive Council. A census taken in the course of the year showed the population of Sydney proper to be 53,118; that of the suburbs, 28,209.

In September, 1857, the Parker Ministry resigned, having been defeated on their Electoral Bill, and made way for Cowper as Premier; Jones as Treasurer; Murray, Secretary for Lands and Works; and Martin, Attorney-General. This was the first strong ministry which had taken office, but owing to their defeat on a bill to increase the assessment on stock and the rent of the Crown Lands, the House was dissolved by proclamation in the following December. During this year the Pitcairn islanders, the descendants of the mutineers of the "Bounty," were finally established at Norfolk Island, their late island abode being no longer adequate to the maintenance of the increased numbers of the community. Extensive floods took place about the middle of the year at the Hunter, the Hawkesbury, and other parts of the colony; and two dreadful shipwrecks occurred in the immediate neighborhood of Port Jackson Heads. The first, on the 21st August, was that of the "Dunbar," from London, when out of a total number of 120 souls, only one man came ashore alive. Many of the passengers belonged to the most respectable class in the colony, and the obsequies of all those whose bodies were recovered at once took the form of a public funeral, when business was suspended throughout the city. The second wreck was that of the "Catherine Adamson," also from England, when twenty-one lives were lost, including several persons well known and much respected in the colony. The live stock this year amounted to 180,000 horses; 2,148,700 cattle; 8,139,000 sheep; and 109,000 swine.

The new parliament assembled in March, 1858, and the session was soon after marked by a collision between the Legislature and the head of the Executive, the opening speech of the latter mentioning his intention of sending some of the troops away from the colony, in order to be of service in assisting to quell the Indian Mutiny, and the House adopting a reply deprecating the removal of this force as inexpedient and injudicious. At the end of the year the new Electoral Bill became law, wherein vote by ballot was instituted, the number of members of the Assembly was increased to eighty, and the franchise extended to every adult male of six months' residence in any electorate. In October, telegraphic communication was established between Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide, *viâ* Albury; and, in November, a mixed flock of 280 llamas, alpacas, and vicunas was landed in Sydney from South America, the importer of this new stock being Mr. Charles Ledger, an Englishman established in Peru. The Murrumbidgee was for the first time traversed by a steamer as far as Gundagai, an important step towards opening up the interior of Australia. In April, 1859, Parliament was dissolved preparatory to the elections under the new Electoral Act, and shortly after the opening of the subsequent session the Ministry resigned, a resolution of Parkes declaring that the duties on tea and sugar ought to be forthwith repealed, having been carried against them. No one else being able to form a Ministry, the former Government kept their seats on the ministerial benches, and succeeded in carrying a motion rescinding the resolution relative to the tea and sugar duties.

This year saw the separation of Moreton Bay from the colony of New South Wales. The Cowper Ministry, being defeated on their Education Bill, resigned, and Forster formed a weak government, which went out of office in February, 1860, giving way to Robertson as Secretary for Lands, with Cowper as Chief Secretary, with a seat in the Upper House. In 1859, Captain Cadell ascended the Darling in a steamer for a distance of 500 miles, and telegraphic communication with Van Diemen's Land was effected. The early part of 1860 was marked by most disastrous floods in all parts of the colony, causing immense losses in stock and crops; but the discovery of a rich goldfield at the Snowy River tended somewhat to lighten the gloomy prospect.

On the 22nd January, 1861, Sir William Denison relinquished the reins of government and left the colony, leaving Colonel J. F. Kempt as *locum tenens* until the arrival of Sir John Young on the 22nd March following, when the latter was sworn in as Governor-General. In January of this year, a great rush took place to Lambing Flat, which was discovered to be a gold-field; and the Volunteer movement was first initiated. Shortly after the occupation of Lambing Flat by the miners, the white diggers and the Chinese came into violent collision, the former being desirous of driving the latter from the ground, and matters became so grave that a force of military and police was despatched to the spot, when a series of encounters took place between the representatives of law and order and the rioters, in which serious loss of life and injury to the person ensued before any kind of tranquillity was restored to the locality. During this year the Land Bill of Mr. (now Sir John) Robertson, popularly known as Robertson's Land Bill, passed the Legislature and became law. A despatch was also received from the Imperial Government in October, declining to confer the title of Governor-General upon any future Governor of New South Wales.

The year 1862 opened with considerable excitement in the colony, caused by the arrival of the first English cricketing team, which culminated on the last days of January, when the visitors played against twenty-two of the colonials in the Domain in Sydney, and came off victorious by forty-eight runs. In January, the new Publicans Act also came into operation, and the Chinese Immigration Restriction Act in the following February. In July, a movement was instituted in Sydney for raising subscriptions for the relief of the distressed operatives in the manufacturing districts in England, and by the following September £17,100 had been remitted home, whilst at the final meeting of the committee of this Lancashire Relief Fund, held in January, 1864, it was stated that the contributions sent from the colony for the relief of the sufferers amounted to the handsome total of £22,288. In October, 1862, the lessee of the Pitt-street Tramway commenced running passenger cars and goods trucks, and in the following January, the Sydney Money Order Office was established. The first colonial-built screw steamer was launched in Sydney in February, 1863, and named the "Commodore Burnett;" and in May the Volunteer Naval Brigade was organized. On the 8th October the Cowper Ministry tendered their resignations, having been defeated on a vote in Committee of Ways and Means, and Mr. (the late Sir James) Martin formed a new Government on the 20th following, his colleagues being Messrs. W. Forster, Eager, Wilson, Holroyd, and Faucett. Numerous bands of bushrangers had long harassed the country districts, especially in the west, with their depredations, often accompanied by murder; and strenuous efforts were made by the authorities to cope with the desperadoes, a number of whom were shot at different times by those they attacked, while others were captured and brought to the scaffold. The value of total imports this year was £8,319,576 ; exports, £6,936,839 ; revenue, £1,550,047 ; expenditure, £2,064,299.

In January, 1864, the Free Trade Association of New South Wales was formed, and in the next month the northern districts were visited by disastrous floods, followed by others later on in the year, which ruined the crops and caused the loss of several lives. In November, the Martin Ministry was defeated on a motion of want of confidence moved by the Hon. Charles Cowper, whereupon the House was dissolved on the recommendation of the Premier (Mr. Martin), who was subsequently rejected by the electors of East Sydney, together with his colleague, Mr. W. Forster.

In January of 1865, the Fifth Parliament of New South Wales was opened by the Governor, when Mr. Cowper moved an amendment to the address in reply to His Excellency's speech, expressing a want of confidence in the Martin Ministry, which was carried ; whereupon the Ministry resigned, and Mr. Cowper undertook the task of forming a new one, with himself as Colonial Secretary ; Mr. Robertson, Secretary for Lands ; Mr. Arnold, Secretary for Public Works ; Mr. Smart, Colonial Treasurer ; Mr. Darvall, Attorney-General ; and Mr. Hargrave, Solicitor-General. In July the Stamp Duties Act came into operation, and in December the Premier proposed an *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent., which was accepted by the Assembly. St. Mary's Roman Catholic Cathedral was burnt down in June of this year, and in the following October there died at Bathurst the gifted Daniel H. Deniehy, orator and critic. During the year bushranging was carried on with as much audacity as ever, in spite of the violent deaths of such prominent desperadoes as Ben Hall, Gilbert, Morgan, and others, who were shot by the police at various times when resisting capture. The Mayor of Sydney was allowed £1,000 towards the expenses of his office for the first time this year.

A few days after the opening of 1866, the Cowper Government resigned, having been defeated on a motion for declaring the seat of Mr. Burdekin (who had accepted office as Treasurer) vacant ; whereupon Mr. Martin once more formed a Cabinet, having for his associates Messrs. Parkes, Byrnes, Wilson, Eager, Isaacs, and Docker. The principal legislative measure of the year was the Public Schools Bill of Mr. (now Sir Henry) Parkes, which passed both Houses in December. In the previous month, a bill to authorize the Government to take up the Pitt-street Tramway had passed the Assembly, and still earlier (in April), a despatch was received from the Imperial Government making the Sydney sovereigns a legal tender. Terrific gales of wind visited the coast during July, causing many shipwrecks and distressing loss of life.

The year 1867 commenced with the appointment of the Council of Education under the Public Schools Act, consisting of the Honorables George Allen, W. M. Arnold, James Martin, Henry Parkes, and Professor Smith ; and the removal of the Pitt-street Tramway rails. A few days later, news arrived in Sydney that the bodies of four police constables had been found in the bush at Jindera, who, it was subsequently ascertained, had been murdered by two bushrangers named Clarke. These latter were captured in April, and suffered the extreme penalty in the June following, rewards amounting in the aggregate to £5,000 having been offered for their apprehension. In May, the ship "Vernon" was declared by proclamation to be an Industrial School, and on the 24th December His Excellency Sir John Young, who had governed the colony for six years and nine months with great acceptance to all classes of the community, left Sydney for Europe, General Sir Trevor Chute taking the oath of Administrator of the Government until the arrival of his successor, Earl Belmore. This year was marked by the occurrence of most disastrous floods in many parts of the colony, entailing immense losses and widespread distress. The Revenue was now £2,034,490 ; Expenditure, £2,249,521 ; value of total Imports, £6,599,804 ; Exports, £6,880,715.

On the 7th January, 1868, Earl Belmore arrived in Sydney, and on the 21st of the same month H.R.H. Prince Alfred entered Port Jackson, in command of the "Galatea," and was the subject of numerous entertainments of welcome, until he finally left for England on the 6th April. Unfortunately, the round of festivities was sadly marred by the dastardly attempt at his assassination by a man named O'Farrell, who shot the Prince in the back on the 12th March, whilst he was attending the Sailors' Home picnic at Clontarf. The ball was successfully extracted two days later, and the Prince was happily able to re-appear in public on the 27th of the same month, whilst his would-be murderer was executed, after trial and condemnation, in the following April. On the 13th October, Parliament re-assembled, and the Martin Ministry tendered their resignations a week later, Mr. Robertson having moved an amendment to the Address in reply to the Governor's speech, which, on division, was only lost by the casting vote of the Speaker in favor of the Government. The Governor having sent for Mr. Robertson, that gentleman accepted office as Premier, his colleagues being Messrs. Samuel, W. Forster, Sutherland, Josephson, Eager and Sir W. Manning.

Shortly after the opening of 1869, St. Mary's temporary R.C. Cathedral, in Sydney, was totally destroyed by fire ; and on the 11th March following, the Duke of Edinburgh paid his second visit to the city in H.M.S. "Galatea." His stay, however, was only a short one, as he took his departure on the 3rd of the succeeding month for New Zealand and other ports, but returned seventeen months later, and finally left on the 16th November, 1870. On the 30th September, the Free Public Library was opened as a Government Institution, the books of the Australian Library having been purchased for the purpose from the proprietors and shareholders of the latter, which now ceased to exist. Parliament was dissolved on the 15th November of the same year, and the first session of the new Legislature opened on the 27th January, 1870, Mr. Robertson having meanwhile retired from the Government, and Mr. Cowper having accepted the position of Colonial Secretary and Premier. On the 7th December, this Ministry resigned, and Sir James Martin succeeded in forming an Administration, which was sworn in nine days later, and comprised Sir James Martin, John Robertson, G. W. Lord, W. C. Windeyer, J. B. Wilson, J. Byrnes, and J. Docker. August of this year saw the withdrawal of the Imperial troops from doing duty in Sydney, and on the 23rd of that month they left the colony, two days before which event the Intercolonial Exhibition at Prince Alfred Park was opened by the Governor. Floods of a very disastrous character again devastated large portions of New South Wales, causing immense loss of property and widespread distress in the country districts. One of the most noted bushrangers of the colony, Thunderbolt, was shot dead by a constable in May.

On the 2nd April, 1871, a census of the colony was taken, which gave the population at 503,981 souls ; on the 13th of the same month a meeting of citizens was held, and a petition drawn up for presentation to the Governor and both Houses of Parliament, praying for the annexation of the Fiji Islands ; and two days later the Governor opened the Great Northern Railway to Scone. In May, the Military and Naval Forces Regulation Bill and the Stamp Duties Amendment Bill were passed, and the next month saw the passage of a vote of £30,000 for works of fortification and defence. The returns were now :—Revenue, £2,908,153 ; expenditure, £3,006,576 ; value of imports, £9,609,508 ; exports, £11,245,032.

The commencement of 1872 was signalled by the destruction of the Prince of Wales Opera House by fire, and on the 21st February the governorship of Earl Belmore came to an end, and he embarked for England, Sir Alfred Stephen being sworn in as Administrator, which office he held until the arrival of the incoming Governor, Sir Hercules Robinson, on the 3rd June. On the 29th April, the Martin Ministry handed in their resignations, and on the failure of Mr. W. Forster to form a new one, Mr. Parkes was entrusted with His Excellency's commission, and successfully performed the task by the 14th May, his colleagues being Messrs. Samuel, Piddington, Farnell, Sutherland, Lloyd, Butler, and Innes.

Towards the end of June, the first telegrams were sent from Sydney for direct transmission to England across the continent of Australia ; and on the 1st July, the Governor opened the Great Western Railway to Macquarie Plains, making a tour of the northern districts a little later on. Two men, named Nichols and Lester, were executed in June of this year for the perpetration of several cold-blooded murders, their victims having been enticed by them on board a small boat by promises of employment at places up the Parramatta River, and then deliberately put to death for the sake of their personal property.

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At the close of February, 1873, Sydney and its suburbs were visited by unprecedentedly heavy rains, flooding the lower portions of the city. The remains of Mr. W. C. Wentworth, which had been brought from England, were accorded a public funeral on the 6th May, in pursuance of a resolution of the Assembly, when all the principal houses of business were closed. In June, the President of the Legislative Council, Sir Terence A. Murray, died; and in the following October, the Newspaper Postage Abolition Bill was passed, and the House approved of the course the Government had taken in entering into an agreement by which a mail service to England *viâ* San Francisco was arranged. Sir Alfred Stephen having retired this year from the Chief Justiceship, Sir James Martin was appointed his successor, and took his seat in the Supreme Court for the first time on the 19th November. On the 27th of the same month, a series of resolutions, submitted by Mr. Parkes, passed the House, providing for a Department of Justice and Public Instruction, with a responsible Minister at its head, and for the abolition of the office of Solicitor-General.

On the 28th November, 1874, Parliament was dissolved, the Government having been defeated three days earlier on the Governor's minute respecting the release of the bushranger Gardiner; and on the 27th January, 1875, the first session of the eighth Parliament was opened, the Government being defeated on the following day on the address, whereupon Mr. Parkes tendered the resignations of himself and colleagues. After Sir William Manning had failed to form an Administration, Mr. Robertson was sent for, and succeeded in his endeavours, his associates in the Ministry being Messrs. W. Forster, Docker, Dalley, Lackey, Garrett, Burns, and J. Lucas. During this session the principal measures passed were the Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill, and the Lands Act Amendment Bill. The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. W. M. Arnold, was accidentally drowned in the Paterson River in the beginning of March, and Mr. G. W. Allen was chosen to fill the vacancy. On the 20th August, Captain Goodenough, R.N., Commodore on the Australian Station, died from the effects of a poisoned arrow wound received from a native while on a visit to Santa Cruz Island, on the 12th of the same month, and was buried at the St. Leonards Cemetery, in the presence of about ten thousand people; and on the 20th October, Sir Charles Cowper, Agent-General of the colony, died at his post in England. The following month saw the arrival in Sydney of the "Vasco da Gamma," the first temporary vessel of the new Pacific Mail Service. On the 20th February, 1876, the English mails were conveyed for the first time overland from Melbourne to Sydney, the time occupied in transit being 42 hours; and in the following April a ten months' drought broke up with rainfall.

The Robertson Government came to an end on the 15th March, 1877, having been defeated on two or three motions, and Mr. Parkes formed a new Ministry, comprising himself, Messrs. Piddington, Driver, Hoskins, Samuel, F. B. Suttor, Lloyd, and Windeyer. This did not, however, last five months, but gave way in August to a return of another Robertson Administration, the members of which, besides the Premier, were Messrs. Docker, Long, Combes, Baker, Garrett, Lackey, Davies, and Dalley. On account of the Assembly refusing to suspend the Standing Orders to grant Supplies, this last Ministry resigned on the 20th of the following month, when Mr. Stuart was sent for by the Governor to undertake the formation of a cabinet. Being unsuccessful in his endeavors, recourse was had to Mr. S. C. Brown, who also failed, so Parliament was dissolved on the 12th October, with the view of obtaining the verdict of the country. The result of the elections was that the Robertson Ministry retained office, being in a measure reorganized by Mr. Baker's acceptance of the Lands Department in place of Mr. Garrett, resigned, Mr. Jacob becoming Minister for Mines. The dead-lock, however, continued, and after Sir Henry Parkes had resigned his commission to form a Government on the 13th December, Mr. Farnell successfully accomplished the task, his colleagues being Messrs. Fitzpatrick, Sutherland, W. H. Suttor, Leary, J. F. Burns, and W. J. Foster. In June of this year, Messrs. Parkes and Robertson received the Order of K.C.M.G. from Her Majesty.

The year 1878 was notable for the decision of the Assembly to open the Museum and Free Public Library on Sundays; the death of the Rev. W. B. Clarke, M.A., one of the first geologists of the day, on the 16th June, and that of Dr. Lang, a man identified with the fortunes of the colony for forty years, on the 8th August, a public funeral being accorded his remains two days later; and, finally, the agitation against the employment of the Chinese. The Government Land Bill having been negatived on the second reading on the 5th December, the Farnell Administration resigned the next day, the result being the formation of a coalition Ministry by Sir Henry Parkes, with Sir John Robertson in the Upper House, with them being Messrs. Watson, Hoskins, Baker, Samuel, F. Suttor, Lackey, and Windeyer, after Sir John Robertson had failed in his endeavors to form a Government himself.

On the 19th March, 1879, Sir Hercules Robinson, the most popular Governor the colony had ever had, left Sydney on the termination of his Administration, to the great regret of all classes of the community, and Sir Alfred Stephen was sworn in the next day as Lieut.-Governor, which position he held until the arrival of Lord Augustus Loftus on the 3rd August following. The present tramway system was inaugurated on the 16th September, steam instead of horse traction being substituted about a week later, and on the next day the Sydney International Exhibition was opened in the Garden Palace, and had a most successful run until the 20th April, 1880, when it was finally closed. On the 1st September, the Great Southern line was opened to Gerogery. The Legislative Assembly was dissolved on the 9th November, and the new Parliament opened on the 15th of the ensuing month.

A census was taken throughout the colony on the 3rd April, 1881, but owing to the untoward destruction of the Garden Palace by fire, with all its contents, on the 22nd September, 1882, and the fact that the compilation of the census was being undertaken in that building, the detailed records in connection with the same were unfortunately destroyed in the conflagration. This census gave the population of the colony at 751,468, of which number 411,149 were males, and 340,319 females. Small-pox made its appearance in 1881 in Sydney, spreading with alarming rapidity, so much so that most stringent rules of isolation were carried out, with the view of stamping out the fell disease. It was not, however, until the following year that the city could be declared free from the scourge, whilst for some considerably further length of time it was introduced into the port by shipping from Hongkong, although, happily, it has been confined to the quarantine grounds. The Chinese Restriction Bill and the Licensing Bill were passed in the last month of 1881, which also saw the departure of the Premier, Sir Henry Parkes, on a visit to England. The detached squadron arrived in Port Jackson on the 14th of the previous July, with the two eldest sons of the Prince of Wales, who were serving as midshipmen on board the "Bacchante," and left again on the 10th of the next month for Brisbane and other ports of call.

In 1882, New South Wales commenced to have a navy of her own, H.M.S. "Wolverene" being presented to the colony by Her Majesty the Queen on the 16th January. On the 1st August, Henry Kendall, *facile princeps* the bard of Australia, died in Sydney. The Garden Palace was destroyed by fire, as before mentioned, on the 22nd September, the estimated loss being about £250,000; but as many of the most valuable public records and the magnificent collection of minerals belonging to the Department of Mines were sacrificed in the conflagration, no money value can properly assess a loss which is in some respects irreparable. On the 26th of the same month, Mr. Copeland's motion for throwing open the Art Gallery on Sundays was carried in the Legislative Assembly, and on the 11th November following the magnificent steamer "Austral," belonging to the Orient Company, sank whilst at her moorings in Sydney Harbour, five lives being lost on the occasion. She was raised again, however, in March, 1883, and shortly after left for England, practically nothing the worse for her submergence. At the latter end of November, 1882, Parliament was dissolved, the Government having been defeated on their Land Bill; and the result of the subsequent appeal to the country showing that the Ministry was not in accord with public opinion, the members thereof tendered their resignations after the assembling of Parliament on the 3rd January following, when Mr. Alexander Stuart formed an Administration, with Sir Patrick Jennings and Messrs. G. H. Reid, Dalley, Cohen, Dibbs, Copeland and J. P. Abbott as colleagues.

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The commencement of 1883 was marked by continued controversy in Parliamentary circles—the land question proving itself to be one of paramount importance. Among the more decisive actions which preceded subsequent amendments in the law was a sudden withdrawal from auction of about a million acres which had been advertized for sale. Agitations of various kinds ensued, and it became apparent that the country was dissatisfied with the Land Law of 1861, and with its amendments. The question of extending education to all classes received much attention during the early months, and steps were taken for the establishment of a system of popular technical instruction, which was finally established in July. On 27th April the Statute Book of the Colony received the addition of the Criminal Law Consolidation Act, which repealed many flagrant penal provisions, and, upon the whole, effected a radical change in the New South Wales code. The colony was connected by rail with Victoria on 14th June, upon which occasion it was shown that during the ensuing few years direct railroad communication would be established between Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane. In view of the increasing population and of the demand for breadstuffs, the Sydney Corn and Produce Exchange was shortly afterwards inaugurated. During October the third session of the eleventh Parliament was opened, and one of its first acts was to invite tenders for a supply of 150,000 tons of colonially-made steel rails, with a view of opening up the industries of the colony. The latter months of the year are memorable, chiefly on account of unprecedented heat, continued drought, and for numerous discoveries of minerals and precious stones in parts of the territory which had been hitherto looked upon as comparatively barren.

Sir John Robertson was elected leader of the Opposition during February, 1884, and acrimonious debates being persisted in for a considerable time, but little Parliamentary progress was made. The opening of the year was chiefly remarkable for a continuance of the great mineral and precious metal discoveries of 1883—particularly at Silverton and Broken Hill. The yields proved to be of fabulous extent; assaying from 60,000 to 20,000 ounces of silver to the ton. A census was taken showing that there were 214,016 names of adults on the electoral rolls. Universal depression threw thousands of persons out of employment, and the force of public clamoring resulted in a reduction of the assisted immigration vote from £75,000 to £50,000. On 24th September the Colonial Treasurer propounded the startling proposal of loan estimates of no less than £14,688,808, including £13,313,000 for railways, railway works, and trial surveys. In keeping with views which had been expressed some years previously by Governor Sir Hercules Robinson, schemes were laid down which would open up a network of trunk and branch lines throughout the colony. A temporary lull took place, however, in Parliamentary matters owing to the forced retirement for a time of the Premier, Mr. Stuart, from severe illness. Attention was turned to British interests in New Guinea, and Sir Peter Scratchley left Sydney as High Commissioner in Papua on behalf of Great Britain. The colony appeared, from statistics, to have steadily developed, in spite of all depression and bad seasons, and an improved state of affairs was confidently looked for by reason of the drastic amendments which had been effected in the Land Act.

The leading opening event of 1885 was the publication of the new Crown Lands Regulations, from which so much good was anticipated; but which, subsequent events proved, were not equal to the country's requirements. The Government, under the Hon. G. R. Dibbs' leadership, soon afterwards decided upon discontinuing the Bank of New South Wales' monopoly of the public banking account, and in lieu of it they distributed the colony's deposits among the Associated Banks, a step, which though seemingly of but little significance, has not been without a beneficial effect. The 97th anniversary of the colony's foundation was celebrated with much enthusiasm on 26th January; and on 12th February, the Hon. W. B. Dalley made the memorable offer of a contingent of New South Wales armed and mounted troops to aid the Imperial forces in the Soudan. The offer was accepted by England, and the contingent left Sydney on 3rd March on board of the troopships "Iberia" and "Australasian." This event marked an era in the colony's history, and from that period the spirit of military ardor has been kept actively alive, and has spread to the sister colonies. Attention from time to time was, during the middle of the year, turned to the future prospects of New Guinea, and several expeditionary forces were dispatched to explore the country with a view of opening it up for Australian enterprise. The number of colonists had increased in New South Wales from January to March, nearly 23,000 in excess of Victoria, and the immigration question again sorely taxed public consideration. In July, Archbishop Moran, the Catholic Archbishop of Sydney, was elevated to the position of the first Australasian Cardinal. Lord Augustus Loftus having completed his term at Government House, his successor, Lord Carrington, arrived in Sydney and was publicly welcomed on 12th December, 1885, with much enthusiasm.

The year 1886 opened with evidences of increasing activity in mining matters in several parts of the colony.

On 25th January the first Federal Council of Australasia was held at Hobart, in Tasmania, and although New South Wales declined to send representatives, some interest was evinced in its proceedings.

Parliament met for the transaction of business on the 27th of the same month, and the new Government formed by Sir John Robertson at the close of 1885 gave a brief outline of its intended policy. Early in February the Ministry was subjected to a motion expressing want of confidence, and was defeated. An attempt to form a coalition Government was unsuccessful. Sir Patrick Jennings managed subsequently, however, to construct a Cabinet from his own party.

On the 31st of May of this year a terrible shipping disaster occurred on the coast near the southern extremity of the colony. The Ly-ee-moon, one of the Australasian Steam Navigation Company's fleet, while on the voyage from Melbourne to Sydney with a full complement of passengers, struck the rocks at Green Cape, and almost immediately afterwards became a complete wreck. A loss of over 70 lives resulted, which caused considerable sensation throughout the colonies.

The announcement by the Treasurer in October that the deficit in connection with the revenue had been increased during the year to over two millions sterling, created a large amount of uneasiness in the community and led to meetings inimical to the Government.

Early in January 1887 the Jennings Ministry resigned, a result due ostensibly to a dispute between the Premier and one of his Cabinet. Sir Henry Parkes was invited by His Excellency to form a Ministry. This he carried into effect, and finding the condition of the Assembly such that the work of legislation would be unnecessarily impeded advised a dissolution. The appeal to the country which followed was decisive and unmistakeable. The previous administration had favored a protective tariff, and had even carried a measure, the incidence of which was entirely in this direction. The question, therefore, to be decided by the electorates was whether such was to continue or a return to be made to the principles of freetrade. By an overwhelming majority the electors asserted that freetrade represented the voice of the people, and the newly formed Government returned triumphant in all the important districts. On the 8th March the first session of the thirteenth Parliament was opened, and towards the close of the month the Treasurer submitted a statement of the public accounts to the Assembly explaining the Government proposals for getting rid of the large deficit.

On the 23rd of this month the most appalling accident that had ever taken place in connection with mining in Australia occurred at the Bulli Company's colliery in the Illawarra district, and resulted in the loss of over 80 lives. The catastrophe was subsequently found to have been caused by an explosion of gas in one of the more dangerous sections of the mine.

In May an address of congratulation to Her Gracious Majesty the Queen on the attainment of the Jubilee year of her reign was adopted in both Houses of Parliament, and on the 20th and 21st of June public rejoicings were held throughout the colony. The metropolis and the more important townships were brilliantly illuminated, and on the second evening a display of fireworks on a magnificent scale was given on the harbor in connection with the shipping, men-of-war and batteries.

As the year drew to a close one of the principal subjects of interest was the near approach of the Centenary of Australian Colonization, and the various preparations for its due celebration.

On the 22nd December Parliament adjourned for the Christmas recess till early in the month of February following, the vacation being intended to cover the period of rejoicing on the attainment by the colony of the first centenary of its existence. The Christmas festivities were somewhat interfered with by the heavy rain which fell in various parts of the country.

In January of 1888 one of the last links in the chain which binds together the capitals of the four great Australian colonies was completed, and through communication by railway was established between New South Wales and Queensland. The event was not marked by any imposing ceremony, but its importance to the two communities more intimately concerned was none the less real.

On the 16th of this month the second session of the Federal Council of Australasia was opened at Hobart, Sir Samuel Griffith, Q.C., Chief Secretary and Premier of Queensland, being appointed president. New South Wales still remained unrepresented at the Council; but the subject of federation, pregnant as it is with possibilities of momentous importance to all Australia, one on which a considerable amount of interest was centred, invested the Council's deliberations with signal importance. Time and experience have caused differences—at the time insuperable—to disappear, and presented to the Legislatures of the different colonies a common standing-ground and a common interest, and the subject of federation received very practical attention.

Matters in connection with mining were more than ordinarily active during the early part of the year. This was due to discoveries of rich silver-bearing ore in one of the mines at Broken Hill. The impetus given to speculation on the Stock Exchanges at the various centres resulted in a sudden and rapid rise in the prices of all silver stocks. It is proper to add, however, that the great increase in valuations—amounting in some cases to over one thousand per cent—was not of a lasting character. Ultimately the quotations shrank to values approximately commensurate with the prospects visible of future gains.

The rejoicings in connection with the centenary of the colonization of Australia were on a scale in keeping with the importance of the event. It should be admitted that for the time being all petty disagreements were cast into the background, and representative men from all the other colonies assisted at the common rejoicing that one hundred years had come and gone since the British race took possession of this great south land. The various *fêtes* were extended over the period of a week, four days of which were proclaimed by the Government as public holidays. Business was completely suspended, and the population and visitors turned out *en masse* to witness each day's proceedings. The celebrations commenced on Tuesday, the 24th January, with the unveiling of the statue of Her Majesty the Queen. The site determined upon for this was the open space at the top of King-street, now known as Chancery Square, Sydney, at a point immediately opposite the statue of the late Prince Consort. It was recognized as being especially fitting that the first act in the proceedings to mark the Centenary should be in connection with the Sovereign of the Empire of which the colony formed a part. A section of the nation had risen in a new land, carrying with it a part of the civilization of the old, and looking back over the period of one hundred years it felt a pride in its first act of joy to remember the stock from which it sprung. At the appointed time, in the presence of the representatives and governors of this and the other colonies of the Australian group, and an immense concourse of people, the ceremony of unveiling was performed by Lady Carrington. A pleasing feature in the day's proceedings was the presence in one body of about 1,200 children from the public schools in and around the metropolis. When the covering had been removed a salute of 21 guns was fired, and the National Anthem rose from the ranks of the children, the united volume of sound composed of fresh young voices having a very beautiful effect in the open air. Addresses appropriate to the occasion were delivered by the Governor, Lord Carrington, and the Premier, Sir Henry Parkes. A reception at Government House of an exceptionally representative character closed the official proceedings of the first day.

On Wednesday, the 25th, the chief commemorative event was the opening of an Intercolonial Exhibition under the auspices of the Agricultural Society, at their Grounds in Moore Park. The exhibits were numerous and of an interesting nature, and though the show as a whole was not of so imposing a character as the great Exhibition of 1879, held in the Garden Palace, it was nevertheless a marked success. Through lack of space competition was limited to the Australasian colonies, and offers from European and other foreign countries were reluctantly refused. A complimentary picnic was tendered by a number of citizens to the dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church present in Sydney on the occasion.

The principal event of the series was undoubtedly that reserved for the 26th January, known to colonists as Anniversary Day. An immense crowd of upwards of 50,000 people assembled that day in what has been called the Centennial Park to witness the ceremony of its dedication. This Park, which formed a portion of the water reserve for the supply of the metropolis and suburbs in past years before the completion of the Nepean scheme, is situated to the south-east of the city and adjacent to the suburbs of Woollahra, Waverley, and Randwick. It includes an area of about 640 acres, and being intersected with numerous drives and walks will afford means of recreation to all classes. Its value will become more and more apparent as the population of Sydney more nearly approximates those of the cities of the Old World. In addition to the Military display on the occasion, part of the ceremony consisted in the planting of memorial trees. In this Lady Carrington took the lead, followed by the Countess of Carnarvon, Lord Carrington, and the Governors of the various colonies present. In the evening a State banquet was given in the Exhibition Building, Prince Alfred Park; this event, representative as it was of the Executive authority, was ranked as one of the first importance. The hospitality of the Government was accepted by eminent men and statesmen from the whole of the Australian colonies. It is worthy of note on this occasion that the illustrious pioneers of the past who by their efforts had laid truly and well the foundation stone of the colony's prosperity were not forgotten. In a prominent position in the Banquet Hall were hung portraits of John MacArthur, William Bland, George R. Nichols, Dr. John Dunmore Lang, William Charles Wentworth, and Edward Smith Hall. The words "Welcome Home" greeted the eye at one end of the building, while at the other "United Australia" suggested to the mind the possibility hereafter of a grand federation. The whole was carried out under the supervision of the Centennial Celebration Commission. The city was illuminated during the evening in a manner only equalled previously at the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee. In many places in the streets were recorded in words of fire the fact that New South Wales had completed one hundred years. The vast crowd of young and old which thronged the streets imparted the finishing touch to a scene that will long live in the minds of Australians. The rejoicings of the 26th were of a more general character than those of any other day of the series, it being observed as one devoted to festivity and sport throughout the length and breadth of the land.

On Friday the 27th was held the Centennial Regatta, which surpassing as it did any previous event of the kind, was intended to afford those of aquatic tastes an opportunity of rejoicing in their own fashion. A Cup valued at £500, called the One Hundred Years Challenge Cup, was presented by the Parliament of the colony to be competed for by yachts under certain stated conditions. In the evening an official dinner was given by His Excellency the Governor, at which the guests included all the visitors of distinction from the various colonies.

Saturday the 28th was especially set apart for the representatives of labor, an enthusiastic demonstration being held in connection with the laying of the foundation stone of a Trades Hall in the city. The ceremony was performed by Lord Carrington.

At the services held on Sunday references were made in the majority of the Churches to the subject of general rejoicing. In the Exhibition Building a united service, at which the various Protestant denominations assisted, was held in the afternoon, and in connection with it was organized a military Church parade on a scale unusually large. The Primate, Dr. Barry, presided, and was assisted by prominent ministers of other churches. Among the audience were Lord Carrington and the Governors of Victoria, New Zealand, and Tasmania, together with men of eminence in this and the other colonies.

On Monday the 30th, at noon, in the presence of a large body of spectators, the foundation stone of the new Houses of Parliament was laid by the Governor on the site resumed for the purpose overlooking the Domain. In the afternoon the Centennial Cantata was produced in the Exhibition Building before a very large audience. The singers numbered about 1,800, and included children from many of the public schools. The performance throughout was regarded as a great success. In the evening the Premier, Sir Henry Parkes, and the members of the Government, entertained the Governors, Ministers, and distinguished visitors from the other colonies at a State banquet in the Parliamentary Refreshment Rooms. On the same evening a citizens' banquet was held in the Town Hall, the Mayor presiding.

Among the events of minor importance which took place in connection with the Centenary rejoicings were the distribution of gifts of rations to the poor of the metropolis and suburbs, the sailors' festival in the Exhibition Building, and the band contests.

On the evening of the first of February a very successful illumination of the harbor took place, and later on in the month rifle matches on a scale of more than ordinary magnitude were held under the auspices of the New South Wales Rifle Association. These contests were classed as the Centennial Rifle Meeting, and were intended as part of the celebration of the event.

On the 11th of the same month a race for the Championship of the World was rowed between Peter Kemp, of the Hawkesbury district, and Thomas Clifford, of Illawarra, on the Parramatta River, which resulted in an easy victory for the former; and on the 5th May following Kemp easily defeated Hanlan, the Canadian sculler, for the championship, on the same course.

For many years the question of Chinese immigration to Australia has engaged public attention, both in this and the other colonies, the feeling among the working classes with whom they came more directly into competition becoming each year stronger against the alien race. Notwithstanding a comparatively heavy poll-tax, their numbers increased so rapidly as to attract notice. In May of this year the arrival in the harbor, almost simultaneously, of four vessels containing a large number of Chinese, aroused a very bitter feeling against them throughout the community; and the Government, to prevent a disturbance of the peace, refused to allow any to land but those who were naturalized British subjects. Subsequently, on appeal to the Supreme Court, those otherwise entitled under the law to land were permitted to do so. The matter was taken up in Parliament, and a law passed which placed restrictions on further immigration amounting almost to prohibition.

In August the first meeting of the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science took place, the proceedings being unusually interesting and varied in character. The inaugural meeting was held in the great hall of the University.

For many years the Masonic body in the colony had worked at a very great disadvantage, owing to an unfortunate division in their ranks. Through the efforts of several prominent members of the craft a union was effected, and the whole organized under one Constitution as the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales. On September 18th Lord Carrington was installed as first Grand Master, his election to the position being unanimous. The ceremony was performed in a very impressive manner by Chief Justice Way, of South Australia, and at the conclusion a banquet was held.

An assembly of the representatives of the Presbyterian Churches of Australia and Tasmania was held in Sydney during this month, the principal subject discussed being the federation of the Church in Australia.

On the 2nd October an Exhibition of Women's Industries was opened by the Governor and Lady Carrington. The exhibits were numerous, and the whole undertaking, carried out under a committee of ladies, proved to be a great success.

A strike of considerable extent occurred in connection with the coal-mining industry at Newcastle during the year. It was terminated on a basis which represented a compromise, but only after a considerable loss of trade to the port, and of wages to the mining community had been experienced.

Two contests for the Sculling Championship of the World took place in September and October, the first between Peter Kemp and Edward Hanlan, in which the former successfully defended his title, and the second between Kemp and Henry E. Searle, a promising young oarsman from the Clarence River, in which the latter was victorious.

The third session of the thirteenth Parliament of New South Wales was opened on the 23rd October. The legislation of the year included two changes of a very important character in connection with the Public Works and Railways of the colony. One of these, which derives its authority from the Public Works Act, provides for a Standing Committee, composed of members elected from both branches of the Legislature, the duty of which is to sift evidence in regard to proposed public works, and report as to whether or not they should be carried out; the other placed the Railways and their management under the direct control of a Board of Commissioners with full power to work them on commercial principles.

The year 1888 is remarkable as one in which the rainfall reached a minimum. It is perhaps worthy of note in connection with the long and protracted drought which attained its culminating point shortly after the close of the year, that it, as the driest year on record since observation of the rainfall on a scientific basis was established, had as a forerunner a year in which the fall was above the general average.

Early in January, 1889, a political crisis occurred, and was followed by the resignation of the Parkes Government. A motion for adjournment was carried against the wish of the Ministry, and inasmuch as it took the management of public business out of their control, it was treated as a motion of censure and defeat accepted. Mr. G. R. Dibbs, the leader of the Opposition, undertook the duty of forming a Cabinet, and associated with himself the following gentlemen:—The Hon. John Lackey, M.L.C., Vice-President of the Executive Council; The Hon. Edmund Barton, M.L.C., Attorney-General; The Hon. J. P. Garvan, Colonial Treasurer; The Hon. Jas. Fletcher, Secretary for Public Works; The Hon. W. J. Lyne, Secretary for Lands; The Hon. T. M. Slattery, Minister of Justice; The Hon. Henry Clarke, Postmaster-General; The Hon. J. M. Chanter, Secretary for Mines; The Hon. F. B. Suttor, Minister of Public Instruction. The new Government having failed to secure temporary supply for the public service, pending the passing of the Estimates, from a House which represented a majority opposed to their accession to office, obtained a dissolution. The appeal to the country, as was the case in the previous election, turned on the issue of Freetrade or Protection. In some of the country electorates other questions were allowed considerable prominence, but, generally speaking, the contest was between the supporters of the two policies. The voice of the people as represented by the members returned to the Assembly again declared in favor of freedom for commerce, though the majority was a much smaller one than that on which the Parkes Government had previously come into power. The numbers were shown to be 71 in favor of freetrade and 66 for protection. Upon the assembling of Parliament the Dibbs Ministry was met by an amendment inimical to them, moved in connection with the Address-in-reply to the Governor's Speech, which resulted in their defeat. Sir Henry Parkes undertook the formation of a new Government, and shortly afterwards announced the following Ministry:—Sir Henry Parkes, G.C.M.G., Premier and Colonial Secretary; The Hon. W. McMillan, Colonial Treasurer; The Hon. J. N. Brunker, Secretary for Lands; The Hon. Bruce Smith, Secretary for Public Works; The Hon. G. B. Simpson, Attorney-General; The Hon. A. J. Gould, Minister of Justice; The Hon. D. O'Connor, Postmaster-General; The Hon. J. H. Carruthers, Minister of Public Instruction; The Hon. Sydney Smith, Secretary for Mines. Subsequently the name of the Hon. W. H. Suttor, as Vice-President of the Executive Council, was added. Among the matters requiring attention was an amendment of the land law, and a bill embodying provisions for better administration of the land was introduced, and passed by both branches of the Legislature after some amendment in Committee. A prominent feature in this Act is the provision made for a Court of Appeal removed entirely from the influence of the Minister charged with its general administration.

In May a fall of rain of almost unprecedented severity occurred in part of the coast and table-lands districts. In the neighborhood of Sydney the fall in five days exceeded 20 inches, and the low-lying portions of the suburbs were visited with floods. The Hunter and Hawkesbury rivers overflowed their banks, damaging to some extent the towns of West Maitland and Windsor. Subsequently the heavy rains which fell throughout the colony generally brought the drought to an end, thus removing apprehension from the minds of settlers and squatters for the safety of their flocks and herds.

The resignation of Dr. Barry, as Primate, occurred during the first half of the year, and was followed later on by the election of the Rev. Canon William Saumarez Smith, B.D., to the vacant Bishopric. An event of some importance to the Roman Catholic Church during the year was the arrival of Dr. Higgins, and his investiture as assistant bishop to Cardinal Moran.

On the 22nd June an accident of a very serious character took place in the Glebe coalpit at Newcastle, whereby eleven men lost their lives. Part of the roof of the mine suddenly collapsed, and some of the men were entombed, and some buried by the falling *débris*. The bodies were after a considerable lapse of time recovered.

The strike of the laborers in the London Docks, during the months of August and September, attracted a considerable amount of attention throughout the colonies, and a large amount of sympathy was displayed by all classes for the unfortunate victims of over-competition. Practical assistance was rendered by the sums of money collected and sent from all parts of Australia.

The race for the Championship of the World, rowed on the Thames, between Henry E. Searle, of Grafton, and W. J. O'Connor, of Canada, on the 8th September, and won by the former, added another to the victories already gained by the scullers of New South Wales. Sad to say, however, Searle reached the shores of Australia only to die, as he succumbed to typhoid fever on December 10, at Williamstown, in Victoria. His remains were honored a few days afterwards with a public funeral in Sydney.

In connection with the Railways of the colony two important events occurred during the year—the completion of the bridge across the Hawkesbury River, and the extension of the railway to Cooma, a town on the Southern Tableland. The importance of the former consisted chiefly in the fact that it was the last link in the line connecting Adelaide with Brisbane. The bridge was formally opened by Lord Carrington upon the 1st May.

During the year three Irish Home Rule Delegates made a tour through the colony to collect funds for their object.

Parliament was prorogued on the 10th October after a very protracted sitting. In addition to the Land Act, the following measures were placed upon the Statute Book during the session:—Provision for the payment of a sum of £300 per annum to each member (not holding office of profit as Minister, Speaker, &c.) of the Legislative Assembly; the Endowment of a Women's College in connection with the University; and an Act to adjust certain matters relating to the Committee on Public Works. After a somewhat limited recess members were again called together on the 26th November. This session was devoted to the Estimates of expenditure for the following year. These were passed expeditiously, and the House was again prorogued on the 20th December till April.

In connection with military matters, the visit to the colonies of Major-General Edwards, the Commandant of the British forces at Hongkong, under instructions from the Imperial Government, to report on the means of defence, was an event of some importance.

Towards the close of 1889 the question of federation received a large amount of public attention, not only throughout Australia, but in the United Kingdom. The matter was brought prominently forward by the Premier of New South Wales, Sir Henry Parkes, in connection with his visit to Brisbane in October, and echoing sentiments were heard throughout the length and breadth of the land. As the result of circular despatches to the Premiers of the other colonies, it was decided to hold a conference in Melbourne in the beginning of 1890. At this meeting it was agreed upon, by the representatives assembled, to submit certain resolutions to their respective legislatures, with a view to placing the federation of the colonies on a practical and operative basis.

The early part of 1890 was remarkable for the very heavy rainfall throughout the colony, and severe floods in many of the country towns. Among those towns which suffered most severely were Maitland, Grafton, Walgett, Louth, Brewarrina, and Bourke. The rainfall registered at the Sydney Observatory from Jan. 1 to May 9 was 48½ inches. As the average annual rainfall in the vicinity of the metropolis is about 49 inches, this record, it will be seen, is abnormal. Much damage was done to crops and property. An attempt was made by means of an earth embankment to keep the flood waters out of Bourke, on the Darling River, but though great efforts were put forth to prevent the town being inundated, the embankment became saturated, and at last gave way, causing partial destruction of the town and damage to the railway.

The third session of the fourteenth Parliament was opened on the 29th April, after a recess of over four months. In his address to the members of the Legislature, His Excellency the Governor made special reference to the steps which had been taken to bring about Australian Federation.

Upon the 7th May, in accordance with the pledge entered into at the Melbourne Conference, Sir Henry Parkes submitted to the Legislative Assembly a series of resolutions confirming those arrived at by the Conference, and asking for the appointment of delegates to the proposed National Convention. Exception was immediately taken by the Opposition to the omission of their leader's name, Mr. G. R. Dibbs, from the list of suggested delegates; the Government eventually agreed to put each name to the ballot, which resulted in Mr. Dibbs' election in place of Mr. Garvan. Scarcely had the House entered upon the debate upon the resolutions submitted, when the Premier met with an unfortunate accident—receiving serious injuries by being thrown out of a cab—preventing his attendance in the House for over three months. After much exhaustive debate, both in the Assembly and in the Council, the resolutions were approved, and on the 8th October the colony stood committed to representation at the Convention. The delegates appointed were Sir Henry Parkes, W. M'Millan, J. P. Abbott, E. Barton, G. R. Dibbs, Sir P. A. Jennings, and the Hon. W. H. Suttor. Sydney was selected as the place of meeting.

Meantime the visit of Henry George, upon a lecturing tour, was the means of exciting much public attention and discussion, throughout the colonies, upon the Land Question, Single Tax, and other economic theories with which his name and writings have been identified.

On the 30th September Canon Saumarez Smith (consecrated Lord Bishop of Sydney and Primate of Australia on the 24th June) arrived in Sydney, and was enthroned in St. Andrew's Cathedral on the 9th October.

In August the greatest industrial strike that had ever disturbed Australia was inaugurated. Grievances between employers and employed were advanced in many trades, and eventually nearly every union involved its members in the struggle. The ordinary police were reinforced by special constables in the more disturbed districts. A plentiful supply of non-union labor averted a complete paralysis of trade, but it was not until the close of October that the end of a most bitter industrial strike came in view. With the exhaustion of union funds, and the non-receipt of assistance sought from English unions, the Labor Defence Committee was unable to longer hold out, and declared the strike at an end on the 6th November, and the men gradually returned independently to whatever work offered. The Government, anxious, if possible, to discover some means of preventing the recurrence of such a (in every way disastrous and lamentable) struggle, appointed a Royal Commission to inquire into the differences and disputes between Labor and Capital, and to suggest methods for their amicable adjustment in future. The report of the Commission was made on 27th May, 1891, and advocated the appointment of a Board of Arbitration and Conciliation to hear and determine labor questions or disputes, with a view to their just settlement.

On 2nd October the most extensive and ruinous fire that had ever occurred in the Southern Hemisphere happened in the heart of the metropolis. Damage estimated at three-quarters of a million sterling resulted.

The Governor, after a remarkably popular and successful term of office, left Sydney on the 1st November. In testimony of their appreciation and regrets, the citizens made Lord and Lady Carrington the recipients of an unequalled enthusiastic ovation and a farewell demonstration as they passed through the streets of the city for the last time.

On the 15th January, 1891, the Earl of Jersey arrived, and, as the newly-appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony, was accorded a public reception. Owing to detention by ill-health the Countess of Jersey did not reach the colony until the 17th February.

An Intercolonial Postal and Telegraphic Conference met in Sydney at the end of February, and to its labors are due the reduction in the cable tariff, and many minor postal reforms that have since been adopted.

On the 2nd March the National Australasian Convention first met in the Legislative Assembly chamber, and unanimously elected Sir Henry Parkes president. The deliberations extended over twenty-two sittings, and closed on the 9th April. A Constitution Bill was drafted for submission to the Parliaments of the respective colonies for their individual ratification or proposals for amendment. The admirable drafting of the Bill secured it an easy, but carefully criticized, passage through the different committees appointed to deal with its several provisions, and the finally adopted Bill proved how few flaws were able to be detected. The Bill, as approved, is a monument to the perspicuity, patriotism, and ability of the greatest representative body of Australian statesmen ever drawn together to discuss any national question.

An accident, one of the most shocking of its type, occurred during the annual Easter military meeting at Middle Head encampment. Four men engaged in laying submarine mines were literally blown to atoms by the explosion of a mine still attached to the boat in which they, with others, were, in mistake for the one they had laid and intended to fire. The Governor personally attended the public military funeral accorded the remains.

After a more than usually long recess, in consequence of the Federation Convention sittings supervening, the fourth session of the fourteenth Parliament was opened on the 19th May, the opening ceremonial and the early proceedings evoking greater public interest than had been shown for many years. On the address-in-reply a desultory discussion ensued relative to the Convention Bill, but ended in a distinct victory for the Bill and the Ministry. Upon the Premier deciding to proceed with other legislation, promised in the Governor's address, he was met with a direct motion of "want of confidence," which was rejected by the Speaker's casting vote. The Ministry decided after such an expression, to ask for a dissolution of Parliament, and this was gazetted on the 2nd June.

The labor leaders resolved to nominate labor candidates in every electorate possible. The result was phenomenal; no less than 30 of their candidates being successful.

When, on the 14th July, the fifteenth Parliament met, the disposition of the parties was :—Freetraders, 48; Protectionists, 56; Labor (not pledged to either fiscal policy), 30; Independent, 7.

The census taken on the 5th April showed that the increase in population during the previous decade had been at the rate of 66·24 per cent. The actual figures were 1,134,207, of which aborigines numbered 7,705, and Chinese 12,781. The figures in 1881 were 751,468; aborigines, 1,643; Chinese, 10,205.

As in 1890, the colony was visited with an abnormal rainfall, though not accompanied by such extensive damage as characterized that year.

In September, 1891, the Agent of the Chicago Exhibition, accredited to interview the Australian Governments in order to secure a fully characteristic representation thereat, visited Australia. The New South Wales Government was the only one that responded favorably, and having decided that the colony should be represented, immediately took prompt measures to ensure an effective display of her products. A Commission, consisting of eventually about 100 members was appointed (28th September) under the Presidency of W. McMillan, Esq. (ex-Colonial Treasurer). The Hon. Dr. Renwick, M.L.C., was Executive Commissioner, and Alex. Cummings, Esq., Secretary. The Commission having satisfactorily determined the nature and extent of the exhibits—of which wool, minerals, timbers, fisheries, natural history, wines and manufactures form the chief—the Executive Commissioner left Sydney on 28th June, 1892, having been banqueted in the Sydney Town Hall by a large and representative body of citizens on the night previous, as a send-off expressive of the good-will, esteem, and reliance which he universally commanded.

The Parkes Ministry after having been in office for two years and seven months resigned on the 20th October. Mr. Dibbs undertook the formation of a new Ministry, which was composed as follows :—Premier and Colonial Secretary, G. R. Dibbs; Colonial Treasurer, John See; Attorney-General, Edmund Barton, Q.C.; Secretary for Lands, Henry Copeland; Secretary for Public Works, W. J. Lyne; Minister of Justice, R. E. O'Connor; Minister of Public Instruction, F. B. Suttor; Secretary for Mines and Agriculture, T. M. Slattery; Postmaster-General, John Kidd; Vice-President of the Executive Council and Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council, Sir J. E. Salomons, Q.C. On the 18th November, this Ministry having been re-elected after acceptance of office, Parliament re-assembled. Upon Sir H. Parkes declining to accept the position, Mr. G. H. Reid was unanimously elected leader of the Opposition. Among the first measures introduced by the Government was one for the change of the fiscal policy of the colony. After tediously long discussion, much animated opposition, and finally by strict application of the *cloture*, a new tariff, based upon Protectionist lines, was carried by small majorities in both Chambers.

Sir Alfred Stephen, who for many years had held the office of Lieut.-Governor, resigned the dignity and was succeeded by the Chief Justice.

An "Electoral Reform Bill" was passed by the Assembly but rejected by the Council as a measure incomplete unless accompanied by a Bill for the re-distribution of Parliamentary seats.

Owing to the collapse of several minor financial concerns and small building societies, and the exposure of an amount of fraud in the conduct of some of them, a "run" was made upon the resources of the Government Savings Bank, Sydney, in February, 1892, the result of absurd rumors. It was quickly allayed, however, by the prompt action of the associated banks, and the assurance in Parliament of Government support if necessary.

Land resumed by the Government, facing the northern front of the Sydney Post Office, was offered by public auction. The sales effected realized prices averaging at the rate of over £900,000 per acre—the highest recorded up to date.

The appeal frequently made to the Government to establish a Labor Bureau met with favorable response in February. The success attending the working of the Bureau as an impartial intermediary in aiding deserving men to find work fully justified the action of the Government in its establishment.

The exhaustive report presented by the Royal Commission in May, 1891, upon strikes and their prevention, led to early legislative results. In March an Act was passed for the establishment of Councils of Conciliation and Arbitration for the settlement of disputes between employers and employees. Unfortunately, before the Act could be brought into active operation the miners engaged at the Broken Hill silver mines struck. Over 5,000 men left their employment.

On the 1st April Parliament was prorogued, and shortly afterwards the Premier left for England, a sea voyage being ordered him for the restoration of his health. The brilliant and enthusiastic reception accorded him at the English Court, his investiture with Knighthood, the cordiality shown him by influential and prominent persons of every class raised much expectation throughout the colony that his visit would be fraught with beneficial importance; not the least of which would be a more dignified appreciation in Great Britain of the growing importance and boundless resources of New South Wales.

The most disastrous railway accident experienced in the colony occurred in April, near Tarana, on the Western line, by which 9 persons lost their lives and a larger number were most seriously injured.

Mineral Products.

Specially written for the World's Columbian Exposition by JOSEPH E. CARNE, Esq., F.G.S., *Curator of Geological Museum, Sydney, and in charge of the N.S.W. Mineral Exhibits at the Exposition.*

THE important progress that the mining industry of New South Wales has made is apparent when we compare the value of the mineral production of the past ten years with that of the production of each of the four preceding decades.

Value of Minerals Raised

During the 10 years ending	1841	£81,275
„ „	1851	634,937
„ „	1861	14.276,637
„ „	1871	16,638,574
„ „	1881	23,441,890
„ „	1891	38,459,650

The value of minerals raised during the year 1891 was £6,655,010, being an increase of £1,371,169 upon the value of minerals raised in 1890; and this notwithstanding the fact that many mines have been idle owing to want of proper methods of treatment, and the output of others greatly restricted by the drought.

Such returns as these clearly show the increasing and national importance of the mining interests of N.S.W.

Previous to the year 1851 coal was the only mineral raised, and even up to the year 1871 the only minerals which had been worked were coal, shale, gold, copper, and antimony; but during the ten years ending 31st December, 1881, tin, silver, iron, lead, asbestos, and bismuth were added to our mineral products.

The quantity and value of the various minerals produced to the end of the year 1891 are as follows :—*

Mineral.	Quantity.	Value.		
		£	s.	d.
Gold	10.373,452 ozs.	38,633,477	17	10
Coal	53,850,743 tons	25,809,040	10	11
Shale	653,041 „	1,416,716	7	6
Coke	61,407 „	75,620	9	5
Silver, Silver-lead & Ore—				
Ingots	4,941,138 ozs.	11,302,095	0	0
Silver-lead	199,616 tons			
Ore	219,716 „			
Tin—				
Ingots	100,400 „	9,526,796	0	0
Ore	17,723 „			
Copper—				
Ingots	93.926 „	6,023,431	0	0
Ore	5.317 „			
Iron	49,651 „	383,565	13	8
Iron (oxide)	1,173 „	2,647	0	0
Antimony	6,047 „	115,798	8	6
Bismuth	168 „	36,641	14	0
Lead (pig)	839 „	10,323	0	0
Zinc-spelter	526 „	5,988	0	0
Limestone flux	115,494 „	107.346	11	11
Alum	924 „	4,888	0	0
Manganese ore	238 „	665	0	0
Cobalt ore	1·15 „	470	0	0
Opals	195 lbs.	15,600	0	0
Sundry minrls.	..	65,853	0	0
Total value		£93,536,963	13	9

COAL.

Coal, though discovered in the year 1796 or 1797, was not worked to any great extent till 1830.

The coal measures embrace an area of about 23,950 square miles. The seams worked vary from 3 feet to 30 feet in thickness, are nearly horizontal for the most part, but in places are inclined at a steep angle, and are in some localities considerably above sea-level. There are at the present time 102 collieries at work, employing in the aggregate above and below ground, 10,820 miners and others. In addition to the foregoing there are four mines at which very valuable seams of petroleum oil cannel coal, or kerosene shale, are being worked. The number of men employed, above and below ground, is 260.

There are five principal coal-mining districts: the Hunter River or Newcastle Coal-field, situated to the north of Sydney; the Southern or Illawarra Coal-field; the Western or Lithgow Coal-field, upon the Great Western railway line, about 95 miles west from the metropolis; the South-western or Mittagong Coal-field; and the Namoi River, or Gunnedah Coal-field. Coal is also being worked near Berrima, between Illawarra and Lithgow, and between Lithgow and Mudgee; and some seams are known to occur in the country lying between Lithgow and the Hunter River. Sydney, therefore, occupies an almost central position with regard to the coal-mining districts, and actual proof of the proximity of workable coal to Sydney, is afforded by the Holt-Sutherland and Liverpool bores, the former between Botany Bay and Port Hacking, 17 miles from Sydney, and the latter on the Moorbank Estate, 26 miles south-westerly from Sydney by rail. At Holt-Sutherland the upper portion of the Bulli seam was struck at 2,228 feet, and was 4 feet 2 inches thick; while the lower portion was proved at a depth of 2,299 feet to have a thickness of 5 feet 5 inches. At the bore at Liverpool, recently completed, a seam, 6 ft. 6 in. thick, was struck by the drill at a depth of 2,579 feet 2 inches.

The following is an analysis of the coal obtained:—

Hygroscopic moisture	·85
Volatile hydrocarbons	19·40
Fixed carbon	67·40
Ash	12·35
	100·00

During the year the diamond drill bore which was being put down on Cremorne Point, Mossman's Bay, Port Jackson, by a syndicate who have secured the right to mine under Sydney Harbor, reached a coal seam at a depth of 2,801 feet 9 inches, but unfortunately a small intrusive dyke of igneous rock was passed through just above the coal. As far as could be judged this seam is identical with the Bulli seam. The following is an analysis of the mineral-ized coal from the bore :—

Hygroscopic moisture	1·40
Volatile hydrocarbons	5·35
Fixed carbon	59·75
Ash	33·50
	100·00

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* Annual Report Department of Mines, 1891.

Another bore is now being put down to the north of the site of the previous one, and probably outside the influence of the intrusive rock.

In addition, coal has been discovered in different parts of the colony, viz., near Inverell, Denisontown, Dubbo, Barraba, Curlewis, Clarence, &c.

Judging by the fossil flora the Clarence River coal seams are of mesozoic age, and may probably be correated with the Ipswich Coal Measures of Queensland. Owing to the presence of numerous partings and shale bands in the Clarence coal seams they are not likely to be largely mined for export in their natural condition. By careful picking local wants can be supplied from the thin bands of clean bituminous coal. With efficient washing machinery these seams may be largely availed of in the future for briguette manufacture.

The seams of coal at present worked occur in the Upper, Middle, and Lower Coal Measures, in both of which characteristic fossil plants of the genera *Glossopteris* and *Phyllotheca* are found, while associated only with the Lower Coal Measures are marine beds containing *Spirifera*, *Productæ*, and *Orthoceras*, with other fauna of Carboniferous age. In these Lower Coal Measures recent prospecting has proved the seams formerly worked at Greta to have thickened considerably to the south of Maitland. At the East Greta and Heddon Greta mines, in this locality, the upper seam is over 30 feet thick, and at the former mine the lower seam is 11 feet 8 inches. At East Greta a thickness of coal of 41 feet, exclusive of bands, has been proved within a vertical distance of about 100 feet. The Newcastle or Upper Coal Measures are believed to be of Permian age.

The seams of petroleum oil cannel coal, or kerosene shale, also occur in the Coal Measures. At Greta or Anvil Creek the coal forms irregular layers, sometimes over 6 inches thick, in the main bituminous coal seam; also at America Creek, in one part of the mine, the seam of kerosene shale was found to change into bituminous coal; but at the Joadja Creek and Hartley mines it forms distinct seams, attaining a thickness of 5 feet in the latter mine.

Kerosene shale occurs near Gulgong, Murrurundi, and several other localities. An extensive deposit has been recently found at Capertee, near the line of railway from Wallerawang to Mudgee.

"It has unquestionably resulted," says the late Rev. W. B. Clarke (writing upon the origin of shale), "from the local deposition of some resinous wood, and passes generally into ordinary coal, many portions of the same bed in the Illawarra mines exhibiting the impress of fronds of *Glossopteris* as plainly as they are shown in ordinary coal shale." * * * "Presuming that the origin above suggested is correct, viz., the occasional occurrence in the ancient deposits of trees of a peculiar resinous constitution, there is no anomaly in finding in one spot a mere patch amidst a coal seam (as in the case of Anvil Creek, on the Hunter River), or thick-bedded masses of greater area, as in the coal seams of Mount York or of America Creek, in the Illawarra, depending upon the original amount of drift timber." In a paper read before the Linnean Society of N.S.W. on 26th June, 1889, Mr. T. W. Edgeworth David, B.A., F.G.S., Geological Surveyor, attributes the origin of kerosene shale, as evidenced by its microscopic structure, to the local accumulation of sporangia—either land or aquatic plants.

GOLD.

Mining for gold in Australia commenced in the year 1851, but the discovery is recorded as far back as 1823. Mr. Surveyor M'Brian, in his field notes of the survey of the Fish River, between Tarana and O'Connell, states—"February 15, 1823. At 81·50 to river, and marked gum-tree. At this place I found numerous particles of gold in the sand in the hills convenient to the river."

Recent investigation, indeed, has brought to light a Portuguese chart of the 16th century, on which the north-west coast of Australia has been marked as "the gold coast."

In 1839 Count Strzelecki found auriferous pyrites near Wellington.

In 1841—23rd and 24th February—Rev. W. B. Clarke, M.A., F.R.S., discovered gold in situ in the granite formation between Hartley and Hassan's Walls, and at the head of Winburndale Rivulet. He very shortly afterwards spoke of the abundance of gold likely to be found in the colony, and as early as 1843 mentioned it generally. In 1844 he showed a sample to the Governor of New South Wales, Sir George Gipps, who said, "Put it away, Mr. Clarke, or we shall all have our throats cut."

Professor Geekie, Director of H.M. Geological Survey of Scotland, in his "Life of Murchison" thus refers to Mr. Clarke's discovery of gold—"The first explorer who proclaimed the probable auriferous veins of Australia on true scientific grounds—that is, by obtaining gold in situ and tracing the parent rock through the country—was the Rev. W. B. Clarke, M.A., F.R.S., who, originally a clergyman in England, has spent a long and laborious life in working out the geological structure of his adopted country, New South Wales. He found gold in 1841, and exhibited it to numerous members of the Legislature, declaring, at the same time, his belief in its abundance. While, therefore, geologists in Europe were guessing, he, having actually found the precious metal, was tracing its occurrence far and near on the ground."

In 1843 or '44, Macgregor, a shepherd, is said to have found gold in the Wellington district.

On 3rd April, 1851, Mr. E. H. Hargraves, who had recently returned from California, addressed a letter to the Colonial Secretary stating that he had been prospecting for two months, and offered to point out the localities in which he had discovered gold to any officer of the Government on condition of the Government awarding him £500 as a compensation. To this the Government directed that a similar answer should be given to that returned to the former proposal of Mr. Smith.

The distance between the Albert Goldfield and the Delegete Goldfield being 672 miles, and between the latter and the Ballina Goldfield being 600 miles, it will be seen that gold fields are distributed over the greater part of the colony. Notwithstanding that the search for gold has been carried on for forty years, new fields or new deposits are continually being discovered, some of them in localities which were supposed to have been thoroughly examined; while the older fields, though apparently exhausted as far as the miner, unaided by capital and skill, is capable of exhausting them, yet contain deposits of gold which will yield a rich harvest to the skilled miner who shall bring to bear upon them appliances such as are being successfully employed elsewhere.

In order to encourage the introduction of such a system of mining as will lead to the profitable working of localities from which the operative miner can no longer extract a living by means of the pick and shovel alone, it will be necessary to provide security of tenure over comparatively large areas subject to the employment of necessary appliances and labor.

Gold has always been found in association with certain formations, and the extent of country occupied by these is about 70,000 square miles—or nearly one-fourth of the whole area of the colony—a considerable portion of which has not yet been touched by the pick of the miner.

Gold-bearing quartz reefs have been found in New South Wales in sedimentary rocks of Upper Silurian, Devonian, and Carboniferous ages; also in hornblendic granites, porphyry, diorite, basalt, and serpentine; while the deposits which contain alluvial or waterworn gold in payable quantity, and which have been derived from the degradation of these formations, are of Permian, Cretaceous, Tertiary, and Quaternary ages.

Auriferous quartz reefs in the Upper Silurian formation have been worked at Hill End and Tambaroora, Trunkey, Temora, Mount Brown, &c.; in the Devonian, at Nana Creek, Boorook, &c.; in the Carboniferous, at Barrington or Copeland; in granites, at Braidwood, Adelong, Timbarra, &c.; in porphyry, at Grenfell; in diorite, at Gulgong, Temora, Parkes, &c.; in serpentine, at Gundagai, Lucknow, &c. The reefs vary from a few inches to 10 feet in width, though occasionally they attain a greater thickness. They generally have a meridional strike, especially where they traverse the Silurian formation; but in many localities the strike runs in other directions. Thus at Hill End, Trunkey, and Adelong, the prevailing strike is about N. and S.; at Dalmorton, from E. 10° N. to E. 30° S.; at Grenfell, N.E.; at Temora and Copeland, from N.E. to E. and S.E.

In these reefs the gold seldom occurs without one or more of the following sulphurets: pyrites, galena, mispickel, blende, and copper pyrites; calcite is also frequently present, and barytes rarely. At Hill End portions of the reefs contain potash mica (muscovite). "In some places the mica was found to entirely replace the quartz, and here the gold was found to be excessively rich."* These reefs traverse chlorite slate, clay slates, and metamorphosed conglomerates; the latter contain obscure impressions of *Encrinites Spirifera*, and *Favosites*.

At Hill End reefs of phenomenal richness were worked about 1871-72 to comparatively shallow depths on the summit of the hill; to prove their persistence in depth, a tunnel (crosscut) has lately been driven into the base of the hill at a level 1,200 feet below the outcrop of the veins on the hill summit. This practical prospecting has been rewarded by the discovery of three payable reefs, which, though small, are rich. It is probable that a considerable revival in reefing will ensue in this district.

Important discoveries of gold-bearing lodes have recently been made at Peak Hill, in the Parkes district, and at Pambula, on the South Coast. In both places large deposits of payable stone have been proved by prospecting operations.

Owing to the fineness of the gold and the peculiar nature of the gangue in the Pambula lodes, considerable difficulty has been experienced in saving the gold by mechanical treatment: Chlorination is needed to efficiently treat the ore. The gangue is essentially felspathic, consisting of silicate of alumina and free silica. The richness of some of the lodes may be judged by the yield from 120 tons from the Faulkner Mine, viz. 1,890 ozs.

The Peak Hill lodes have been proved to yield from half to one ounce of gold per ton.

The rich quartz veins at Lucknow occur along the line of junction of serpentine and hornblende porphyry; besides quartz, the vein-stuff includes calcite, asbestos, serpentine, and abundance of mispickel, also a little magnetite; the gold is sometimes visibly disseminated through the mispickel and serpentine.†

At Barmedman, in the Bland District, Mount Hope, in the Lachlan District, and at Cowarbee, in the Murrumbidgee District, gold is not only found in the veins of quartz with pyrites and galena, but also in the cleavage planes and joint-fissures of the adjoining slates. Near Glen Innes, in the New England District, it has been found in bismuth ores.

At the Brown's Creek Mine, 6 miles west from Blayney, an immense breccia lode has been worked for many years. The gold is disseminated in fine particles throughout the lode, and also in hard siliceous accretions which have been formed by segregation in the lode stuff; the gold, therefore, has evidently been deposited from solution. The lode has been extensively worked, and yields an average of about 3 dwts. of gold per ton.

In the Hillgrove district, Lunatic and at Ilford, gold occurs in quartz reefs, associated with antimony sulphide. Owing, however, to the present imperfect appliances for separating gold from antimony, a considerable proportion of the value of the gold in the antimony ore is not realized.

At Deep Creek, Nambucca, a valuable lode of auriferous mispickel is now being practically operated upon by a chlorination process. The contained arsenic being obtained as a marketable commodity; as also the sesquioxide of cobalt, which is present in the ore to the extent of one and a half per cent.

Rich gold has been found in a calcite gangue at Ti-tree, near Manilla.

On several of the gold-fields the reefs contain much pyrites, which, on assay, have been proved to be more or less rich in gold. New South Wales certainly affords a very promising field for the introduction of efficient economic appliances for the extraction of gold from pyrites.

Throughout the gold-fields, gold is always found to be more or less alloyed with silver and occasionally with traces of copper, iron, osmo-iridium, and other metals.

The greatest depth at which auriferous reefs have been worked in New South Wales is 1,050 feet, viz., in the Adelong United Gold-mine, Adelong.

At Araluen, Uralla, Timbarra, the Granite diggings, near Mount Brown, and other diggings where the formation consists of granite, the gold in the alluvium has evidently not only been derived from quartz reefs but also from the granite rock itself.

Near Rockley gold occurs in altered talcose schists.

The Permian deposits consist of pebble conglomerates forming the base of the Coal Measures, or "*Glossopteris beds*," at the Tallawang diggings, and resting upon the Silurian schists traversed by quartz reefs from which the gold must originally have been derived. The conglomerate yields from 1 to 15 dwts. of gold per ton, while nuggets weighing 5 oz. have been obtained from it. The gold is generally in the form of flat scaly pieces, and waterworn.

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* See Geological Map of Hill End and Tambaroora, by E. F. Pittman, Geological Surveyor.

† See "Report on Wentworth Gold-field," by C. S. Wilkinson, F.G.S., F.L.S., Government Geologist, in *Annual Report, Department of Mines.*

Gold has been recently discovered in the marine conglomerates and shale beds, which are believed to be of Cretaceous age, and which rest upon the flanks of the Silurian. Devonian, and granite formations in the Mount Brown or Albert Gold Field*.

Of the Tertiary deposits, gold in payable quantity has been obtained from the Lower, Middle, and Upper Pliocene alluvia, chiefly from the two latter. Some of the deposits may be of Miocene or Eocene age. These are of fresh-water origin, and consist of ancient river-drifts of pebbles, sand, and clays, the remains of auriferous formations which had been disintegrated by denuding agencies during the erosion of the valleys. "The fossils found in these fluviatile deposits or 'deep leads' of the Middle and Upper Pliocene beds are very numerous. Large trunks, branches, leaves, and fruits of trees, with ferns, bones of extinct marsupials and birds, remains of insects and fresh-water mussel-shells, have been exhumed from the clays and gravels of these old river beds. Of the fossil fruits, Baron von Mueller, K.C.M.G., M. and Ph.D., F.R.S., the distinguished Government Botanist of Victoria, whose researches have thrown so much light upon the character of the vegetation of this period, has described no less than thirteen genera and sixteen species of extinct forms, some of which have living allies.

In many localities the old river beds, or "leads," as the miners term them, have been overwhelmed by flows of volcanic rocks, which are sometimes 200 feet thick; consequently shafts have to be sunk through the basalt, as on the Forest and other gold-fields, to reach the gold-bearing gravels; but where, as on the Cudgegong River, the basalt has been completely cut through by the subsequent erosion of the valleys, the leads may be readily worked from adits driven under the basalt.

From 1.546 loads of wash-dirt from one of the rich claims (four men's ground) on the Happy Valley Lead, near Gulgong, 6,203 ozs. of gold were obtained; and from a claim on the Canadian Lead, on the same gold-field, seven men in three years obtained, free of all expenses, gold to the value of £28,000. One ounce of gold per load, though above the average yield, is not an uncommon return from the wash-dirt of the Pliocene leads. But upon the Gulgong, Parkes, Forbes, and other fields of gold-bearing fame, some of the leads have been followed into deep ground where, owing to the heavy influx of water, they could not be further profitably worked by the ordinary manual efforts of the miners. However, with the aid of steam power and improved gold-saving appliances, they will probably afford remunerative employment for many years to come.

During the past year drill boring has been successfully prosecuted in the Gulgong Gold-field, and by this means one and a-half miles of an alluvial lead has been proved, at an average depth of about 160 feet; the wash averaging from 2 feet to 3 feet 8 inches in thickness.

The Quaternary or Post Pliocene and recent gold-bearing drifts are found in all the alluvial flats through which the rivers and creeks meander, and in the more shallow ground, or "surfacing," upon the sides and summits of the hills, in proximity to the rocks and reefs from which the gold has been derived. On many of the gold-fields these deposits proved immensely rich, and on account of the facility with which they could be worked, by even inexperienced miners, they were quickly exhausted, excepting in localities where water was scarce, and there are many such places, where the surfacing will pay to re-work by ground-sluicing when a sufficient supply of water can be brought to operate upon it.

On the Mount Brown Gold-field, in the north-west part of the colony, where there is a scarcity of water, owing to the aridity of the climate, large quantities of gold have been obtained from the alluvial by dry-blowing, which is a tedious and troublesome process for the miners. Latterly, however, two patents have been taken out—one by Messrs. C. Phillips and Co., and the other by Captain Park—for inventions of dry-blowing machinery for treating dry and loose gold-bearing deposits; public trials of these machines proved successful.

The quantity of gold raised in the colony to the end of 1891 amounted to 10,373,452 ozs., of a value of £38,633,477.

SILVER.

Silver-mining in New South Wales dates from the opening of the Boorook silver-bearing lodes, near Tenterfield, New England, in 1879. The lodes, which are several in number, occur in belts of felspar porphyry alternated with beds of fossiliferous shales of Lower Carboniferous age. From the surface to the water level the ores consisted of soft ferruginous claystones and quartz, carrying chloride and a little iodide of silver, and gold in payable quantity; below the water level the ores changed to bluish claystones and quartz, carrying pyrites and a little blende, and became more difficult of treatment. A considerable amount of silver and gold was obtained from the more easily worked surface ores.

In 1884, however, silver-mining in the colony practically became established as an important and rapidly increasing source of national wealth; for in that year the silver lodes of the Barrier Ranges in the extreme western portion of the colony, those of Sunny Corner or Mitchell, in the Bathurst district, and the Emmaville and Pye's Creek lodes in the New England district were opened.

The value of the silver, silver-lead, and silver ore produced in the colony up to the 31st December, 1891, amounted to £11,302,095.

Referring to Broken Hill, where the now celebrated silver mine is situated, Mr. C. S. Wilkinson, F.G.S., F.L.S., the late Government Geologist, says: "Broken Hill, so-called from the rugged outline of its rocky summit, is the highest point on a narrow ridge, which runs N.E. and S.W. for several miles, and forms a conspicuous feature in the district, rising for about 150 feet above the general level of the undulating plain country on each side. The crest of the ridge is formed by the outcropping of a huge lode. The lode varies in width from 10 to 120 feet, and in places rises above the surface in large craggy black masses (manganiferous oxide of iron)."

The same authority, in describing this lode on a subsequent occasion, when it had been proved to a depth of 316 feet, states that "It is a true fissure lode, varying in width from 10 feet to 160 feet, and consists chiefly of porous iron and manganese oxides, in places more or less siliceous, containing carbonate of lead and chloride of silver, with occasionally carbonates of copper and zinc. The lode continues northerly with much the same character, narrowing and widening in places through Block 14, Blocks 15 and 16 (British Blocks), and Broken Hill Junction, beyond which it seems to continue in irregular smaller lodes of a more siliceous nature, containing argentiferous galena and carbonates of lead and copper, with a little chloride of silver. To the south it passes into quartzite lodes, containing silver, lead, and copper ores sparingly distributed through the lodestuff."

From the following figures, extracted from the reports of the Proprietary Company up to date, 30th November, 1891, it will be seen that this great mine bids fair to rival, if not surpass, the famous Comstock lode of the Pacific Slope. The net profits for the half-year ending 30th November, 1891, amounted to £633,737 10s. 8d., of which £576,000 was paid in dividends. The total dividends and bonuses to the above date amount to £3,896,000.

The total quantity of ore treated being 803,497½ tons, yielding 30.757,505 ozs. of silver, 125,102¼ tons of lead. Net amount realized, £7,059,175 13s. 5d.

The company's plant consists of 15 80-ton smelters, also very complete concentrating, leaching, and refining works, the latter at Port Pirie. An agreement has been made with the Tarrowingee Flux Company by which a regular supply of valuable limestone flux is obtained at a saving to the Proprietary of at least £30,000 per annum.

A supply of water has been secured from the Acacia Valley in connection with British Blocks, Block 14, and Block 10 companies, who have together formed a trust for the conservation and regulation of the water supply from that source. A 6-in. service pipe with adequate pumping machinery has been laid down to connect with the mines mentioned. The storage capacity of the Proprietary reservoirs and dams equals 15,000,000 gallons.

Arrangements have been made by the Proprietary Company for the practical testing—by boring—of the country lying between Broken Hill and Menindie for artesian water supply, as advised by Mr. Geological Surveyor Anderson and Mr. Dixon, of Adelaide.

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* See "Report upon the Albert Gold-field," by Henry Y. L. Brown, Geological Surveyor.

The outcrop of the Broken Hill Lode in the Proprietary Company's ground is being quarried by contract, and vast quantities of good grade ore and ironstone flux obtained at a small hewing cost. The removal of the vast ironstone capping is also likely to relieve the strain on the mine timbers. Not a little difficulty is likely to be experienced in keeping open such a huge fissure when the ore body is removed, the average width of the lode being not less than 50 feet and in some parts it exceeds 200 feet in width.

At the Broken Hill Proprietary Block 10 Mine, the work of exploration and development was vigorously carried on during the half-year ending 31st March, 1892. Shafts and winzes were sunk and levels and cross-cuts driven to the extent of 1,428½ feet. Important and extensive surface works were also constructed, the greatest depth attained being 633 feet; the lower 106 feet was sunk during the half-year ending 31st March, 1892; the whole in sulphide ore averaging 23 ozs. of silver, 20 per cent. of lead, and 23 per cent. of zinc.

During developmental exploration, 32,000 tons of sulphide ore have been raised to the surface, the average yield of which is estimated by careful assays to be 34·88 ozs. of silver, 22 per cent. of lead, and 28·87 per cent. of zinc.

The total dividends paid to date, 31st March, 1892, amount to £360,000.

The cost of treatment, including mine wages, smelting charges, railway, and all other incidental expenditure, amounted to £7 6s. 10d. per ton of ore.

The Broken Hill Proprietary Block 14 Company suffered, in common with the other principal mines in this district, on account of scarcity of water for smelting and dressing purposes. Notwithstanding this drawback, however, substantial progress has been made, and fair dividends paid. The difficulty as regards a supply of water has been practically overcome; an arrangement having been mutually arrived at between the principal Broken Hill mines for a supply of water from the Acacia lime-beds, about 10 miles distant, by means of iron pipes.

The Company has recently leased the Broken Hill Junction Smelting Works at Port Adelaide. The two furnaces at these works, and the three at the mine, are capable of treating about 1,400 tons of ore per week; a fourth furnace is in course of construction at the mine.

The greatest depth attained in this mine to the end of March, 1892, was 500 feet, 584 men being employed in the mine and works. The cost of smelting amounted to £2 6s. 9½d. per ton of ore. The dividends during the half-year amounted to £52,500, making a grand total, since the commencement of smelting in October, 1891, of £195,000.

The following analysis of sulphide ore from the 400 feet level in the main shaft is of interest as showing the character of the ore which prevails throughout the whole course of the Broken Hill lode below the water level. The services of Professor Schnabel (an eminent German metallurgical expert) have been obtained for a term, on behalf of the mines on the lode, for the purpose of experimenting and reporting on the best method of treatment of ores of the character here indicated.

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Zinc	23·30	Manganese traces	
Iron	7·40	Lime	1·00
Lead	28·20	Alumina	1·20
Copper	1·20	Antimony	0·50
Sulphur	21·50	Arsenic	1·00
Insoluble residue	13·95	Moisture	0·10
Silver—26·2 ozs. p. ton	·07	Losses	0·58

At the Central Broken Hill Silver Mine, during the half-year ending 31st December, 1891, the production amounted to 899,239 ozs. of silver, 1887 tons of lead, and 197 tons of copper; equalling an average per ton of 40·16 ozs. of silver, 8·47 of lead, and 0·88 per cent. of copper.

During the same period £71,250 were paid in dividends.

In common with the other mines on the Broken Hill lode, the Central Mine suffered from want of water, which not only precluded the five smelters being kept in full work, but also seriously affected the water jackets; the metallic salts in solution in the water becoming concentrated from constant usage corroded the jackets.

At the Broken Hill South Mine during the half-year ending 31st December, 1891, the total receipts were £130,866, whilst the expenditure amounted to £124,751, so that notwithstanding the large amount of developmental work performed, this mine has been self-supporting. The production for the year was 623,458 ozs. of silver and 1,531 tons of lead. The average yield being 40·17 ozs. of silver per ton, and 8·7 per cent. of lead. The greatest depth attained is 632 feet.

Exploration and development have been pushed on, and good progress made. The surface works are of a most substantial and permanent character, including haulage plants, two 80-ton smelters, tanks and dams, and tramway to connect with Silverton tramway line. It is satisfactory to note that the chief cost of these important developments is defrayed from the proceeds of sale of ore raised during the prosecution of the work.

The British Broken Hill Proprietary Company have had to contend with an extensive fall of ground, which caused a considerable expenditure of time and capital to re-open and secure, and only recently has it been possible to resume work in the region affected. In the last report placed before the shareholders in November, 1891, it was stated that a valuable discovery of lead-bearing ironstone, very suitable for fluxing, had been made on the Company's property, thus saving the necessity of purchasing ironstone flux.

A market has been found in the colony for a fair quantity of carbonate of lead ore, which, though rich in lead, is poor in silver.

A new type of furnace devised by the general manager has been found very suitable. Owing to the realization charges for low grade bullion being very high it has been found advantageous to enrich the Company's bullion by the purchase of small quantities of rich ore from the Proprietary Mine to smelt with the poorer lead ores from the Company's mine.

At the Broken Hill North Mine a concentration plant, capable of treating 90 tons of ore per day, has been erected. At the Australian Broken Hill Consols Mine two very valuable discoveries of rich ore have recently been made, large masses of chloride and native silver being obtained in a solid state.

A considerable quantity of ore has been raised from many other mines in this and the Silverton districts. The following export is recorded for 1891 for the districts mentioned:—

Silver-lead bullion, 54,722 tons; valued at £2,539,685. Silver-lead ore, 93,942 tons; valued at £985,408. Copper ore, 203 tons; value, £3,955. Total value, £3,529,043.

The Sunny Corner Lode, which occurs in altered Silurian rocks, intruded by elvanite, was originally worked for gold in 1875; the argentiferous nature of the lode stuff was demonstrated by Mr. H. Y. L. Brown, Geological Surveyor, who, in 1881, inspected and reported on the mine. (See Annual Report, Department of Mines, 1881.) The oxidized ores consisted of porous siliceous gossan and stalactitic brown iron ore; nests of native silver were occasionally visible in the cavites of the gossan. Below the water level the ore changed into a refractory mixture of sulphides of iron, copper, lead, and zinc.

The matte produced during 1890 was valued at £72,642 17s. 9d.

During the year 1891 35,287 tons of ore were raised; 39,046 tons were treated, producing 404,006 ozs. of silver, 344 tons of copper, 4,048 ozs. of gold, and 25 tons of lead; of a total estimated value of £104,565.

At the Old Nevada Mine 1,700 tons of ore were raised, of which 1,020 tons were sent to Lithgow for treatment, and 680 tons were smelted at the mine, producing 110 tons of matte, valued at £3,080.

The principal argentiferous lode opened in the New England district in 1884 was that of the Webb's Mine, about seven miles north-west of Emmaville. The rocks in which the lode occurs are described by Mr. T. W. E. David, B.A., F.G.S., as altered palæozoic claystones and mudstones, in some places passing into argillites. The lode stuff is brecciated, and composed chiefly of slate rock, with strings and bunches of quartz; the metalliferous contents consist chiefly of galena, mispickel copper pyrites, and argentiferous tetrahedrite.

During 1891 the ore raised, hand picked and machine dressed, yielding 354 tons of concentrates, assaying 85 ozs. per ton.

Mount Galena, a new discovery on a parallel lode to the latter mine, gives very favorable promise of payable developments; 190 tons of picked ore was sent away for reduction during 1891.

At Borah Creek, near Inverell, a payable deposit of silver-lead ore has recently been opened; and other claims in the locality are being vigorously prospected.

Webb's Consols, Castlerag, Castle King, Castle Wellington, and Pyes Creek Mines, are all more or less argentiferous lead lodes of varying richness and permanency from which considerable quantities of ore will be raised.

At Wollomombi rich silver-sulphide ore in quartz vein stone has been recently discovered, and preparations are being made to develop the mine.

At the White Rock Silver Mine, about three miles from Fairfield, the large and expensive plant, erected at great cost, proved unsuitable. At the present time the mine and works are practically shut down. From the fact, however, that the concentrates are rich in silver, and that unlimited quantities of ore can be readily quarried from the exposed face, containing a fair proportion of concentrates, there can be little doubt that, with more efficient treatment, this mine will yet prove payable. A trial parcel of 10 tons of this ore has recently been treated by the Lührig Concentrator, under the supervision of Mr. Cosmo Newberry, C.M.G., with very satisfactory results.

At Rivertree, New England, sulphides of silver occur, and a leaching plant is being erected as most suitable for the extraction of silver.

The Mount Costigan Mine is situated at Tuena, County of Georgina. Smelting was commenced in two furnaces in July, 1887, and 4,565 tons of ore were treated, yielding 106,084 ozs. of silver, 659 ozs. of gold, and 359 tons of lead, of a total value of £26,361. Here, as at the Cordillera Hill and Peelwood Mines, in the vicinity, the New Lewis Ponds Mine, near Orange, the Sunny Corner Mine, in the Bathurst district, at Captain's Flat, and, in fact, in many other mines within the colony, below the water-level the ore changes in its character from easily-worked plumbiferous gossany ores to refractory sulphides, in which zinc sulphide largely abounds. Hence there is a great future in store for the discoverer of a suitable economic process for concentrating and treating such ores; in fact the permanency of silver-mining depends upon such a discovery, especially that of efficient concentrating machinery.

It is probable that the Mount Costigan will shortly be again opened.

It was earnestly hoped that some practical results would follow the investigations of the eminent German metallurgist, Dr. Schnabel, of the character and most advantageous method of treatment of the Broken Hill sulphide ores from below water level. The pith of his lengthy report is that these ores—sulphides of lead and zinc in about equal proportions—can only be treated with profit at the seaboard. A double treatment being necessary, roasting and leaching to remove the zinc; and smelting of the residium for silver-lead bullion. There is no doubt as regards richness and quantity, the Broken Hill sulphide deposits compare more than favorably with profitably worked Continental deposits of similar character. The great drawbacks to highly profitable working in New South Wales being the price and uncertainty of labor, excessive cost of fuel, and distance from seaboard.

At the Mount Stewart Silver Mine, Leadville, an 80-ton water-jacket smelter has been erected, and the large amount of ore raised during the prospecting operations, which have been systematically carried on for a considerable period, is now being profitably smelted.

The Commodore Vanderbilt Company, at Captain's Flat, smelted 5,657 tons of gossan ore, producing 63,750 ozs. of silver, 86 tons of lead, and 802 ozs. of gold.

A considerable amount of systematic prospecting has been done on the Wallah Wallah silver lode in the Burrowa District, and payable ore has been proved in several shafts on the course of the lode; at the lowest depth reached the ore was improving in value.

A very rich argentiferous bismuth ore has recently been discovered at Whipstick, near Pambula.

COPPER.

The principal copper mine in New South Wales is the Great Cobar Mine, and it is the most distant from the seaboard, being 497 miles west of Sydney.

The lode occurs in Silurian slates; it varies in width up to 100 feet. On the surface appear the outcrops of two adjacent parallel lodes; it is believed, however, that all three form one lode, being only separated by pieces of ground known to miners as "horses."

The ores consist of carbonates, metallic copper in films, red oxide, and grey and yellow sulphides. The greatest depth obtained by sinking the main shaft is 564 feet, from which level diamond-drill bores have been put down an additional 60 feet, the lode being 40 feet in width, of fair yellow sulphide ore. A new discovery has been made between the 29 and 36 fathom levels, which would average about 14 per cent. But, independently of this find, it will take years to work out the different copper ores in sight, and known to exist in the mine. An assay of the refined copper smelted from the above ores gave 99·65 per cent. of copper, 2 ozs. 12 dwts. 4 grs. of gold, and 1 oz. 5 dwts. of silver per ton.

This mine has been shut down for some little time, but the opening of the Nyngan-Cobar Railway will probably cause a renewal of operations, as the line connects this great mine with the metropolis and with the coal-fields.

At Nymagee, in the Cobar District, a large and valuable copper lode is now being extensively worked. The lode traverses Silurian sandy slate formation, striking N. 17° 30′ W., and is nearly vertical. The ores consist of earthy blue, and green carbonates and grey and yellow sulphides. The metallic copper obtained from these ores is of the purest quality, being remarkably free from injurious foreign metals. An assay of it gave 99·74 per cent. of metallic copper, with 3 dwts. of silver per ton, and no gold. The Inspector of Mines, in his annual report for 1884, states that the yellow sulphide ore has been traced through the mine for a distance of about 500 feet, averaging in parts from 10 to 15 feet in width. The mine has now been opened to a depth of 734 feet.

During 1891 9,355 tons of ore were smelted at this mine, realizing 901 tons of copper.

£94,000 has been paid in dividends since the formation of the Company, equal to 23s. 6d. on the 20s. shares.

In 1891 the New Mount Hope Mine produced 1,094 tons of ore, which yielded 280 tons of copper.

The Burraga Copper Mine has been closed owing to the low price of copper. The deepest shaft is 300 feet, and the lode is 15 feet wide.

Copper lodes have been opened, and more or less worked, in years past, at Peelwood, Cow Flat, Wiseman's Creek, Thompson's Creek, Carangara, Ophir, Cadia, Canoblas, Carcoar, Icely, Molong, Goodrich, Balara, Snowball, Frogmore, and near Goulburn; the existence of other lodes are known of in the Wellington, Murrumbidgee, New England, Bombala, Braidwood, Grafton, and Albert districts. In the last named, copper ore to the value of £3,955 was raised during 1891.

Considering the extent of our copper bearing country, the progress hitherto made in copper mining has not been so great as could have been desired.

TIN.

Tin, though discovered by the late Rev. W. B. Clarke so early as 1853, was not worked till 1872. Since that date to the end of 1891, tin ingots and tin ore to the value of £9,526,796 has been exported.

In addition to the alluvial deposits of tin ore there are numerous lodes, but the latter have not yet been worked to any extent on account of the capital and skill necessary for their proper development. The alluvial deposits first worked were found in beds of existing creeks, but more recently tin ore has been found in large quantities in beds of old rivers or creeks, at depths varying from a few feet to 200 feet. In some cases these deposits are covered by basalt.

At Vegetable Creek about three miles of deep leads only have been worked out since their discovery in 1873, and, according to Mr. Geological Surveyor David's report, there are about 46 miles of leads yet to be worked.

The tin-bearing localities hitherto worked are situated about the high lands of the Great Dividing Range in the Northern District. Several lodes have been opened, as at Tingha, Elsmore, Newstead, The Gulf, Jingellic, &c.; they occur chiefly in euritic and micaceous granites.

Quite recently a discovery of lode tinstone has been made on the Wilson River, about 35 miles from Kempsey, on the Macleay River, but its extent has not yet been ascertained.

Gold, wolfram, metallic bismuth, and carbonate and sulphide of bismuth are occasionally found with the tin ore; sulphide of tin rarely. The concretionary variety of tin oxide called "Toad's-eye" tin occurs in the Pliocene gold drifts at Grenfell.

A considerable area of tin-bearing country has been discovered at Euriowie, in the Barrier Ranges, about 50 miles from Broken Hill. The tin lodes consist of granite dykes, traversing slates and schists. The tinstone occurs in irregular bunches in the lodes, and so far has not been extensively mined. Prospecting for tin has, however, lately received an impetus in this district.

IRON.

The existence of extensive deposits of rich iron ores at Wallerawang, Mittagong, near Picton, Berrima, Mount Lambie, near Blayney, near Cowra, Lyndhurst, Lue, Port Stephens, and in various other parts of the colony, has been demonstrated — in many instances in the vicinity of coal and limestone in abundance; but owing to the heavy cost of erecting smelting and other works, and the difficulty of securing the necessary skilled labor, very little has yet been done towards developing this important source of wealth.

In fact, with the exception of the Fitzroy Works at Mittagong, which have been abandoned for some time past, the only works in the colony are those of the Eskbank Iron Company at Lithgow Valley, which were originated in 1875. These works consist of furnace foundry and forge, and rolling mills; the two branches are connected by a horse tramway. Most of the plant, including a 24-ton fly-wheel, was made on the ground. The blast furnace is capable of producing 100 tons of gray, or 115 tons of white iron per week. During 1889 2,136 tons 9 cwt. of bar and rail iron were made, valued at £18,330 10s. Upon this Company's property are iron ore, coal, fireclay, and moulders' sand. Smelting has been abandoned for some time; the works being at present employed for working up old iron.

Irregular masses and veins of magnetite, with garnet ironstone, and some lodes of brown hæmatite, occur in the Devonian beds near Wallerawang, while interbedded with the Coal Measures, which extend from Wallerawang to Bowenfels, are several thin beds of rich clay-band iron ore—a variety of *hæmatite*.

According to analysis made by Professor Liversidge, the magnetite ore averages 40·87 per cent. of metallic iron, the garnet ironstone 21 per cent. of iron, the brown hæmatite 37·84 to 51·52 per cent. of iron, the clay bands 49·28 to 56 per cent. of iron.

The extensive deposit of brown hæmatite at Mittagong is a spring deposit formed at junction of the Hawkesbury and Wianamatta formations. Iron ore, consisting of red and brown hæmatite, occurs in the Hawkesbury rocks at Mount Clarence in considerable quantity. A sample analysed by Mr. C. Watt, Government Analyst, contained 55 per cent. of metallic iron. This ore is generally very siliceous.

At Brown's Creek, near Blayney, several considerable deposits of iron ore occur, which furnished the major portion of the ore used during smelting operations at Eskbank. A considerable quantity of rich brown iron ore was also obtained from Newbridge.

A few miles from Lyndhurst an extensive outcrop of rich brown iron ore in limestone occurs. At Broula, near Cowra, magnetic iron ore of very good quality is obtainable in quantity.

In 1890 considerable attention was given to the iron ore deposits of New South Wales, owing to the visit of an eminent authority—Mr. Ormiston—who was sent out by English capitalists, at the instance of Mr. Joseph Mitchell, for the purpose of making a report on the iron ore, coal, and limestone deposits of the colony, with a view of establishing iron smelting works.

Mr. Harrie Wood, Under-Secretary for Mines, in his Annual Report of the Department of Mines, 1890, states that "there are three localities favorably situated for the establishment of smelting works, viz.:—Near Mittagong or Picton, in the south-western coal-field, on the Great Southern Railway Line; near Wallerawang or Lithgow, on the edge of the western coal-field, on the Great Western Railway Line; and near Rylstone, also in the western coal-field, on the Wallerawang-Mudgee Railway Line. The ore in the two latter localities might, if required, be worked together, and smelted at some central works near Wallerawang, or other convenient site. The quantity of iron ores available for smelting works in the Mittagong or Picton district is estimated approximately at 8,234,000 tons, containing 3,684,000 tons of metallic iron; in the Wallerawang district, 2,484,000 tons of ore, yielding 1,212,000 tons of metallic iron; and in the Rylstone district, 2,226,000 tons of ore, containing 957,180 tons of metallic iron; or a total quantity of 12,944,000 tons of ore, containing 5,853,180 tons of metallic iron.

In framing the above estimate of the quantities of iron ore available in the districts mentioned, only those deposits which are within reasonable distance of railway carriage have been considered.

ANTIMONY.

Antimony ores have been found in numerous parts of New South Wales, the principal lodes occur in the Macleay, Armidale, Clarence, Gulgong, Cudgegong, Coolongolook, Ilford, Bowra, and Bellinger districts. On the Munga Creek, near the Macleay River, the ore consists of oxide and sulphide of antimony, and occurs in irregular bunches, occasionally of a considerable size, enclosed in a quartz matrix, which forms the chief constituent of the lodes.

The lodes in the Armidale district are payably auriferous, but owing to the present imperfect methods of separating gold from antimony, only a small proportion of the value of the gold in the ore is realized.

About 1,580 tons of antimony ore (stibnite) were raised in the Armidale district during 1891.

From the Clarence River district a small parcel of stibnite was shipped, but the proceeds did not warrant extensive operations at the present time.

A deposit of rich oxide of antimony (cervantite) occurs near Ford's Creek, Gulgong, but is rather patchy in its mode of occurrence.

Ore of good quality is now being raised in the Nambucca district.

LEAD.

Ores of lead, especially galena, which is often found argentiferous, are frequently met with in the gold-bearing veins in the Silurian, Devonian, and granite formations. Sometimes the ores are contained in matrices of fluorspar and barytes. The lodes of galena which have been opened have not as yet been worked with profit, excepting those which have been worked as silver ores.

Lead ores, chiefly galena, are found in the following and other localities:—Mount Grosvenor, Peel (near Bathurst), Glen Innes, Yass, Darby's Run (near Tingha), Brook Creek, Gundaroo, Silverdale (near Bowning), Bookham (in the County of Harden), Wiseman's Creek, Murrumburrah, Canberra Plains, Mitchell's Creek, Bungonia, Peelwood, Bombala, Barrier Ranges, Tuena, Drake, and Emmaville

Lead in the form of silver-lead bullion and silver-lead ore is now exported in enormous quantities annually. (See under Silver.)

CHROMITE AND MANGANESE.

Chromic iron and manganese ores have been found in considerable quantities, but cannot at present be profitably worked, owing to the cost of carriage to the seaboard. The chief chromic iron deposits in New South Wales are at Nundle, on the Peel River; at Bingera; Pucka, in the Clarence River district; in the Cooma district; near Young; and Gundagai.

The principal manganese deposits are at Bendemeer, Glanmire, Rockley, Pucka, and near Cooma.

BISMUTH.

Bismuth ores have been found in the tin-bearing drifts, and also in lodes at Silent Grove, The Gulf (in the Vegetable Creek district), Kingsgate (near Glen Innes), Elsmore, Tenterfield, Gumble, Captain's Flat, Mount Gipps (near Silverton), Adelong, Nimitybelle, near Pambula and near Germanton.

A deposit of bismuth ore has recently been opened in the Broken Hill district, and ore is now being raised by a small party of miners.

The quantity exported to the end of 1891 was 168 tons; value, £36,641.

The deposits at Kingsgate, about 18 miles from Glen Innes, occur as "pipe-veins" of quartz in granite, near its junction with slate. The ores consist of metallic bismuth (in pieces up to several pounds weight), oxide, sulphide, and carbonate of bismuth. A considerable quantity of the ores were raised in this locality, but operations were suspended some few years since. More efficient machinery is required for their treatment, as it is well-known that a large proportion of the friable, earthy carbonate, and oxide, was lost in manipulation with the means employed, and for want of proper concentrating appliances.

PLATINUM.

Platinum in small grains has been found occasionally in the gold drifts in various parts of New South Wales. Its occurence in the beach sand on the north coast, between the Richmond and the Tweed, has been known for many years. Fine gold occurs associated with it in the black sand on the coast. Beach-working for gold has been carried on at intervals for a long period, especially after easterly gales. In the ordinary miners' cradles, with which the gold is obtained, a small quantity of platinum collects from time to time on the blanketings, but no efficient means are at present known for saving the platinum on a large scale. Possibly the great advance in value of platinum will lead to practical efforts being made to work these platiniferous and auriferous beach sands, which occur in large quantity.

The black beach sand consists chiefly of titanic iron, colored and colorless zircons, and sometimes a little tin. The platinum particles being excessively small, sizing will be necessary before concentration is attempted.

Recently, and for the first time in the colony, platinum has been discovered in a lode formation, viz., near Broken Hill. Assays have revealed its presence up to one oz. per ton in the lodestuff.

Investigations as to the character and yield of the ores of this deposit have lately been carried out in Europe, Adelaide, Melbourne, and in the laboratory of the Department of Mines, Sydney; the general opinion being that the platinum occurs in a very fine state of division, and in too small a quantity to be worked with profit.

Traces of platinum have also been found in the Parkes and Orange districts, and in small quantity associated with the auriferous drifts in the Mudgee and Shoalhaven districts.

ZINC.

Though zinc ores have not yet been commercially worked in New South Wales, they are known to exist in considerable quantity in several localities; as at Broken Hill, Pye's Creek (near Bolivia), Vegetable Creek, near Deepwater, and Drake. At all of the above places there is one prevailing ore—zinc blende or zinc sulphide. At Bredbo, in the Cooma district, a deposit of carbonate of zinc, assaying 50 per cent. of metallic zinc, was prospected, but was reported to pinch out in depth.

In the Broken Hill district the great silver-lead lodes below the water-level pass into argentiferous zinc—lead sulphides, from 20 to 30 per cent. of the ore being zinc sulphide, causing these silver-bearing ores to be refractory and difficult of treatment in the ordinary way. There is little doubt but that a large proportion of the zinc in these ores will be conserved in the near future, instead of being eliminated as at present, the value of the zinc being double that of the lead with which it is associated, and that this rich and important district will be the source of a large zince production.

TUNGSTEN.

Recently attention has been drawn to tungsten ore owing to the great advance in their value, £30 per to for 75 per cent. wolfram (tungstate of iron and manganese) being offered in Berlin. Several deposits ar known in this colony, as in the Vegetable Creek distric New England, Hogue's Creek (near Glen Innes), nea Mount Hope (in the Lachlan River district), near Cooma and Wagga, but so far no really workable deposits hav been discovered.

Scheelite (tungstate of lime) occurs at Hillgrove (nea Armidale) and at Cordillera Hill (near Tuena); in th first case associated with auriferous antimony lodes, an in the latter with argentiferous lead ores.

COBALT AND NICKEL.

Cobaltiferous manganese oxide occurs in the Por Macquarie and Bungonia districts, New South Wale The most important discovery of cobalt ore has, howeve been recently made close to the town of Carcoar, on th southern branch of the Great Western railway line. I consists of cobalt arsenide, which has been ascertaine by assay to contain up to 18 per cent. of cobalt. Th ore occurs in bunches on a line of fissure formed by a intrusive dyke of very hornblendic diorite. The lates developments of this deposit are very promising. shipment of 50 tons, yielding £36 per ton in London.

So far no deposits of nickel ore have been discovere in New South Wales; though traces of protoxide o nickel occur in most of the cobaltiferous manganes oxides of the colony.

MERCURY.

Cinnabar (sulphide of mercury) has been found nea Rylestone, on the Cudgegong River, where it occur disseminated through a Tertiary drift. Cinnabar wa also found in small quantity at Grove Creek, Abercrombi Ranges, and near Scone, but the source of supply wa not discovered in either case. In 1890, however, cinnaba in lodestuff was discovered near Bingera and nea Solferino. At Bingera its occurrence in the alluviun and surface soil was noted for some years prior to th discovery of it in situ in lodestuff. The latter consist of a serpentinous rock, forming a dyke mass of considerable thickness, in about eight feet of which trace of cinnabar are found. The cinnabar occurs chiefly a small grains in joint cracks. Prospecting is now bein carried on, but, so far, the proportion of ore to gangu has been found too small to be remunerative. Th discovery near Solferino is in a quartz and felspathi veinstone about 12 feet thick, and offers favorabl prospects of a payable deposit being found as operation are extended.

BUILDING STONES, MARBLES, CLAYS, OCHRES, &C.

Sandftone, granite, porphyry, flagging, marble limestone, slate, fireclay, and brick and pottery clays occu in abundance in New South Wales. The city of Sydney is built upon the Hawkesbury formation, which contain thick beds of sandstone, affording stone of the finest quality for building purposes. It varies in color from white to light brown, and is largely used in the erection of the better class of buildings in Sydney; it is also exported to the adjacent colonies. The granite used in Sydney is chiefly obtained from Moruya, Montague Island and Gabo, but it is also available near Goulburn and in other localities. A handsome verde antique porphyry is obtainable near Cowra. A very durable syenite is quarried at Mittagong for railway purposes; the piers of the Hawkesbury Railway Bridge are constructed of this stone. Excellent sandstone flagging is quarried near Orange, Burrowa, and Buckingbong, near Narrandera.

Marble limestone of Siluro-Devonian age occurs in masses of large extent near Wallerawang, Bathurst, Orange, Marulan, Tamworth, Kempsey, &c. It takes a good polish, and may be obtained in various colors—white, black, grey, red, purple; it is chiefly used for decorative purposes. Serpentine of excellent quality occurs near Bingera and in other localities, but has not yet been worked. Slates of good quality for flagging, but not sufficiently cleavable for roofing purposes occur in the Bathurst, Goulburn, and Gundagai districts. Beds of fireclay are numerous in the Coal Measures, and the Wianamatta shales afford excellent material for pottery and brick purposes.

NEW SOUTH WALES GEM STONES.

These include the diamond, sapphire, oriental emerald, nerald, ruby, opal, amethyst, garnet, chrysolite, topaz, irngorm, onyx,&c.,which have been found in the gold and n-bearing drifts and river gravels in numerous localities iroughout the colony. From the alluvial deposits in the ingera, Inverell, and Cudgegong districts, at least 50,000 iamonds are stated to have been found; the largest eighed about 5⅝ carats. It is interesting to note that ome of the largest of the diamonds are fragments, very erfect cleaved fractures being preserved. It is probable, ierefore, that stones of considerable size will be found i situations affording more favorable conditions for ieir preservation. So far the true matrix of the diamond as not been discovered in Australia. At the Cape iamond Mines the matrix is a very basic igneous rock, itruding carboniferous strata. The occurence of the iamond in New South Wales approximates to these onditions in so far as its presence (in drifts) in close roximity to igneous intrusions through carboniferous ocks is concerned, as at Inverell, Bingera, and Mittaong; but no trace of it in the intrusive masses has yet een found.

The following are the conclusions arrived at by Messrs. homas Davis, F.G.S., and R. Etheridge, jun., who, at the equest of the Agent-General for the colony, examined a arcel of 285 stones, forming an exhibit at the Colonial nd Indian Exhibition :—

1. The diamonds of New South Wales in their physical character are more nearly allied to those of Brazil than any other country.
2. They have been very largely sold in London as such.
3. As regards color, they differ practically but little from those of other fields.
4. The general absence of "cleavage" and "macles" is a point much in their favor.
5. Stones of the rarer color assumed by the diamond should be particularly sought for.
6. The greater hardness of the New South Wales gems will probably raise the cost of cutting, but this will be compensated for by their extra "brilliancy."
7. Boart should be eagerly sought for.
8. Detailed statistics of the area and thickness of drifts likely to prove diamondiferous, and the number hitherto found so, should be prepared officially.
9. All auriferous drifts should be prospected for diamonds.
10. The matrix of the diamond in New South Wales bears no resemblance to that of the Cape.

An important find of emeralds of good color and quality as recently been made near Emmaville. The emeralds ccur at the junction of granite and slate, and have been aced for a considerable distance in limited quantities, nd of varying color and quality. In some instances the ems occur in the altered slate, in others in the granite, rgely associated with topaz and fluorspar; others again ave been found in solid mispickel in the altered slate. n the latter the stones were of excellent color. A parcel these stones forwarded to England for valuation and port have been valued at £3 3s. per carat. In places e emeralds give way to beryl, a gem which has been miliar to miners in this district ever since the opening of the tinstone leads in 1872.

Another important find is that of noble opal at White liffs, on Momba Station, about 57 miles from Wilcannia, the River Darling. The opal occurs in thin veins in ndstone, fossil wood and shells being frequently met ith in which the original organic matter has been holly replaced by opalescent silica. Stones of splendid iality have been obtained and found ready sale within e colony. The Under-Secretary for Mines (N.S.W.) timates that £15,000 worth of opals were raised in this strict during 1890.

Sapphires, both blue and green, are found in considerle quantities in the colony, but not of good quality. the lor, as a rule in the best stones, being too dark, which ves them an opaque appearance when mounted.

Topaz, colorless and blue, are found in many localities, e latter forming very beautiful stones when cut. eryls of commercial value are obtained in the stream n workings in New England.

ASBESTOS.

Asbestos in veins in serpentine is found in the Gundagai, Bathurst, and Broken Hill districts. The deposits in the Bathurst district are inferior in fibre to those of Gundagai, but will, no doubt, eventually come into demand for paint and felting purposes.

Very recently at Red Hill, near Broken Hill, a large deposit of asbestos has been discovered, and is being vigorously prospected. Its quality is fair, though not equal to the Gundagai asbestos.

At Jones' Creek, near Gundagai, about 70 tons of good quality asbestos were raised; the deposit, however, pinched out in a short distance, and prospecting operations were not continued. It is very probable that other deposits will make at intervals; alternate pinching and widening is characteristic of the famous Italian asbestos deposits.

ALUM.

Alum-stone occurs as an immense deposit at Bulladelah, Gloucester district, N.S.W. It yields from 60 to 80 per cent of alum. The Australian Alum Company has erected extensive works for preparing the alum at Liverpool, England; the stone being shipped in the rough to the works.

Infusorial earth (tripolyte) occurs in quantity near Barraba, Lismore, Cooma, and the Warrumbungle Mountains, N.S.W., and will no doubt be of value in the future for the manufacture of dynamite, soluble silicates, and polishing powder.

Gypsum occurs in quantity in the western district, but no attempt has yet been made to work the large deposits known, beyond a prospecting shaft near Balranald where extensive deposits of good quality were proved to exist. It occurs also in quantity on the Booligal-Wilcannia road, at a spot known as the Gypsum Palace.

Mineral Waters occur near Cooma, Dubbo, Mudgee, Mittagong, and Picton, and in the north-western portion of the colony.

The following analysis, made by Mr. J. C. H. Mingaye, F.C.S., Analyst to the Department of Mines, show the composition of the mineral waters referred to :—

Mineral Water from a bore at Ballimore, near Dubbo.

The water yielded on evaporation a total fixed residue of 224·62 grains per gallon, consisting of—

	grs. per gal.
Bicarbonate of sodium	183·10
,, potassium	12·83
,, lithium	·05
,, calcium	11·38
,, magnesium	9·36
,, strontium	trace
,, iron	·70
Chloride of sodium	6·92
Alumina	trace
Silica	·28
	224·62

Trace of phosphates.
Free ammonia. 0·052 parts per 100,000 parts.
Albuminoid ammonia, 0·003 parts per 100,000 parts.
Specific gravity of water at 65° F. = 1·00359.

Mineral Water from the Flat Rock, Cooma District.

	grs. per gal.
Bicarbonate of calcium	52·03
,, magnesium	24·40
,, sodium	45·29
,, potassium	17·15
Chloride of sodium	5·04
Silica	·56
Alumina	trace
	142·52

Mineral Water from Mittagong.

	grs. per gal.
Magnesium chloride	1·296
Potassium ,,	2·042
Sodium ,,	2·158
Calcium bicarbonate	2·041
Magnesium ,,	2·243
Iron ,,	5·985
	15·765

Quantity and Value of Coal raised from the Opening of the Coal Seams to 1857 inclusive.

Year.	Quantity.	Average ℔ ton.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Average ℔ ton.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Average ℔ ton.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Average ℔ ton.	Value.
		£ s. d.	£			£ s. d.	£			£ s. d.	£			£ s. d.	£
Prior to 1829..	50,000	0 10 0	25,000	1836..	12,646	0 9 1·06	5,747	1844..	23,118	0 10 8·34	12,363	1852..	67,404	0 10 11·33	36,885
1829..	780	0 10 1·23	394	1837..	16,083	0 9 8·81	5,828	1845..	22,324	0 7 10·27	8,769	1853..	96,809	0 16 1·51	78,059
1830..	4,000	0 9 0·00	1,800	1838..	17,220	0 9 9·05	8,399	1846..	38,965	0 7 0·46	13,714	1854..	116,642	1 0 5·63	119,380
1831..	5,000	0 8 0·00	2,000	1839..	21,283	0 9 9·73	10,441	1847..	40,732	0 6 9·01	13,750	1855..	137,076	0 12 11·96	89,082
1832..	7,143	0 7 0·00	2,502	1840..	30,256	0 10 10·86	16,498	1848..	45,447	0 6 3·38	14,275	1856..	189,960	0 12 4·06	117,906
1833..	6,812	0 7 6·73	2,575	1841..	34,841	0 12 0·00	20,905	1849..	48,516	0 6 0·45	14,647	1857..	210,434	0 14 0.97	148,158
1834..	8,490	0 8 10·00	3,750	1842..	39,900	0 12 0·00	23,940	1850..	71,216	0 6 6·77	23,375				
1835..	12,392	0 8 10·19	5,483	1843..	25,862	0 12 6·54	16,222	1851..	67,610	0 7 6·51	25,546		1,468,961	0 11 10·72	869,391

Table showing the Quantities and Average Value per ton of Coal exported to Intercolonial and Foreign Ports respectively, the Quantity of Coal consumed in this Colony, and the Average Price per ton of the Total Output of the Collieries, from 1858 to 1891 inclusive.

Years.	Exports to Intercolonial Ports.			Exports to Foreign Ports.			Total Exports.			Home Consumption.	Total Output and Value.		
	Quantity.	Average per ton.	Value.	Quantity.	Average per ton.	Value.	Quantity.	Average per ton.	Value.		Quantity.	Average per ton.	Value.
	Tons	£ s. d.	£	Tons.	£ s. d.	£	Tons.	£ s. d.	£	Tons.	Tons.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1858-1866	1,858,268	0 13 1·43	1,140,094	774,010½	0 16 8·24	619,409	2,632,278½	0 14 0·49	1,759,503	1,442,446	4,054,725	0 11 7·46	2,221,833 0 0
1867	312,101	0 9 4·35	146,111	161,256	0 13 3·47	107,148	473,357	0 10 8·40	253,259	296,655	770,012	0 8 10·79	342,655 0 0
1868	329,052	0 9 5·76	155,975	218,984	0 12 5·29	136,226	548,036	0 10 7·96	292,201	406,195	954,231	0 8 9·08	417,809 0 0
1869	340,466	0 8 9·07	149,059	255,087	0 11 8·31	149,136	595,553	0 10 0·16	298,195	324,221	919,774	0 7 6·32	346,146 0 0
1870	335,564	0 8 6·02	142,656	242,825	0 10 3·57	125,025	578,389	0 9 3·07	267,681	290,175	868,564	0 7 3·54	316,836 0 0
1871	378,891	0 8 6·91	162,470	186,538	0 10 1·22	94,220	565,429	0 9 0·95	256,690	333,355	898,784	0 7 0·47	316,340 0 0
1872	394,052	0 8 8·11	170,947	275,058	0 9 11·46	136,914	669,110	0 9 2·42	307,861	343,316	1,012,426	0 7 9·92	396,198 0 0
1873	425,937	0 12 9·32	272,110	347,142	0 14 7·59	253,979	773,079	0 13 7·32	526,089	419,783	1,192,862	0 11 1·94	665,747 0 0
1874	467,583	0 13 8·30	320,119	405,442	0 15 4·76	312,128	873,025	0 14 5·81	632,247	431,587	1,304,612	0 12 1·37	790,224 0 0
1875	518,853	0 13 7·77	354,074	408,154	0 15 6·64	317,409	927,007	0 14 5·84	671,483	402,722	1,329,729	0 12 3·89	819,429 17 2
1876	542,952	0 13 8·45	372,045	325,865	0 15 6·45	253,166	868,817	0 14 4·70	625,211	451,101	1,319,918	0 12 2·06	803,300 5 6
1877	563,757	0 13 8·64	386,740	351,970	0 14 10·81	262,237	915,727	0 14 2·08	648,977	528,544	1,444,271	0 11 10·74	858,998 8 2
1878	623,323	0 13 8·77	427,954	383,097	0 14 7·69	280,452	1,006,420	0 14 0·93	708,406	569,077	1,575,497	0 11 8·28	920,936 7 4
1879	621,087	0 13 6·75	421,198	376,962	0 14 6·13	273,509	998,049	0 13 11·05	694,707	585,332	1,583,381	0 12 0·12	950,878 18 3
1880	550,672	0 11 2·67	309,004	202,684	0 11 5·70	116,295	753,356	0 11 3·48	425,299	712,824	1,466,180	0 8 6·36	615,336 11 7
1881	657,135	0 7 9·34	255,572	372,709	0 8 8·29	161,958	1,029,844	0 8 1·30	417,530	739,753	1,769,597	0 6 9·55	603,248 5 8
1882	760,226	0 9 9·54	372,334	501,319	0 10 11·50	274,699	1,261,545	0 10 3·09	647,033	847,737	2,109,282	0 8 11·97	948,965 0 0
1883	855,704	0 10 5·75	448,356	656,741	0 11 7·34	381,306	1,512,445	0 10 11·65	829,662	1,009,012	2,521,457	0 9 6·40	1,201,941 12 11
1884	994,087	0 10 8·66	532,938	696,676	0 11 5·14	398,107	1,690,763	0 11 0·15	931,045	1,058,346	2,749,109	0 9 5·71	1,303,076 19 11
1885	991,924	0 10 7·13	525,443	764,432	0 11 6·52	441,220	1,756,356	0 11 0·09	966,663	1,122,507	2,878,863	0 9 3·72	1,340,212 13 7
1886	1,027,775	0 10 7·22	544,824	708,090	0 11 4·31	402,178	1,735,865	0 10 10·93	947,002	1,094,310	2,830,175	0 9 2·53	1,303,164 4 1
1887	1,077,270	0 10 5·89	565,084	713,172	0 11 1·08	395,455	1,790,442	0 10 8·75	960,539	1,132,055	2,922,497	0 9 2·57	1,346,440 2 7
1888	1,039,764	0 10 10·25	564,293	884,108	0 11 3·77	500,179	1,923,872	0 11 0·78	1,064,472	1,279,572	3,203,444	0 9 1·02	1,455,198 4 1
1889	1,310,228	0 10 4·24	678,200	1,077,474	0 11 1·88	601,071	2,387,702	0 10 8·58	1,279,271	1,267,930	3,655,632	0 8 11·20	1,632,848 15 6
1890	1,149,544	0 10 6·96	608,108	672,330	0 11 3·31	379,065	1,821,874	0 10 10·04	987,173	1,239,002	3,060,876	0 8 4·29	1,279,088 19 5
1891	1,397,256	0 10 0·30	700,380	847,473	0 10 10·43	460,595	2,244,729	0 10 4·12	1,160,965	1,793,200	4,037,929	0 8 7·58	1,742,795 12 6
Total ..	19,523,471	0 10 11·85	10,726,088	12,809,598½	0 12 2·76	7,833,086	32,333,069½	0 11 5·75	18,559,164	20,100,757½	52,433,817	0 9 6·15	24,939,648 18 3

Geographical Characteristics.

NEW SOUTH WALES, the oldest of the group of Australian colonies, has a superficial area of 310,700 square miles, is bounded on the south by Victoria, the west by South Australia, the north by Queensland, and the east by the waters of the South Pacific Ocean. With a coast line of over 700 miles, from Point Danger in the north in lat. 28° 7′ S., extending southwards to Cape Howe in lat. 37° 28′ S., and long. 150° 8′ E., the colony is thence separated from Victoria by an imaginary line and the River Murray as far west as the 141st meridian, which latter line then forms the western division from South Australia until the 29th parallel of latitude is reached. The northern frontier follows the 29th parallel to the Macintyre River—this river, the River Dumaresq, and that spur of the Great Dividing Range which meets the coast in lat. 28° 7′ S. The greatest length of the colony is 850 miles; the greatest breadth about 760 miles; and the mean breadth about 600 miles. It is almost three times the size of Great Britain and Ireland, and larger than any single country in continental Europe, with the sole exception of Russia.

MOUNTAINS.

A series of mountain chains—the Great Dividing Range—runs nearly parallel to the coast at a distance of from 30 to 100 miles, and furnishes the sources of almost all the rivers watering the colony, besides dividing it into three distinct zones; the coast districts, or all the country to the eastward of the Range; the mountain district, consisting of rich and fertile table-lands of red and chocolate-colored loam; and the inland districts—vast rolling plains of grass and saltbush—the soil of which is also of a loamy nature. The Great Dividing Range consists of seven principal chains of hills and numerous smaller ranges. The former comprise, starting from the south, the Muniong Range, of which the highest peaks are Mount Townsend, the loftiest eminence in Australia, 7,256 feet, and Mount Kosciusko, 7,171 feet, above sea level; the Monaro Range, of which the head of the Kybean River, 4,010 feet above sea level, is the highest portion; the Gourock Range, in which the most elevated summit is Mount Jindulian, 4,300 feet; the Cullarin Range, of which Mount Mondoonen, 3,000 feet, is the highest point; the famous Blue Mountain Range, the highest point of which is Mount Beemarang, 4,100 feet; the Liverpool Range, the most elevated part of which is Oxley's Peak, 4,500 feet; and the New England Range, which is traversed by the northern railway near its highest point at Ben Lomond. 5,000 feet. Eastward of the Great Dividing Range, and running for a considerable distance parallel with it, are smaller mountain chains, known as the Coast Ranges, which may be divided into three portions, the South Coast, Illawarra, and Northern Coast Ranges, on which the loftiest points are Mount Budawang, 3,800 feet; Mount Coolungabbera, 3,712 feet; and Mount Sea View, 6,000 feet. There are likewise two interior ranges, of which Mount Arrowsmith, 2,000 feet, forms the most elevated portion; also several isolated hills, the highest being Mount Finlay, or Baloon, 2,900 feet above sea level. The whole of the mountainous regions abound in picturesque scenery, the Blue Mountains affording some of the grandest panoramic views in the world.

PORTS, HARBORS, ETC.

The principal ports and harbors, commencing at the most northern, are the Tweed, Richmond, and Clarence Rivers, Port Macquarie, the Manning River, Port Stephens, Port Hunter, Broken Bay, Port Jackson, Port Hacking, Wollongong, Kiama, Shoalhaven, Jervis Bay, Bateman's Bay, and Twofold Bay. Of these, Port Jackson, or Sydney Harbor, is by far the finest and most important. Its area, including all its bays and inlets, is about 15 square miles, with a shore line of 165 miles. It has deep water in every part, and is land-locked and secure in all weathers. The shipping is chiefly berthed at the public and private wharves which line Sydney Cove, Darling Harbor, and Woolloomooloo Bay. There are two Government Graving Docks on an island of the Parramatta River, close to the city, and capable of taking in the largest ships that come to the port. The "Sutherland" has a length of 638 feet, breadth 91 feet, and depth 32 feet; and the "Fitzroy," 500 feet, 59 feet, and 20 feet respectively. Besides these Government Docks there are Mort's Graving Dock, at Balmain, of 410 feet, 68 feet, and 20 feet dimensions; four private floating docks of lifting capacity ranging from 150 to 2,000 tons; and five patent slips of 40 to 1,500 tons lifting power.

The next important harbor is that of Newcastle, at the mouth of the Hunter River, which is protected by an extensive breakwater, and from whence vast quantities of coal and wool are annually shipped. Wollongong ranks as the third seaport of the colony. It has been considerably improved by the construction of breakwater and additional basins, two of the latter, excavated out of the solid rock, have an area of about five acres, and give a frontage of over 1,700 feet.

There are several large bays, some of which are utilized as harbors of refuge. Of these the most southerly is Twofold Bay, formerly the headquarters of the Australian whaling industry. It possesses a commodious harbor, well sheltered, with ample shipping facilities and accommodation, and is the shipping port for the produce of the whole of the rich and fertile district of Monaro. A railway to connect the port with the townships of Bombala and Cooma, and thence directly with the metropolis, is in favorable contemplation. About 150 miles northward is Jervis Bay, with an entrance two miles in width, and an area seven miles in length and two miles in width, over the whole of which safe anchorage may be found at all times. Botany Bay lies a few miles to the south of Sydney, and has an area of about 24 square miles, but its shallowness prevents its being used as a harbor, save by small craft in search of shelter. Broken Bay, 15 miles to the north of Sydney Heads, forms the mouth of the Hawkesbury River, and is frequently used as a harbor of refuge, for which it is admirably adapted. Upon the southern head-land, Barranjoey, a fine lighthouse has been erected. Port Stephens, another harbor of refuge, forms the estuary of the Karuah River, and, as a natural port, is scarcely inferior to Port Jackson. Owing to its proximity to Newcastle and to the sparseness of population in the surrounding country, the port is little used except as an anchorage and shelter. Continuing northward, Port

Macquarie, at the mouth of the Hastings River, Trial Bay, at the mouth of the Macleay, Shoal Bay, the entrance to the Clarence—which promises upon the completion of the works now in hand to be one of the best ports on the coast—and Byron Bay, inside Cape Byron, will all be found to afford ample shelter and safe and commodious anchorage.

The more important capes are Point Danger, Cape Byron, Lennox Head, Smoky Cape, Cape Hawke, Sugarloaf Point, Point Stephens, Crocodile Head, Cape St. George, Green Cape, and Cape Howe, the latter forming the extreme south-eastern portion of the colony.

LAKES AND RIVERS.

Of inland lakes, the largest in the colony is Lake George, 16 miles long by six miles in width, situate about 25 miles S.W. of Goulburn, and about 2,200 feet above sea level. The next in size, Lake Bathurst, 15 square miles in area, is about 10 miles distant from the larger lake. The waters of both are saline, and have no outlet to the sea. Brisbane Water, although an inlet of Broken Bay, is virtually an extensive lake, much frequented by holiday-makers and others from Sydney on account of its picturesque surroundings; so is Lake Macquarie, a sheet of water averaging an area of 44 square miles, situated a few miles to the north of Brisbane Water. The shallowness of the entrance to the latter has been a great drawback to it, both as a shipping port and to its neighborhood. Extensive remedial works are in progress, which, when complete, will render Lake Macquarie an important shipping place. There are several lakes in the western district, but they are chiefly the result of the overflow of the rivers in their vicinity in times of flood, dwindling down at other times to mere waterholes, or, in times of drought, disappearing altogether.

All the rivers of any importance flow from the western watershed, trending southward and westward in their course. The Murray River rises in the Snowy Mountains, in the south-eastern corner of the colony, and has a total length of 1,719 miles, of which 1,132 miles are in New South Wales, finally emptying itself into the ocean on the South Australian coast. The Murrumbidgee River, rising some little distance north of the source of the Murray, is about 1,350 miles in length, and flows into the latter near Balranald, after union with the Lachlan River, which rises in the Dividing Range between lat. 34° and 35° S., and is 700 miles long. The Darling River, springing from the northern extremity of the Great Range, joins the Murray at Wentworth, after a south-westerly course of 1,160 miles. The principal affluents of the Darling are the Gwydir, the Namoi, the Castlereagh, the Macquarie, and the Bogan. These rivers are navigable in their lower portions during rainy seasons by small steamers, the cargoes consisting principally of wool. The coast districts are watered by 14 rivers from the Main Range, the principal of which are the Clarence, 240 miles in length; the Manning, 100 miles; the Hunter, 300 miles; the Hawkesbury or Nepean, 330 miles, from which the water supply to Sydney is now available; and the Shoalhaven, 260 miles. Steamers run to and fro between Sydney and these rivers, but navigation is often impeded by sand-bars at the entrances, and by the fluctuating depths of the water. The Hawkesbury has been designated "The Australian Rhine."

CLIMATE.

Owing to the vast extent, and diversity of elevation, of the colony the temperature varies from the coldest to be met with in the British Isles to the genial warmth of the Mediterranean, and choice may be made of a climate—either dry or moist, hot or cold, but everywhere coupled with a marked salubrity. Sydney, the metropolis, has a mean temperature of 63°; and these figures may be fairly taken as representing the general temperature of the colony. Whilst the mountains during the winter are clothed with snow, which occasionally carpets the high lands of the middle districts also, Sydney has not been visited with a fall since 1836, although slight frosts are usual in the winter at nights; and the neighborhood of the Clarence, again, enjoys a moist and balmy atmosphere, suggestive of tropic lands. The purity of the atmosphere in the districts in which the thermometer shows the highest readings is such that the heat is never intolerable, while during more than half the year the climate is delightful. Dry seasons come (in this as in other countries) at uncertain intervals, but the settlement of the interior is not only increasing the water in creeks and rivers, but also bringing with it such a multitude of reservoirs for preserving the abundant rains, and of wells for getting water from below, that droughts are no longer feared as they formerly were. In the extreme south the township of Eden, on the coast, in latitude 37°, has a mean temperature of 60°; while Kiandra, at an elevation of 4,640 feet, has a summer mean of 54·6°, and a winter mean of 33°. On the New England table-land, in the north, the annual average is about 57°, or a maximum of 69°, and a minimum of 46°. Comparing these averages with northern latitudes, Eden corresponds to Rome and Nice; Kiandra to Dunfermline (Scotland); Cooma, in the centre of the Monaro plains, to London and Paris in summer, but much less severe than either in winter; Armidale (New England) to the most approved health resorts of the south of France; Sydney to Toulon in France, or Barcelona in Spain. In range Sydney even compares more than favorably with, say, Naples; the mean range between extremes of heat and cold being in the former only 16·5°, as against 27° in the latter.

SOIL.

The soil forming the flats of the coast district is an alluvium of remarkable richness, nourishing a variety of heavy timber and scrub. Considerable portions of the southern and northern coastal districts cannot be surpassed for agricultural purposes by any country in the world. The soil of the immense western and interior slopes, adapted for agriculture, is composed chiefly of red and chocolate loam, well grassed but thinly timbered, generally with a species of the Eucalyptus known as "box." In many places the vine is extensively cultivated, the grapes, which are of excellent quality, fully equal to any in Southern Europe, being used principally in the wine-making industry, which is annually increasing in extent and importance. To the grassy slopes the saltbush country succeeds, stretching to the western and north-western limit. It consists of red, loamy plains, of the same character as the slopes, but without timber, except in those parts which are liable to floods in winter. The soil of the plains is loose, and in very dry weather the grass nearly disappears; but as the country becomes stocked the tread of the animals binds the surface, the grass acquires closeness and strength, and the saltbush gives way to an abundant growth of fattening herbage; as a consequence, when the rain falls it begins to form watercourses, waterholes become lakes and creeks, and small streams increase in volume to the size of rivers. The fertility of the soil in these plains is so great that though at times parched and dried by long periods of drought, a slight fall of rain is sufficient to cause the herbage to spring up with incredible rapidity.

FORESTS.

Forests of mighty proportions, and offering many valuable descriptions of wood, add their quota to the natural products of New South Wales, and, year by year, new characteristics and properties of them become discovered and developed, tending always to their increased commercial advantage. Foremost amongst the indigenous trees is the eucalyptus, or gum-tree, having about 50 varieties in all, yielding a most valuable wood for various purposes—not the least of which are its febrifugal properties. In connection with this it may be mentioned that Baron Sir F. von Mueller, in his "Eucalyptographia," strongly enforces the great economic value of the indigeuous trees. As one example, he states that the wood called "hickory," or "leather-jacket," ought to yield a fair quantity of volatile oil, the stomata of the species numbering 140,000 per square inch. Several chemical and pharmaceutical preparations from the eucalypti and other indigenous trees of Australia have been prepared, and have been accorded attention at international and intercolonial exhibitions. In the northern parts of the colony the cedar tree is to be found flourishing on the eastern side of the Great Range, and is the most valuable timber as well as that greatest in demand in the country. Sheltering fig-trees of different kinds are of abundant growth, the fruit being poor and insipid, whilst an almost endless variety of ferns of all sizes is to be met with in every gully and sheltered nook at the mountain's foot. Many of the timbers are admirably adapted for ship-building, house-building, carriage-building, furniture-making, ornamental and other purposes, including veneers of a most beautiful description. The Director of the Sydney Botanic Gardens writes:—"No country has been favored by Nature with a greater variety and abundance of trees yielding strong, beautiful, and durable timbers than the colony of New South Wales." Mr. Moore also observes that good timber can be obtained in almost every part of the colony, some parts of the Monaro, Murrumbidgee, and Lachlan districts excepted, where forest gives place to saltbush, scrub, or natural grasses.

The State Forests are placed under the Forest Conservation Branch, of which Mr. J. Eduie Brown is Director-General, and cover an area of nearly 100,000 acres. Besides these there are proclaimed Timber Reserves, covering 5,600,000 acres, upon which no timber may be cut without special licence, and whatever timber exists upon ordinary Crown lands is also under the protective care of the department. To repair the damage of indiscriminate felling and ring-barking in the past State Nurseries have been created for the propagation of the best of our indigenous species, and the acclimatization of valuable foreign timber trees. The transplantation of many thousands of young trees annually, in all parts of the colony most favorable to their growth and development, promises, in the near future, to make New South Wales one of the best timber-producing countries of the world.

FLORA.

Botanists have long acknowledged that the vegetation of New South Wales is remarkable for its immense variety, and the dissimilarity of a large number of species from those of other countries. There are in New South Wales about 10,000 species of flowering plants, being more than are to be found in the whole of Europe. Over 1,200 species of native plants have been observed in the county of Cumberland alone, and large numbers yet remain to be recorded. Many are of exceeding beauty, but, although found in the other colonies, have not become acclimatized in Europe, although not a few plants, despite their highly sensitive organisms, are capable of resisting great extremes of heat and cold. Some of the noble eucalyptus trees, with their peculiar vertical branches and evergreen leaves, reach to the height of 120 feet, with a girth of from 12 to 20 feet. The highest tree in the world—480 feet—was discovered in Australia, and several trees are now to be seen over 420 feet high. There are about 300 different species of acacias or wattles, with fragrant blossoms. Nearly every kind of British fruit tree and flowering shrub or plant thrives in New South Wales if suitable localities be selected, while the orange and vine are found attaining a luxuriance not surpassed in Southern Europe. Immense quantities of beautiful ferns of various species, the maiden-hair, bracken, and tree ferns, being most abundant, are found in all parts of the country. Of 1,613 specimens examined and classified by Mr. J. H. Maiden, Curator of the Sydney Technological Museum, he records that their uses were as follow:—Timbers, 630; human food, etc., 212; forage, 250; drugs, 123; gums, resins, etc., 100; oils (volatile, essential, fixed or expressed), 57; perfumes, 14; dyes, 35; tans, 87; fibres, 67; not classed, 38. This very incomplete list impels regret that such varied and boundless resources should have been neglected, while it inspires hope for the future.

FAUNA.

The fauna of New South Wales, as represented by the marsupials and platypus, has excited the attention of the scientific world from the time of Captain Cook, those and many other forms of Australian mammals being quite distinct from those found in other parts of the world. The kangaroo is found in most parts of the colony, and in many places in such numbers as to cause serious losses to squatters by eating the herbage to the disadvantage of the grazing stock. Wallabies, paddy-melons, and kangaroo rats are smaller members of the family, and, with the bandicoot, native bear, native cat, opossum, wombat and flying-fox, have their habitat in the country districts. The *Ornithorhynchus paradoxus*, or platypus, is met with principally by the banks of rivers and streams. The marsupials are the oldest animals known, and are extinct in all the larger species in all other parts of the world. Their scientific interest contrasts strongly with their economic value. It is generally conceded that they are more destructive than useful. Of the birds many are as strange and interesting as are the animals. An eminent naturalist has reckoned that there are 690 distinct species of birds in Australia, being more than the number found in Europe, and nearly as many as inhabit and visit North America. In Gould's work on the "Birds of Australia" are depicted most of the many beautiful kinds inhabiting the continent, such as the paradise-bird, lyre-bird, mound-builder, parrots and pigeons. The latter are extremely numerous in the woods, many of both parrots and pigeons being exceedingly beautiful in plumage. Members of the eagle family are constantly to be seen in different parts of the interior. The emu, the largest feathered biped in the colony, is now only to be found on the western and northern plains. The lyre and the bower birds, the great kingfisher, or laughing jackass, magpies, mocking birds, several speeics of owl and other night birds, are also natives of the colony. Among water-fowl there is the "rara avis in terris" (the black swan), many species of cranes, and enormous numbers of wild-fowl of all descriptions. There are great numbers of snakes (the death-adder being the most dangerous to human life) and lizards—the iguana being the largest of the species. Fatal injury from snakebite is, however, seldom reported, the reptile being of a timid nature, and using its fangs only when attacked or injured. The coast and mouths of the rivers swarm with many varieties of edible fish, the principal of which are the bream, mullet, jewfish, kingfish, rock-cod, whiting, schnapper, taraglin, flathead, mackerel, and garfish; whilst the oyster-beds of the Hunter, Clarence, Cook's, Clyde, and other rivers afford a plentiful supply of the succulent bivalves. In all, sixty different families of fishes, comprising 348 species, are found in New South Wales waters, and of these 105 species are edible. Prawns, lobsters, crabs, and other kinds of shell-fish are also abundant.

PASTORAL.

The immense inland districts, stretching from the various mountain ranges to the western and north-western limit, are those in which the great pastoral runs are for the most part found, those being specially favored which are watered by the River Darling and its tributaries. This saltbush country consists of red, loamy plains, destitute of timber, except in those parts which are liable to floods in winter. These plains are the feeding grounds of millions of sheep and other live stock, and during the shearing season enormous quantities of wool are sent to Sydney and other ports for shipment to Europe and elsewhere.

AGRICULTURE.

For agricultural purposes the soil of New South Wales cannot be surpassed. The district forming the northern portion of the colony is watered by three rivers—the Tweed, Richmond, and Clarence—with an area approaching 4,000,000 acres, and is pronounced by competent authorities to be generally suitable for the cultivation of maize, sugar, the vine, silk, cotton, arrowroot, coffee, tea, and semi-tropical fruits of nearly every kind. Maize and sugar are very largely grown. Proceeding southward we have the districts watered by the Bellinger, Macleay, Hastings, and Manning, the whole forming an area of 3,000,000 acres adapted for maize and sugar. Further south is the Hunter River. On the lower portion corn and lucerne hay are grown in large quantities, while on the upper the vine and most cereals thrive. In the county of Cumberland, on the alluvial flats of the Hawkesbury and Nepean Rivers, the principal crops are hay and corn. Once wheat was the chief crop, but in this, the metropolitan county, grazing has naturally become more profitable. From the Illawarra district, great in dairy produce, down to the southern boundary, a length of about 200 miles, the coast may be said to abound in fertile land adapted for dairy farms. Turning to the mountainous country, the Great Dividing Range, is found the high lands of Monaro, Braidwood, Bungendore, Yass, and Goulburn, with an area of about 15,000,000 acres, in a climate with a temperature resembling that of England. Over this wide surface wheat and all English cereals, fruits, and vegetables thrive. On the table-lands of New England and Tenterfield, about 3,000 feet above the sea, the English climate, shorn of its severity, is again met with. Here there is an area of about 14,000,000 acres, suited to English cereals and fruits. The western slopes of this Great Dividing Range, for a breadth of from 100 to 150 miles, are suitable for wheat and the vine. A very large part of the territory is splendidly adapted for the vine and the silk industry, the mulberry tree thriving everywhere throughout the colony, some parts of which favor the growth of the olive, cinchona, indigo, and rice. Experts from Europe, who have visited New South Wales, strongly recommend the cultivation of perfume-giving plants, especially of the orange and other members of the citron tribe, of roses and of lavender, in order that British perfumers may not be obliged to depend upon France for their supply of essences, the climate of New South Wales being highly favorable to the industry, which could be made extremely profitable. It has been estimated that out of the total area (198,848,000 acres), not more than 5,000,000 acres are absolutely unfit for occupation or cultivation.

GEOLOGICAL FORMATION.

The mountain ridges and table-lands of the colony consist mainly of the older palæozoic formations, pierced and rent by intrusive igneous rocks of various ages. The older settled districts of the east coast lie mostly on rocks of the carboniferous formations, or on newer deposits of the mesozoic age, while the great western plains and valleys are almost wholly of tertiary sandstone or more recent deposits, with intervening areas covered by overflows of igneous trap rock. The oldest sedimentary rocks are silurian, consisting of crystalline sandstones and limestones. Granite rocks of various kinds are abundant, while syenite forms the summit of Kosciusko, the highest mountain in Australia. Gold occurs in granite, and the tin of New England is all derived from the same stone. The carboniferous rocks cover an immense area, and are largely coal-bearing, so that the coal-fields of the colony are among the most extensive in the world. Petroleum oil cannel coal is also obtained from the carboniferous rocks. The secondary formation is scantily represented by small patches of trias at the Clarence River, and by some coal-bearing beds near Parramatta. Tertiary deposits are almost unknown in the east, while to the west of the Dividing Range they cover enormous areas. There are also immense deposits of sands, gravels, marls, and clays, of late tertiary or post-tertiary age, whilst, more recent still, are the deposits of drifts and boulders, with the red earth deposited in caves. Igneous rocks occur abundantly, and of all ages, from the basalt of the palæozoic formation to the product of volcanoes of post-tertiary age. In the southern part of the Dividing Range columnar basalt is abundant, and is found as high as 500 feet above the sea. Greenstone dykes cut through granite at Naas Valley, and alter sandstone to quartzite at Mount Tennant. Trachyte crowns the summit of Mount Lindesay. Igneous dykes at Illawarra, Murrurundi, and other places, have changed coal into coke. Great outflows of basalt occur at most of the goldfields.

The principal formations investigated have been systematically classified as under :—

- Palæozoic
  - Permian—Upper Coal Measures.
  - Carboniferous
    - Lower Coal Measures.
    - Lower Carboniferous.
  - Devonian.
  - Silurian.
- Mesozoic
  - Cretaceous.
  - Jurassic—Clarence Series.
  - Triassic
    - Wianamatta Series.
    - Hawkesbury Series.
- Cainozoic or Tertiary
  - Pliocene.
  - Miocene.
- Post Tertiary
  - Recent.
  - Pleistocene.

MINERALS.

Almost every description of mineral wealth is to be found in the colony, and, indeed, some kinds seem to be practically inexhaustible. The late Rev. W. B. Clarke, one of the highest of mineralogical authorities, wrote respecting the mineral wealth of New South Wales :— "It is not too much to say that no sooner are we off the carboniferous areas rich in coal and its associated minerals, than we are in a region in which are tracts where gold, copper, and lead abound. And, passing from the sedimentary to plutonic rocks, we can discover granites which, however barren externally, are within frequently charged with the valuable ore of tin. So that the three great geological divisions of our colony are replete with mineral treasures that are practically inexhaustible."

GOLD.

The auriferous area is approximately put at 70,000 square miles; but new fields are being continually opened, and new discoveries made in localities supposed to have been thoroughly examined, and such a vast amount of gold in all probability still lies in its hidden depths that any accurate computation is rendered impossible. There are thousands of miles of territory, known to be auriferous, not yet prospected. From the reefs at Hill End in 1872 masses of rock, nearly all gold, some weighing more than a hundredweight, were blasted from a considerable depth. One claim gave 24,000 ozs. of gold for 436 tons of stone; another 16,000 ozs. for 415 tons; and a third 1,567 ozs. for 22 tons. Rich alluvial patches and promising quartz reefs are constantly being discovered.

SILVER-MINING

has now spread to every mining district in the colony, but the richest and most extensive deposits are at the Barrier Range, in the extreme south-west corner of the colony, where there has been an enormous increase of population during the last two or three years, the growth of Broken Hill, which is wholly dependent upon the silver-mining industry, rivalling that of the famous Colorado mining region in America. The silver deposits are now found to extend over 100 miles from Thackaringa, where they were first discovered, by several miles in width. In the New England, Orange, Bathurst, Molonglo, Tumut, and Monaro districts valuable deposits also occur. Few countries offer

COAL

under such favorable circumstances and in such abundance as New South Wales. For hundreds of miles the coast districts may be said to be one vast coal-field, and the metropolis stands in the middle of the coal area. The coal measures possess no less than 16 seams, each over 3 feet thick. In a seam worked at Newcastle there is from 8 to 10 feet of coal. In the western district the same measures contain at least 11 seams, the lowest of which, 10 feet thick, crops out near the railway line. Southward from Sydney a series of seams of coal crop out at elevations within easy reach of the sea, varying from 6 to 8 feet of clean coal at Coal Cliff, near Wollongong, to near Jervis Bay, at which the seams are found associated with immense quantities of iron ores and fire-clay. Large quantities of limestone occur within 30 miles of the same locality. The approximate coal area of the colony is 23,950 square miles. Latterly it has been proved to exist in and around Sydney, underlying the Hawkesbury sandstone; and also at Liverpool and Coraki, on the Richmond River. In one of his annual reports, the Chief Inspector of Collieries in New South Wales said :— "Without any exaggeration we can undoubtedly claim to be in possession of the richest, most accessible, and most extensive coal-fields in the southern hemisphere, which must ultimately make New South Wales the greatest and richest of all the Australian colonies; and we know the value of them and how much as a nation Great Britain has to depend upon her collieries for her great national prosperity. Our bituminous, semi-bituminous, splint, anthracite, and cannel coals are equal in thickness and in quality to any found in other parts of the world, and we have numerous deposits of petroleum oil cannel coal, some of them superior to any yet found elsewhere." Extensive

TIN

discoveries have been made of late years, the principal centres being Glen Innes, Tingha, Vegetable Creek, and the northern border, the approximate extent of stanniferous area being 8,500 square miles. The lodes bear Cornwall characteristics, and it will take many years to work out the deposits of stream tin. The deposits of

COPPER

are also very large, embracing an area of 6,713 square miles, but the mines have only been feebly worked, owing to many deterring circumstances, of which want of capital and facilities of carriage are not amongst the least.

IRON DEPOSITS

are found principally to the west and south of Sydney, Mittagong, and Lithgow Valley, supplying what appears to be a practically unlimited quantity, the value of the deposits being enormously enhanced by their frequently being found in close proximity to coal and limestone.

LEAD ORE,

in the form of galena, is to be met with in different parts of the colony, the following being some of the principal localities:—Mount Grosvenor, Peel (near Bathurst), Glen Innes, Yass, Woolgarlo (near Yass), Mylora (near Yass), Darby's Run (near Tingha), Brook Creek, Gundaroo, Silverdale (near Bowning), Bookham (in the County of Harden), Wiseman's Creek, Murrumburrah, Canberra Plains, Mitchell's Creek, Bungouia, Peelwood, Bombala, Barrier Ranges, Tuena, Drake, and Emmaville.

CHROMITE AND MANGANESE

are also found in considerable quantities in several districts, including Nundle, Bingera, Pucka, Cooma, Bendemeer, Glanmire, and Rockley.

SHALE, ANTIMONY, BISMUTH, ASBESTOS,

and other minerals, only require greater practical attention and scientific working in order to develop into a valuable item of colonial wealth.

GEM STONES.

New South Wales abounds with gems, the most prominent being diamonds, oriental rubies, emeralds, topazes and sapphires, together with the beryl, spinelle ruby, opal, amethyst, garnet, zircon, chrysolites, besides common and less valuable kinds, such as the false topaz, cairngorm, and onyx. Many thousands of diamonds have been found in the colony, but with a few exceptions all were of small size, the largest being $5\frac{5}{8}$ carats, or 16·2 grains. The spinelle ruby has been found, with fine specimens of the oriental sapphire, and zircons, in the Abercrombie Ranges. The sapphires are dark in color, some of them being beautifully asteriated. The zircons from this quarter possess a peculiarly rich color, between a light port wine and a Ceylon ruby. Some beautiful specimens of the rare oriental emerald, the hardest stone known except the diamond, have also been found on the Cudgegong River. From amongst the volcanic tufa in the Abercrombie Ranges, and from the neighborhood of Carcoar, magnificent specimens of opal have been procured. The most important discoveries of diamonds have been made in the tertiary drifts and river gravels in such widely-separated localities as Cudgegong River (near Mudgee), Macquarie River (near Wellington), Hill End, Bingera, Cope's Creek, Bathurst, Abercombie and Shoalhaven Rivers.

Progress of Australian Colonization in comparison with the United States.

THE area of the United States, excluding the outlying possession of Alaska, purchased from Russia, is computed at 3,003,995 square miles, of which 38,400 square miles are water surface. The coast-line on both boundary oceans is reckoned to have a length of about 13,200 miles.

Continental Australia, forming nearly two-fifths of the whole of the area embraced within the British Empire, extends over an area of 2,944,628 square miles, or adding that of the adjacent colony of Tasmania, 2,971,003 square miles, with a combined coastal exterior of about 8,850 miles. The water surface admits of no fair estimate from its variability during wet and drought periods, but it is very limited.

The comparison of actual area gives an excess of 9,367 square miles in favor of the United States.

The following table affords an easy means of comparison upon the main points of interest between the two nations:—

—		United States.	Australia.
Area	sq. m.	3,003,995	2,971,003
Alienated in occupation	sq. m.	751,000	159,481
Unalienated	sq. m.	2,252,995	2,811,522
Population	..	62,622,250	3,159,841
Coast Line	m.	13.200	8,850
Total Outside Debt ..	£	321,062,580	146,925,977
Gross Public Revenue ..	£	74,522,290	25,008,273
” ” Expenditure	£	79,875,759	26,498,291
Imports	£	168,983,240	61,670,351
Exports..	£	174,454,057	54,852,854

The Australian Public Debt was expended as follows:—Railways, &c., £96,617,873; Telegraphs, £2,367,610; Water and Sewerage, £14,721,961; Roads and Bridges, £3,065,696; Harbors, Lights, Wharves, &c., £8,446,162; Schools, &c., £8,776,649; Immigration and other services, £12,570,026.

Of the total debt over £130,000,000 have been expended upon reproductive works, of which the £97,000,000 devoted to Railways produced an average return of 3·20 per. cent. in 1890-91. The Debt per head in Australia was £46 9s. 11d., and the Revenue £7 18s. 9d. as compared with £5 2s. 4d. and £1 3s. 9d. respectively in the United States. Imports and Exports were £19 10s. 5d. and £17 7s. 6d. per head in Australia as against £2 13s. 11d. and £2 15s. 9d. in the United States.

Public Buildings.

THE marvellous progress and prosperity which have characterized the later history of Australia, especially in New South Wales, is significantly illustrated by the numerous fine public and private structures which are ceaselessly replacing the small and unpretentious buildings with which the earlier colonists were content. In the various Australian colonies are to be found edifices which, by reason of their architectural taste and substantial construction, would command attention and even admiration in the leading cities of Europe. The study of architecture has made considerable strides in Australia during the last few years, in consequence of the great encouragement afforded by the State and by private enterprise to its development in its higher forms. In Sydney the work of re-construction is proceeding rapidly, the city having already become so largely transformed as to be almost unrecognizable by those familiar with its olden appearance. The Crown has resumed various blocks of land in different parts of the city, substituting for the weatherboard and galvanized-iron structures by which they were previously covered, palatial buildings of imposing appearance, while the public-houses at not a few of the more crowded street corners have been replaced by large and handsome edifices used for banking, assurance, and other purposes. Brick is extensively used, but in the larger public and private buildings stone is the favorite material, considerable quantities of polished marble and granite being employed for ornamental purposes. In the country, stone or white brick is used, according to the nature of the locality, the stone being obtained from native quarries, as is a considerable portion of the marble.

The stone used in the rebuilding of Sydney comes from the quarries at Pyrmont and other places in the vicinity of the city, which form, as it were, a portion of the fringe of that immense bed of sandstone which extends from the Hawkesbury for about one hundred miles in a southerly direction—a mighty work of Nature's dreamy past. Whether this bed is a marine deposit, or has been formed by the drift-sand of bygone ages, is a mystery which will perhaps never be elucidated, although many prominent geologists incline to the belief that it has been caused by drift-sand. Certainly this would in some measure account for the stone's extreme softness when freshly cut, and the entire absence of any salifying properties, as only the presence of salt could cause exfoliation by crystallization. The stone oxidizes when exposed to the air, and in a few years changes from a warm sienna, or brick-dust color, to a deep umber, and to become in time almost as hard as granite.

There can be no doubt that the possession of this rich mine of building wealth has caused Sydney to far surpass Melbourne and Adelaide in the matter of street architecture, thereby compensating for the comparative narrowness of the city thoroughfares, which form a contrast to the broad streets of the other cities.

The whole of the public buildings of New South Wales, including post offices, schools, court-houses, and fortifications, may be roughly estimated in value at between ten and eleven millions sterling. This does not include the land, which in school, asylum, and gaol grounds must amount to an additional large sum of money.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

situated in the Sydney Domain, is one of the few public buildings which were not designed in the colony, being constructed from plans by Mr. Blower, the architect for the front part of Buckingham Palace, to the order of the Imperial Government. The foundation stone was laid on the 26th of January, 1830. The ceremony, an important one at the time, was performed by Col. Snodgrass, who was Acting Governor before the arrival of Sir George Gipps. The building contains state rooms of somewhat small proportions perhaps, but decorated in lavish style, and private rooms for the Governor and his household fitted up with every regard to comfort. Extensive and much-needed additions and decorations were undertaken prior to occupation by His Excellency Lord Jersey, under the supervision of Mr. Vernon, the Government Architect. It is charmingly situated in the midst of a noble English-like park, with handsome shrubberies and ornamental gardens overlooking the waters of Sydney Harbor.

THE SYDNEY LANDS OFFICE.

Tenders were called for this building in 1876, and one for the portion fronting Bridge-street, accepted for £62,500. The site chosen was the same block of land on which the old building had stood for so many years, with the exception that the boundaries were extended to embrace the entire area.

The Lands Office is a substantial pile of Pyrmont freestone. It possesses a frontage to Bridge-street of about 200 feet, with a depth of about 280 feet to Gresham and Loftus streets respectively, the frontage to Spring-street being about the same as that to Bridge-street.

In point of magnificence it will compare favorably with any similar building in the world, and is erected in the Composite order of architecture. It is distinguishable from many of the colonial buildings by a broad colonnade, which runs round the entire first floor, its massive columns and beautiful groined arches forming some of the best features of the exterior. The elevation cannot be less than 70 feet from pavement to parapet, and a large octagonal copper dome rises to a further altitude of about 30 feet. It has a tower rising above the roof with an elevation of 245 feet from the pavement and surmounted by a copper cupola. Apart from the streets already mentioned, it is bounded on the north by a small triangular park, and a statue erected to the memory of the late T. S. Mort, on the east by another Government reserve, and on the west by the Sydney Exchange.

The first half of the office was completed in 1880 under Mr. Barnet, then Colonial Architect; the total cost having been £87,596. The second half was completed in 1892 under the Government Architect, Mr. Vernon; the estimated cost of the whole being £200,000.

In niches in the Bridge-street front of the building are placed statues of the explorers, Burke, Wills, and Leichhardt, and the distinguished botanist, Solander.

There are also local Lands Offices in the various Land Districts into which the colony has been divided.

THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

Very many years ago, when the old Post Office premises in George-street were becoming inadequate for the growing requirements of the people, a piece of land, having a frontage of 445 feet to Clarence-street, by a depth of 164 feet to Wynyard-street, was resumed by the Government.

In 1854 the sum of £40,000 was placed on the Estimates for the purpose of commencing a suitable building.

The plans obtained not being considered suitable to the requirements, it was decided to erect a new building on the old site. A temporary wooden building was therefore, in 1863, erected in Wynyard-square, and the dilapidated building, which had been constructed in 1821, was razed to the ground and sold by auction. Two of the pillars which had supported the Doric portico were the only things preserved, and these were retained for marking the measured nautical mile in the harbor. One is still to be seen at Bradley's Head, where it is ever likely to remain as a water-mark of the distance between that place and Fort Denison, and as a landmark of the earlier history of the colony.

The first stone of the principal arch of the new building was laid by his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh.

The structure is somewhat massive-looking, and has three magnificent frontages—78 feet to George-street, 353 feet 3 inches to Martin-place, and 108 feet to Pitt-street. It has an elevation of 80 feet from the pavement to the top of the parapet, and is surmounted by a tower, whose altitude is 168 feet 6 inches from the pavement to the floor of the clock-room. A further altitude of 43 feet to the top of the stonework, and thence 31 feet to the base of the flag-staff, makes an altitude total of over 240 feet from the pavement to top of the tower.

At the summit of the tower is constructed a lantern-room, in which are installed all the necessary electric lights and appliances for service at night, both in flashing the hours and in signalling the various mail steamers.

The dials of the clock are 15 feet 8 in. in diameter, and are constructed of cast iron openwork of a simple gothic design, and glazed with opal glass It will thus be possible to illuminate them at nights, either by gas or electricity. No Roman or other numerals appear on the faces, as experience has shown that these make it difficult to see the hands clearly from any distance, and they are not really required in order to tell the time. The faces are visible for more than 60 miles around, and may be plainly seen from the mountain ranges. Thus the exact Sydney mean time is obtainable at considerable distances, and the Government is to be congratulated on the fact of having the highest clock, of this description, in the world. The largest of the bells, a tenor, weighs five tons, and is used for chiming the hours. In addition to this there are four other bells of an aggregate weight of four tons to chime the quarters. All the bells were cast at the foundry of Messrs. John Taylor and Sons, of Loughborough, England, from designs by Lord Grimthorpe. They are of exceptionally fine tone and quality, and are confidently asserted to be the best peal of bells which ever left England.

There is also in the tower a fire alarm, which is connected with every fire station in the city and suburbs by electricity.

From the attic floor, to which the ascent is made by lift, a spiral staircase arises to the carillon room of the tower, and from thence to the summit by a series of ladders. From here a splendid view of the city of Sydney and its suburbs may be gained, reaching far inland in the one direction, and out over the cliffs to the Pacific Ocean in the other. From this position are signalled the various mail steamers, with flags by day and powerful lanterns by night.

The rooms are lofty, large, and apparently numberless. At all events, it would be next to an impossibility to enumerate and thoroughly describe the different departments. It will therefore suffice to explain the character of the interior of one, and that will perhaps act as a fair guide to the others. For instance, then, the room in which the Savings Bank business is conducted, is a magnificent chamber 60 feet by 43 feet, and 24 feet high. It is floored throughout with ornamental white and black marble tiles. The ceiling is a mass of elaborate decoration, and the cornices are adorned with marble sculptures, enriched in gold, and the walls, which are painted in delicate marble tints, emblazoned with allegorical designs, are relieved by Corinthian pilasters, worked in veined marble and gold. Add to this, woodwork of the most massive and costly description, a heavy carved counter, 3 feet 6 inches wide, running the entire length of the room, and a fair idea may be gained of the beauty of the interior of this palatial building.

Other portions of the building comprise offices for the Postmaster-General, the secretary, electric telegraph superintendent, clerks and operators ; also despatch-room, repairing rooms, sorting chambers, stables, and lavatories. The principal entrance to the building consists of a hall of considerable area, the sides of which are effectively decorated with tesselated tiles and handsome mirrors, the floor being of black and white marble tiles. From this hall a broad and shallow iron staircase leads to the floors above.

The whole is built of Pyrmont freestone, cut in unusually large blocks, and polished and unpolished Moruya granite. The floorings are mostly of concrete and iron, and the general designs were prepared by the Colonial Architect, Mr. Barnet.

The main frontage of the building is to Martin-place, a broad open space which has lately been resumed with a view to opening up to some extent the centre of the city. The width of the place is 100 feet, and it is paved with patent asphaltum octagonal tiles, with a simple but effective design in black and white marble.

The building has cost about £303,000, irrespective of the value of the land, which is generally estimated at about £500,000.

The Suburban and Country Post-offices are, as a rule, fine well-proportioned buildings, of large size, and usually adorned with a lofty clock tower, forming in every instance an ornament to the city or township in which they are situated.

OFFICES OF THE COLONIAL SECRETARY AND THE SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

The Departments of the Colonial Secretary and the Secretary for Public Works are housed in a building whose stately proportions and splendid position at once mark their importance and the growth of the colony. It stands on an elevated site, in the heart of Sydney, presenting a frontage of 227 feet to Bridge-street, 140 feet to Macquarie-street, and 80 feet to Phillip-street, and is seen towering over the buildings which encircle the lower ground near the Circular Quay, or the verdant trees that shade the sloping shores of Farm Cove.

The building was commenced about September, 1869, and completed about March, 1880, when it was formally taken possession of by the Government. The cost of the structure was approximately £129,000.

Like most of the buildings designed by Mr. Barnet (recently Col. Architect), this is in the style of the Italian renaissance. Whatever orders of architecture have been utilized — and they are many — the result has not been inharmonious, but, on the contrary, out of the blending of some of the features of one order with those of another, has come a simple yet dignified style. Elaborate ornamentation in this Government edifice has not been adopted, and the architect has relied on stately pillars, and graceful but plain arches, to give effect to his design. The building is constructed almost entirely of Pyrmont freestone, though polished granite has here and there been incorporated with it. It rises to the height of four storeys, and the distance from the basement to the ridge at the highest point is 90 feet. There are three entrances—one in Macquarie-street for the Colonial Secretary, a second in Bridge-street, and another in Phillip-street for the Public Works Department.

The corners of the building in Macquarie-street and Phillip-street are decorated with allegorical statues, sculptured by Signor Simonetti, who has executed several important works for the Government. They are sheltered in niches, rising one above another. In the first niche, on the Macquarie-street side, is the statue of Wisdom, in the second Justice, and in the third Mercy; while, on the Phillip-street side, are Labor, Science, and Art.

The interior of the building is divided into two parts, one for the Colonial Secretary's Department and the other for that of the Secretary for Public Works. Both portions are sumptuously furnished and are designed with due regard to comfort and health. There are 90 rooms and 5 strong rooms in the whole building, and access to them is provided by staircases and hydraulic lifts. With the exception of state rooms, which are larger and more elaborate in design than the others, there is not much to call for remark. The room for the Executive Council and Cabinet meetings, in the Colonial Secretary's office, is expensively fitted up, and the lofty ceiling is painted in party colors, finished and enriched with friezes and medallions. The arrangements of the building, whether for sanitation, public convenience or safety, are as perfect as their experienced designer could make them. The building has recently been greatly extended in Phillip-street, more accommodation being required by the Department of Public Works.

CUSTOM HOUSE.

The small and inconveniently arranged building in which for very many years the principal business connected with the Customs was carried on, has, within the last few years, been replaced by a large and handsome structure, situated in the central portion of Circular Quay, and commanding a fine view of Sydney Cove. In this building, also, are the officers of the Marine Board and the Government Shipping offices.

OTHER PUBLIC OFFICES.

The Public Instruction Department is located in an old-fashioned building situated in Bridge-street, the exterior being partially concealed from view by the foliage of a couple of fig trees said to be almost as old as the colony itself. The Department of Mines is in Phillip-street, the building in which it is housed containing one of the finest mineralogical museums in Australia. The Department of Justice is in Macquarie-street, and in the same building is the office of the Attorney-General. The various other public offices are scattered through the neighborhood, awaiting the time when more suitable buildings shall be erected for their accommodation.

HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

These are situated in Macquarie-street, but do not possess any architectural features calling for mention, and are to be replaced by a more appropriate structure, the foundation-stone of which was laid on a site in the Outer Domain, in anticipation, during the Centennial celebrations. At the commencement of 1892 extensive additions and alterations were made to the present building.

SYDNEY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL MINT.

This is situated in Macquarie-street, and is an unpretentious building, but furnished with all the latest and most scientific appliances for coining purposes.

NEW CENTRAL POLICE COURTS AND STATION.

These buildings are situated in the heart of the city, on a piece of ground known formerly as "Hardie's Mill," about 370 feet x 215 feet, the Courts having a frontage to Liverpool-street, and the Police Station to Union-lane.

The Court-house, which has a façade of 145 feet in length, built of stone, is approached by a handsome flight of steps. Entering under a portico, a central hall or vestibule is reached, with corridors leading to three Court-rooms, to be used as charge, summons, and occasional courts respectively; also a large room for taking out 'summons' and transacting other public business.

The rooms for magistrates, witnesses, and other offices are appropriately arranged.

The Court-house communicates with the Station, which is conveniently arranged with cells for prisoners, charge room, and other offices, and above the entrance from Union-lane is a three-storey building, to be used as barracks, to accommodate sixty policemen, having recreation rooms, kitchen, baths, &c.

The cost of erection is about £50,000.

THE AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM

is a fine Corinthian pile, at the corner of College and William streets, in the city of Sydney. The main elevation has much of the style of the British Museum, though on a smaller scale.

It is built of freestone, and is divided into six parts. The greater portion of the building is old, but large additions were made in 1864, at a cost of £19,914, and a new wing was erected in 1867 for the sum of £4,995; also a few improvements in 1886.

Extensive additions are on the eve of completion, which will afford increased space for exhibits and provide a number of work-rooms, &c., for the use of officers of the institution. These works have cost about £10,000.

The main frontage is to the west, and, viewed from the park opposite, it has a very classical appearance. Standing on a considerable elevation, it comprises two wings, with long windows, and triangular porticos well relieved from the building. Between these wings is a massive piece of work, with heavy columns supporting the finest pediment portico of any building to be found in Sydney.

The interior of the Museum includes a comfortable residence for the curator, and excellent quarters for the assistants and housekeepers. The portion devoted to the use and instruction of the public is divided into six parts—a basement, ground, first and second floors; and two galleries. The basement is lighted by lofty skylights, and contains lepidopterous specimens of considerable value. The varieties are carded, and shown to artistic advantage in long glass cases, which run down the entire length of the compartment.

The ground floor is fully covered with objects of interest, such as stuffed animals—marsupials, the genus bovine and feline, and many beautifully preserved reptiles and lizards, besides a mammoth skeleton (now falling to pieces) of a mastodon, fossils, and a thousand other things, gathered together at great expense and labor. On this floor also, in a separate room, is the Ethnological collection, which includes a very large number of interesting and valuable specimens. The various Australasian and Polynesian races are naturally particularly fully represented. In this room, also, are displayed a number of highly interesting relics of Captain Cook and other Australian explorers.

The first floor is mostly devoted to the exhibition of stuffed sharks of every description, swordfish, dogfish, and table varieties without number; while in a wing on the same floor, are shown Devon marbles, and many valuable geological wonders. On the second floor is an interesting collection of birds, from the tiniest bullfinch to the largest of the falcon family. In many of these specimens a praiseworthy attempt has been made to show the birds in their natural state.

There is a fine Mineralogical Museum at the offices of the Department of Mines; a Technological Museum in the Domain; and a good Museum of Antiquities and natural history at the University.

The National Art Gallery, in the Domain, is a temporary structure, but contains the finest art collection in Australasia. The new building, which will shortly be commenced, will be a structure worthy of the colony and afford ample space for additional works of art.

SYDNEY OBSERVATORY.

Considering its importance, the Observatory has cost less money than any other public building in the city. The initial cost of erection was small, and the only moneys which have since been expended on it would be more than covered by £6,000. Notwithstanding, it is a picturesque old place, with its grey and ivy-clad walls. Built on the highest land in Sydney, it commands a view to every point of the compass—a view which extends for many miles around, and enables the visitor to discern ships on the horizon, objects of interest in the city, and rain-clouds on the tops of the Blue Mountains. On the square tower of the observatory is displayed a one o'clock time-ball, which is every day run up at five minutes to one, and is as punctually let fall at the stroke of the hour.

The Observatory also has a flagstaff and a code of signals, which allow the initiated to be informed of the arrival of English, foreign and intercolonial ships in the waters of Port Jackson.

SYDNEY UNIVERSITY.

This is a grand pile of buildings, in the perpendicular Gothic style, situated near the Newtown Road, at the southern end of the city, the principal feature being its fine hall, 140 feet in length, 47 feet in width, and 70 feet in height, with a noble roof which forms a magnificent specimen of the carver's art.

Several large buildings have lately been erected for the use of the various faculties, the most important being the new medical school (in the same style as the main building), which has cost nearly £70,000, and is acknowledged to be the most complete building of its kind in the southern hemisphere. Large and well-appointed structures have been erected for the Departments of Chemistry and Physical Science.

Portions of the Victoria Park, in which the University stands, have been beautifully laid out in gardens and terraces.

There are numerous colleges and public schools throughout the colony, many of the public school buildings being of large size and exhibiting considerable architectural taste.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Public Library is a plain but massive building of sandstone, having frontages to Macquarie and Bent streets. It possesses a free lending branch, and spacious and lofty reading-rooms, capable of seating about 100 visitors. The collection of books is a very complete and valuable one, some of the volumes being many centuries old, and on that account alone very rare, while there may occasionally be seen portfolios of sepia drawings and tracings from Michael Angelo and other masters.

In 1885 the library was considerably extended, the additions costing upwards of £17,000, and again in 1890, at a cost of £26,000.

There are numerous free libraries in the metropolitan suburbs and in the country, the books being kept mostly in the local Town Halls. There are also lending libraries in connection with the various Schools of Art and Mechanics' Institutes, which have been established throughout the colony.

LAW COURTS.

The Court-houses of the colony are mostly built of brick and plaster, but the Court at Darlinghurst and a few of the lower Courts in Sydney are constructed of stone.

Taking the head or Supreme Court, at the corner of King and Elizabeth-streets, we have a plain building of the old school, with heavy brick and cement colonnades. It is distinguishable for its antiquity and its inadequateness to the purposes to which it is still devoted. The building is unpretentious, and contains Equity and Divorce Chambers, besides the ordinary Jury courts, sheriffs and other offices, judges' chambers, etc.

Next in importance is the District Court, a tribunal for the deciding of civil cases. It is a brick building, facing Chancery-square. Within it are jury and ordinary courts, offices of the Master in Lunacy, registrar, clerks, bailiffs, and judges' chambers.

The other city courts are petty debts and police courts, presided over by a bench of magistrates. They consist of the "Central" (of which a full description is elsewhere given), and the "Water Police," close to the Circular Quay, an old structure, but with an additional court, having a very fine stone elevation, erected at a cost of £7,767.

In the metropolitan suburbs, and at Bathurst and other places in the interior, the law courts are handsome structures, affording accommodation, in several instances, for the transaction of business connected with the various Government departments.

THE SYDNEY EXCHANGE.

This building, situated at the corner of Pitt and Bridge streets, has a somewhat imposing façade, adorned with Corinthian columns, which largely increases the boldness of its appearance. The Sydney Chamber of Commerce holds its meetings here.

TOWN HALLS.

The Sydney Town Hall is one of the finest structures of its kind in Australia, and contains the largest municipal hall and the greatest organ in the world. It is in the style of the Italian renaissance, and is built of a rich brown freestone of excellent quality. The clock tower is 189 feet in height. Handsome additions are in progress to the George-street frontage.

Most of the suburban and country town halls are fine edifices, the materials used being either white brick or stone, or, in the level country, as at Bathurst, red brick with stone dressings.

CATHEDRALS, CHURCHES, ETC.

The places of religious worship are numerous, several being found in every city and large township, not a few being handsome and substantially constructed buildings. In Sydney, the Anglican cathedral is a fine structure, in the Gothic style, as is the Catholic cathedral of St. Mary, which, when complete, will be the largest and most imposing structure of its kind in the southern hemisphere. There are also fine Anglican cathedrals at Bathurst, Goulburn, Newcastle, and Armidale, in which cities the Catholics possess similar structures. All the leading religious denominations are more or less represented, the various places of divine worship being, as a rule handsomely and substantially constructed.

HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.

Callan Park Hospital, standing on a magnificent site, situate between Balmain proper and Petersham, in the parish of Petersham, and county of Cumberland, was erected in 1881, from designs by the then Colonial Architect, at a cost altogether of £240,302, besides other items, large and small, the exact amount of which it has been found impossible to arrive at.

The situation of the hospital is singularly well chosen, and commands a wide outlook over Iron Cove (one of the most beautiful indentations of Port Jackson) and the Parramatta River, including several islands. The value of suitable surroundings in promoting mental health is thoroughly and very justly recognized, and accordingly the grounds are laid out in gardens and lawns, cricket grounds and other outdoor amusements being provided for the inmates.

The hospital embraces a vast number of rooms, compartments, and offices, including superintendent's quarters, matron's rooms, keepers' dormitories, besides a maze of wards and apartments, padded rooms, morning, evening, private, and reception rooms for the use of the patients. The sanitary arrangements are excellent, and meet the requirements of the large number of persons employed or confined in the building.

Gladesville Hospital is built on a beautiful rising slope on the north bank of the Parramatta River, and extends as far back as Tarban Creek (whence its original name). The Gladesville Hospital commands a wider and more lovely view, combined with fresh air, than any other similar institution in the country. It is bounded on the north by a magnificent stretch of rich undulating country, by a pretty little village, and the extensive parishes of Ryde and the Field of Mars; on the east by an arm of the Parramatta, and a sweeping view down the river, with glimpses of the turrets of Sydney in the extreme distance; on the south by the waters of the Parramatta, views of the outskirts of the Parramatta district, with the vaporish Blue Mountains beyond, and the parishes of Liberty Plains and Concord; and on the west by portion of the village, and the ribbon-like winding head of the river.

The building, or rather series of buildings, stands on a large area of land, tastefully laid out as cricketing, exercise, drying, bowling, and pleasure grounds.

It contains every department necessary for the purpose to which it is devoted. It possesses also a sea bath, lavatories, and bath-rooms.

Parramatta Hospital stands on the low-lying flats of the south-east portion of Parramatta, in the parish of St. John and county of Cumberland. It is an antiquated building, notwithstanding that it has been largely reconstructed and a great portion re-built. The old place is entered through a long courtyard, and is built more in the style of a prison than anything else, with its squat buildings, projecting roofs, paved yards, high walls and, in the criminal ward, heavily-barred windows.

Newcastle Hospital is an old rubble building, standing in a low-lying but extensive domain. It is approached from the lodge gates by a long road which divides, as it were, the main building into separate wards. It was originally intended for barracks for the soldiery stationed at Newcastle.

PRINCE ALFRED HOSPITAL.

This is one of the finest institutions of its kind in Australia, and is situated at the southern extremity of Sydney, some little distance from the University. It consists of a central building, used for administrative purposes, and two large wings. The large extent of ground on which the hospital has been erected, has enabled the medical school, laundry, infectious diseases ward, and mortuary to be constructed in isolated positions, thus giving the institution, in this respect, an advantage over most other hospitals, even in Europe and America.

SYDNEY HOSPITAL.

The old Sydney Infirmary, situated near the Houses of Parliament, has disappeared, the intention being to replace it by a large and handsome building, for the completion of which a contract has recently been accepted, and will be completed in about two years time. The hospital operations are conducted in a temporary building at the back of the uncompleted structure.

OTHER HOSPITALS, ETC.

Among the other medical institutions in Sydney and its suburbs are the St. Vincent's Hospital, at Darlinghurst, under the control of the Sisters of Charity; an Erysipelas Hospital, at Parramatta; Benevolent Asylum, South Sydney; Hospital for Sick Children, etc. In the country there are numerous hospitals, some conducted on the cottage system, and others being fine structures, constructed on scientific principles, and skilfully managed. Among them may be mentioned the Carrington Centennial Hospital, which owes its existence to the munificence of Mr. W. H. Paling, J.P., the principal music-seller of the colony, and whose establishment in Sydney is a resort of the colonial musical world. He provided a block of land, 500 acres in extent, at Grasmere, near Camden, a few miles from Sydney, on which to build a Convalescent Hospital, supplementing his gift by a donation of £10,000 towards the erection of the edifice, the first stone of which was laid by Lord Carrington, February 18, 1889, who also opened a cottage hospital, constructed at the cost of the New South Wales Freemasons.

During the last year there has been considerable interest shown in the various metropolitan suburbs in the establishment of local Cottage Hospitals.

PUBLIC PARKS AND GARDENS.

The metropolis is plentifully supplied with parks and gardens, most of which are tastefully laid out. The Sydney Botanical Gardens occupy an area of about 38 acres, and are among the finest and most picturesqely situated of any in the world. Hyde Park, in the heart of the city, is 49 acres in extent, and is adorned with handsome flower-beds. The Centennial Park, formed to commemorate the centenary of the colony, occupies a space of about 750 acres, forming portion of the old water reserve of Sydney. The other open spaces are Victoria Park, Moore Park, embracing 490 acres; the Outer Domain, Belmore Park, Prince Alfred Park, Wentworth Park, and the Observatory Reserve. Each of the suburban municipalities has its own park or public reserve, as has every city and township throughout the colony, several being of large extent and having handsome gardens attached.

STATUES AND MONUMENTS.

There are several fine statues in Sydney. Among them are Her Majesty, by Boehm; the Prince Consort; Sir Richard Bourke, Governor of New South Wales from 1831 to 1837, by Westmacott; Thomas Sutcliffe Mort, a leading public man; Captain Cook, by Woolner; and John Dunmore Lang, D.D., by Fontana. Memorials of William Bede Dalley and Sir John Robertson are also proposed. At Botany Bay an obelisk perpetuates the name of La Perouse, the French explorer, while a brass tablet indicates the spot where Cook first placed his foot upon Australian soil.

GAOLS AND PRISONS.

Berrima Gaol, situated about 92 miles from Sydney, is conducted on much the same lines as is the penitentiary of Pentridge, in Victoria. It is the gloomiest looking gaol in the colony, and has the strictest discipline of any in Australia. For the severity of its code it is remarkable; and it may be regarded as the Portland of New South Wales.

Darlinghurst Gaol is old, but has every modern appliance of prison organization. It stands on about four acres of valuable property, which space is utilized to the best advantage. It is situate in Darlinghurst—whence its name—in the city of Sydney, and is erected of freestone, with iron and wood fittings.

The grim rectangular exterior—the present massive wall—of Darlinghurst Gaol, was erected not many years ago, at a distance of two or three feet beyond the old wall, which still exists as an inner shell, and as an additional strength to the prison. It is a plain stone wall with heavy porticos, and at each of the four corners has a sentry-warder's box and guard-room. The western side is the main frontage, from whence the prison is entered through heavy iron gates, which run on rollers.

The courtyards of the gaol are flagged with stone, some slight exceptions being observable about the flower beds and the small garden in front of the governor's house—a substantial, though sombre-looking dwelling. In the exact centre of the gaol is a long stone building, facing north and south, from which the wards branch off like the points and half-points of a compass, and in such a manner as to afford a comprehensive view of anything going on to the four armed sentries, who are stationed on the four top corners of the outer wall. These wards are devoted to various uses. In the workshops, long and short-sentence men are made to work at their respective trades—bootmaking, carpentering, tailoring, and matmaking. A new and complete system of drainage throughout the gaol was carried to a satisfactory completion in 1892.

Parramatta Gaol is a huge building, on the outskirts of the town. It has much of the appearance of Darlinghurst, and is conducted on the same principle.

East Maitland Gaol stands east of the railway station, and is a long stone building, which, seen from the train, has the appearance of having been erected on a considerable height.

There are numerous other gaols in the colony.

Water Supplies.

SYDNEY WATER SUPPLY.

The Upper Nepean Scheme.

The source of supply is from the waters of the Nepean, Cordeaux, and Cataract rivers; the united drainage area of the two former rivers is 284 square miles, that of the Cataract 70 square miles—in all 354 square miles.

The average annual rainfall on the gathering ground is 54 inches.

The average flow of the rivers amounts to 105,000,000,000 gallons annually, of which the Cataract contributes 24,500,000,000, and the Nepean, including the Cordeaux, 80,500,000,000. Of this quantity there would be available for supply, on an average season, 34,675,000,000 gallons, equal to 95,000.000 gallons daily, the balance running to waste in the rivers.

A concrete dam, 11 feet 6 inches high, deflects the stream through the Nepean tunnel; the top of the dam is 439·50 feet over high water, Sydney harbor. The tunnel from the Nepean to the Cataract river is 4½ miles in length. Sectional area 56¼ square feet, inclination 2 feet 6 inches per mile, capacity 95,000,000 gallons daily.

Below the outlet of the tunnel, a masonry dam has been thrown across the Cataract river, which intercepts the united water of the two rivers, and diverts it into the Cataract tunnel. The greatest height of this dam is 16 feet 3 inches, R. L. of top, 426·00, or 2 feet over crown of the Cataract tunnel. This tunnel has a sectional area of 71½ square feet; inclination, 3 feet 6 inches per mile, carrying capacity 155,000,000 gallons daily. Length 1¾ miles.

Both the Nepean and Cataract tunnels are unlined.

At the outlet of the Cataract tunnel the water is delivered into an open canal, and thence to Prospect there is an alternation of canals, tunnels, and pipe aqueducts, 28 miles being open canals, ½ mile pipe aqueducts, 11⅝ miles in tunnels, nearly all of which are lined throughout with brickwork.

Through the sandstone country, which extends for a distance of about 12 miles from the outlet of the Cataract tunnel, the channel has been formed with straight or slightly battered walls.

The depth from berme to bottom is 10 feet, width 12 feet 6 inches, depth of water 8 feet; the fall is at the rate of 1 foot 9 inches per mile. Where lining was necessary the walls have been built of masonry, set dry or in cement, as the circumstances of the case dictated. From the termination of the sandstone country, the canal is mainly through shale and clay, and the section adopted has sloping sides.

The dimensions are: width at bottom, 5 feet, sides slope of 1 to 1, depth from top of berme 9 feet, top width 23 feet, and width at top water level, 19 feet; depth of water 7 feet.

The sides and bottom are protected with stone pitching 9 inches thick. The inclination of this channel is 2 feet per mile.

The canal above Prospect terminates in a basin, with an overflow weir, leading the water into a concrete channel, down which it flows into the reservoir. The inclination of this channel is 1 in 38·25, the level of the overflow weir at the end of canal is 243·15 feet, or 48·15 feet above the high water level of reservoir.

In addition to the Nepean and Cataract tunnels, already referred to, there are twelve other tunnels, in all about 5⅝ miles long. The general sectional area of these tunnels is 56½ square feet, and the fall 6 feet per mile. With the exception of one tunnel, 1,000 yards in length, they are lined with three rings of brickwork, in cement.

In the portion of the work, from the outlet of the Cataract tunnel, to about 8½ miles below it, the line crosses eight deep creeks, and afterwards the Great Southern Railway. Across these breaks, the water is carried by wrought iron flumes, some 8 feet, and some 7 feet 6 inches in diameter, supported on masonry piers with concrete abutments.

The capacity of the works above Prospect is slightly over 150,000,000 gallons daily.

Prospect Reservoir.

The main storage reservoir is at Prospect, about 20¾ miles from Crown-street service reservoir. Its leading dimensions are:—

Area of watershed, 2,400 acres.
" water surface, 1,261 acres.
Capacity, 10,812,000,000 gallons.
R.L. top of dam, 203 feet above high water, Sydney.
High water level, 195 feet.
Lowest level to which water can be drawn for supply, 170·00 feet.
Width of dam on top, 30 feet.
Slopes, 3 to 1 inner, 2½ to 1 outer, with 15 feet berms at R.L. 175 and 147 feet.
Width of by-wash, 100 feet.
Maximum height of dam, 84·77 feet.
Length, 7.400 feet.
Greatest depth of puddle trench, 50 feet at the deepest part of bank.
Puddle wall width on top, 8 feet, side slopes 1 in 8.
Puddle trench side slopes, 1 in 8.

The water from the reservoir is drawn through a tunnel carried round the east end of the dam, by means of two 48-inch pipes, and delivered into the canal leading from the reservoir. These 48-inch pipes also serve for epmtying the reservoir.

A 30-inch main has been laid from the basin above the reservoir to the canal below it, for the purpose of supplying the latter independently of the reservoir, and also to give head for working valves, &c.

The canal below the reservoir is 4¾ miles long, and the cross section is partly with vertical walls, and partly V shaped.

The high water level at the reservoir end of canal is 175·50 feet. The level of the top of canal is the same throughout the entire length of this section, viz., 177·50 feet; this arrangement allows an increased head to be obtained for the works nearer Sydney.

Owing to the nature of the ground, 900 feet of this section had to be covered in, and is virtually a culvert under pressure. The fall in the bed of the canal is at the rate of 6 inches per mile.

At the end of the canal a straining basin and pipe-head reservoir (108,000,000 gallons) has been built; from this reservoir to Sydney the water flows through pipes.

From the pipe-head to Pott's Hill, a distance of 4⅞ miles, the pipes are of wrought iron or mild steel, 6 feet diameter. At Pott's Hill the pipe terminates in a screening chamber, from which the 48-inch main starts.

The capacity of the canal and 6-feet pipes, from Prospect to Pott's Hill, a distance of about 9⅝ miles, is 50,000,000 gallons daily.

Near this point there is a balance and service reservoir, communicating with the screen tank, and holding 100,000,000 gallons; the sides will admit of the water rising freely, if necessary, to the same height as the water at the commencement of canal, viz., 175·50 feet.

A branch pipe, 15 inches diameter, leads off the 6-feet pipe, at the Dog Trap Road, to supply Granville, Auburn and South Parramatta.

A 48-inch pipe carries the water from the screen tank as far as the branch to Petersham, a distance of 7½ miles, from which point to Crown-street, a distance of 3¾ miles, the pipes are 42-inch. The 48-inch and 42-inch line of pipes will discharge a volume of water equal to 17,775,000 gallons daily.

A duplicate 48-inch pipe from Pott's Hill to Crown-street is being laid.

The Petersham reservoir holds 2,150,000 gallons, and is supplied by a 48-inch branch from the main, 1200 yards long. The time required to fill this reservoir is 2⅚ hours.

The Crown-street reservoir, into which the 42-inch pipes discharge, is the one at present used for supplying Sydney. The top water level is 141·00 feet over high water, Sydney, and the bottom 125·00 feet. The capacity of the reservoir is about 3,250,000 gallons; it is, however, contemplated to construct another reservoir at the same level in Moore Park, to hold 20,000,000 gallons.

From Crown-street the upper levels (Paddington and Woollahra) are supplied by a high-duty, duplex, compound condensing Worthington engine, of about 300 actual horse-power, capable of forcing 500,000 gallons per hour. A second engine of similar capacity has been provided, to be similarly employed as required.

The high level reservoirs (all constructed of cement and brickwork, covered in with concrete or brick arches) supplied from Crown-street pumping station are:—Paddington (214 feet above Sydney H.W.), holding 2,000,000 gallons; Woollahra (282 feet above Sydney H.W.), holding 1,000,000 gallons; Waverley (360 feet above Sydney H.W.), holding 1,000,000 gallons. A fourth reservoir, holding about 17,000,000 gallons, will shortly be constructed at Woollahra.

The following is a statement of the lengths of each description of conduit:—

Tunnels	11·69 miles
Canals	32·67 „
Across Prospect reservoir	1·70 „
Wrought iron flumes 8 ft. and 7 ft. 6 in. diameter	·49 „
Brick Aqueducts	·19 „
Wrought iron pipes 6 ft.	4·88 „
Cast iron pipes 4 ft.	7·44 „
„ „ 3 ft. 6 in.	3·69 „
Total length ..	62·75 miles.

About nine-tenths of the district of Sydney and suburbs can be supplied by gravitation.

North Shore (Sydney).

The North Shore (Sydney) and districts north of the Parramatta River are supplied from the screen tank communicating with the Pott's Hill reservoir by a line of 24-inch and 20-inch pipes 7¾ miles in length, which deliver about 3,000,000 gallons per day into an open concrete reservoir at Ryde, 140 feet in diameter and 22 feet deep, holding 2,000,000 gallons. The top water level of this reservoir is 97 feet, and the floor 75 feet above Sydney high water. A portion of the water carried by the 24-inch pipes is drawn off at Strathfield for the supply of some of the western suburbs.

The engine-houes, situated close to the Ryde Railway Station, contains the pumping machinery, consisting of two compound condensing vertical engines, each about 265 horse-power, capable of delivering 240,000 gallons per hour working together.

From Ryde the water is pumped to service reservoirs at Ryde Hill and Chatswood through a riveted steel pipe 24¾ inches in diameter and 6⅐ miles in length. The Lane Cove River is crossed by a suspended pipe-aqueduct, constructed with cast iron piers and steel wire cables in two spans of 225 feet each. The pipe is 35 feet above high water.

The service reservoirs, one at Ryde Hill, containing 1,000,000 gallons (topwater level 234 feet, and bottom 212 feet above high water) and two at Chatswood, each containing 1,500,000 gallons (topwater level 370 feet, and bottom 337½ feet), are of steel, with floors of concrete and brickwork.

From Chatswood a line of 20-inch and 18-inch pipes, about 3½ miles in length. convey the water to the centre of St. Leonards.

From Ryde Hill a line of 15-inch pipes, about one mile in length, supplies Hunter's Hill and the intermediate districts.

The capital debt on account of the Nepean Water Supply Scheme (inclusive of interest to date of transfer to the Board of Water Supply and Sewerage) is about £3,500,000, and the annual revenue, £165,000. The percentage of revenue to capital has been gradually raised from 2·32 to 5·01, and the percentage of working expenses has been reduced from 27·46 to 23·09. The percentage of revenue to capital debt, after paying working expenses, has been raised to 3·85.

Manly.

A storage reservoir, holding about 72,500,000 gallons, is formed by the construction of a concrete dam 280 feet long, with a maximum height of 37 feet, across the Curl Curl Creek, about 2½ miles to the northward of the town, having a catchment area of 1,060 acres. The water is pumped thence by two Worthington engines (each about 45 horse-power, supplied with steam by two boilers), and delivered through 10-inch pipes, 1·8 mile in length, to a covered service reservoir, holding about 900,000 gallons, at a height of 134 feet above the storage reservoir, and about 215 feet above the town. The top-water level of the storage reservoir is 91·25 and of the service reservoir 225·83 feet above high water.

The water is conveyed to the town by 8-inch pipes, 1·6 miles in length, which supply a reticulation of about 5 miles in length of 6-inch, 5-inch, 4-inch, and 3-inch pipes fitted with the usual hydrants, etc.

COUNTRY TOWN SUPPLIES.

Besides the water supply for the city of Sydney and suburbs, a number of country towns' water supplies have been carried out, and others are in progress, these works being executed under the Country Towns Water and Sewerage Act (44 Vict. No. 14).

The works executed are as follow :—

- Albury Water Supply
- Balranald Water Supply
- Bathurst Water Supply
- Bourke Water Supply
- Cootamundra Water Supply
- Deniliquin Water Supply
- Goulburn Water Supply
- Hunter River District Water Supply
- Lismore Water Supply
- Orange Water Supply
- Richmond Water Supply
- Wagga Wagga Water Supply
- Wentworth Water Supply.

With the exception of Orange, which is a gravitation scheme, and Cootamundra, where the water is pumped from the underground gravel drift, all the supplies are obtained by pumping from rivers.

The first five schemes are furnished with compound beam engines, working over deep wells connected with the river.

Deniliquin and Richmond are furnished with horizontal rotative geared engines, working vertical pumps; and Bourke, Wentworth, Lismore and Balranald are furnished with two pairs each of horizontal Worthington duplex engines. In each case the Worthington engines are fixed about 15 feet above summer level of the river, in a circular brick chamber, 15 feet diameter, the walls of which are carried up to above flood level. The pump chamber is enclosed within a building, which also contains the boiler and fuel space. The engines at Manly are also of the Worthington type. The engines at Cootamundra are of the vertical duplex type, the steam cylinders being fixed above the engine-house floor, and the pumps about 10 feet down the well.

The following is a brief description of each scheme :—

Albury.

The water is pumped from the Murray River by one 60 horse-power beam engine, supplied with steam from two boilers, and delivered through 10-inch pipes, to two settling tanks near the river bank, each holding about 490,800 gallons, thence it is raised through 10-inch pipes to a covered service reservoir holding 265,000 gallons, situated at a distance of 1 mile 26 chains from the pumping station, at an average height of 187 feet above the river, and 164 feet above the centre of the town. The water is conducted to the town from the service reservoir by about 1 mile 48 chains of 10-inch, 9-inch and 8-inch pipes supplying a reticulation of about 13 miles in length of 6-inch, 4-inch and 3-inch pipes, laid with all necessary fire hydrants, &c

An additional iron service reservoir, having a capacity of 700,000 gallons, has been constructed.

Balranald.

The water is pumped from the Murrumbidgee River, by two engines, each about 40 horse-power, supplied with steam from one boiler and delivered through 6-inch pipes to a covered iron reservoir, situated at a distance of 200 yards from the river bank, and supported on iron columns at an average height of 96 feet above the river and 70 feet above the town; the capacity of the elevated reservoir is 35,000 gallons. The water is conveyed to the town, on the confines of which the reservoir is placed, by 6-inch pipes, which, together with 4-inch and 3-inch form a reticulation of about 4 miles 10 chains in length, laid with all the necessary fire hydrants, &c.

Bathurst.

The water is pumped from the Macquarie River by one 60 h.-p. beam engine, supplied with steam from two boilers,and delivered through 10-inch pipes to two settling tanks, each holding 257,600 gallons, situated near the river bank, thence it flows through two sand filters to a clear-water tank, holding 122,600 gallons, from which it is pumped through 10-inch pipes to two covered service reservoirs. The high level one, holding 72,950 gallons, is a at a distance of 2 miles 45 chains from the pumping station, and at an average height of 208 feet above the river, and 157 feet above the centre of the town. The low level one, holding 212,000 gallons. is at a distance of 2 miles 21 chains from the pumping station, and at an average height of 139 feet above the river, and 88 feet above the centre of the town. The water is conveyed from these service reservoirs to the town by 10-inch and 8-inch pipes, about 2 miles 10 chains in length, which supply a reticulation of about 17 miles 75 chains in length of 8-inch, 6-inch, 4-inch and 3-inch pipes laid with all necessary fire hydrants, &c.

The town is divided into high and low level districts, by a line of stop valves, and by these, in the event of a fire occurring, the whole system of pipes can be connected with the high level reservoir.

An additional high-level service reservoir, with a capacity of 750,000 gallons, will shortly be constructed.

Bourke.

The water is pumped from the Darling River, by two engines, each about 28 horse-power, supplied with steam from one boiler, and delivered through 6-inch pipes into two settling tanks, situated close to the river bank, each holding 544,000 gallons. It is thence pumped into a covered iron service reservoir close to the settling tanks supported by iron columns at an average height of 112 feet above the river. and 70 feet above the town. The capacity of the elevated reservoir is 35,000 gallons. The water is conveyed to the town, on the confines of which the reservoir is situated, by 6-inch pipes, which, together with 4-inch and 3-inch pipes, form a reticulation of about 7 miles 5 chains in length, laid with all the necessary fire hydrants, &c.

Cootamundra.

The water is pumped from a well sunk close to the Cootamundra Creek, through the underlying drift, by two vertical engines (about 16 horse-power each) and one boiler, and delivered through 6-inch pipes to an open reservoir situate at a distance of 28 chains from, and an average height of 100 feet above the creek, and 110 feet above the centre of the town.

The water is thence conveyed to the town by 6-inch pipes, half a mile in length, which supply a reticulation of about 4½ miles of 6-inch, 4-inch, and 3-inch pipes, provided with the usual hydrants, etc.

Deniliquin.

The water is pumped from the Edward River, by one engine, 70 horse-power, and one boiler, to an iron and brick water tower, holding 68,000 gallons, situated near the river bank, at an elevation of about 110 feet above the river, and about 70 feet above the town. The reticulation consists of about 6 miles 77 chains of 9-inch, 6-inch, 4-inch, 2-inch, 1½-inch, and 1¼-inch pipes, provided with the necessary fire-plugs, &c.

Goulburn.

The water is pumped from the Wollondilly River, by one 60 h.-p. beam engine, supplied with steam from two boilers, and delivered through about 64¼ chains of 10-inch pipes, to a settling tank holding 2,388,000 gallons, at an average height of 186 feet above the river; thence it flows through two sand filters to a covered service reservoir holding 265,000 gallons; this reservoir is close to the filters and settling tank, and at an average height of 140 feet above the centre of the town. From the service reservoir the water is conveyed to the town, a distance of about 1 mile 16 chains, through 10-inch pipes which supply a reticulation of about 19 miles 26 chains in length, of 8-inch, 6-inch, 4-inch and 3-inch pipes laid with all necessary fire hydrants, &c. A concrete weir, 400 feet in length, 24 feet maximum height, has been constructed across the river below the pumps, to provide against droughts.

Hunter River District.

Nearly the whole of the towns and municipalities in the Lower Hunter River District are supplied with water pumped from the Hunter River, at a point about 1½ miles above the town of West Maitland.

The towns and municipalities supplied are—West Maitland, East Maitland, Morpeth, Minmi, Plattsburg, Wallsend, Brookstown, Jesmond, Lambton, New Lambton, Waratah, Hanbury, Hamilton, Adamstown, Tighe's Hill, Islington, Wickham, Burwood, Merewether, Carrington (late Bullock Island), and Newcastle.

The engine-house is situated about 45 chains from the river, and contains three compound beam engines and five boilers, each engine being 146 horse-power.

The water is pumped from the river into a storage reservoir, with a storage capacity of 172,400,000 gallons, formed by the construction of an earthen dam across the Walka lagoon.

From the storage reservoir the water is pumped into a settling tank, close to the engine-house, holding 1,390,500 gallons, at a height of 75 feet above the sea; thence it gravitates through four sand filters into a clear water tank, which holds 589,500 gallons, at a height of 50 feet above the sea level.

From the clear water tank the water is pumped to a reservoir situated on Butti Hill, 5 miles 48½ chains from the engine-house, holding 1,000,000 gallons of water, at a height of 307 feet above sea level. A reservoir, at East Maitland, 4 miles 14 chains from the engine-house, containing 472,000 gallons, at a height of 151½ feet above sea level, is also supplied direct from the pumps.

From Butti Hill the water is supplied to the following service reservoirs by gravitation, viz.:—Minmi reservoir, 9 miles 1½ chains from Butti, holding 69,800 gallons at a height of 193 feet above the sea; Wallsend reservoir, 9 miles 41 chains, holding 451,000 gallons, at a height of 111 feet above the sea; Lambton reservoir, 12 miles 36 chains, holding 404,000 gallons, at a height of 169 feet over the sea; Hamilton reservoir, 16 miles 45 chains, holding 404,000 gallons at same height as Lambton reservoir; Newcastle reservoir, 17 miles 34·6 chains, holding 523,600 gallons, at a height of 187 feet over sea level; Obelisk Hill reservoir, Newcastle, holding 137,120 gallons, at a height of 233 feet over sea level; and an elevated iron reservoir on Shepherd's Hill, holding 20,000 gallons, at a height of 311 feet above the sea. This last reservoir is filled from Newcastle reservoir by a small pumping engine placed thereon.

The reticulation of the towns and municipalities consists of 8-inch, 6-inch, 4-inch, and 3-inch pipes, provided with the necessary hydrants, &c.

On the 1st May, 1892, a Board was established to take over from the Government the control and management of the water supply and sewerage, but the sewerage works are not yet vested in them. It consists of three Government and four Municipal members, holding office for four years. The Municipal members are elected by the different Municipalities in the area under the Board's control. The basis of rating is the Municipal assessment for the year, but the maximum rate is fixed at £5 per cent. per annum, and the minimum at 10s. Crown properties, excepting railway premises, are also rateable by the Board. The Board are charged with the whole amount expended upon the works by the Government, in connection with the water supply, to the 30th June, 1892, with interest at 3½ per cent. The expenditure is divided into two classes, viz.—for permanent and renewable works. The Minister for Public Works decides the time in which the expenditure on the renewable works shall be repaid. For permanent works the limit is 100 years, for renewable works connected with water supply 30 years, and for sewerage 60 years.

Lismore.

The water is pumped from Wilson's Creek, a tributary of the North Richmond River, by two engines, each about 40 horse-power, supplied with steam from one boiler, and delivered through 6-inch pipes to a covered reservoir, situated at a distance of 13 chains from, and at an average height of 163 feet above, the creek, and at an average height of 131 feet above the centre of the town. The water is conveyed to the town, on the confines of which the reservoir is placed, by 6-inch pipes, which, together with 4-inch and 3-inch pipes, forms a reticulation of about 6 miles 68 chains in length, laid with all the necessary fire hydrants, &c.

Orange.

A reservoir is formed by the construction of a concrete dam 1,250 feet long, with a maximum height of 25 feet, across the Gosling Creek, at a point about 3½ miles from the centre of the town. The reservoir impounds about 120,000,000 gallons of water, with an average elevation of 140 feet above the town. From the reservoir the water is brought in to the town by 12-inch and 8-inch pipes, which supply a reticulation of about 11 miles 58 chains in length, of 6-inch, 4 inch and 3-inch pipes, laid with all the necessary fire hydrants, &c.

Richmond.

The water is pumped from the Hawkesbury River by two 24 horse-power engines, coupled together, and one boiler, and delivered through 6-inch pipes to an open reservoir holding 211,000 gallons, situate at a distance of 17 chains from, and at an average height of 200 feet above, the river, and 134 feet above the town. The water is thence conveyed to the town across the Richmond Bridge by 6-inch pipes, 3 miles in length, which supply a reticulation of about 5⅞ miles in length of 6-inch, 4-inch, and 3-inch pipes, fitted with fire hydrants, etc.

Wagga Wagga.

The water is pumped from the Murrumbidgee River by one 60 h.-p. beam engine, supplied with steam from two boilers, and delivered through 10-inch pipes to a settling reservoir with two compartments holding 800,000 gallons, and situated at a distance of about 1 mile 6 chains from the pumping station, at an average height of 177 feet above the river, and 144 feet above the town. The water is conveyed from the reservoir to the centre of the town, a distance of about 1½ miles, through 10-inch pipes, which supply a reticulation of about 10 miles in length of 8-inch, 6-inch, 4-inch and 3-inch pipes laid with all the necessary fire hydrants, &c.

Wentworth.

The water is pumped from the Murray River by two engines, each about 28 horse-power, supplied with steam from one boiler, and delivered through 6-inch pipes to a covered iron reservoir, situated at a distance of 500 feet from the river bank, and supported by iron columns at an average height of 96 feet above the river, and 70 feet above the town. The capacity of the elevated reservoir is 35,000 gallons. The water is conveyed to the town, on the confines of which the reservoir is situated, by 6-inch pipes, which, together with 4-inch and 3-inch pipes, form a reticulation of about 4¾ miles in length, laid with all the necessary fire hydrants, &c.

The Darling River is crossed by 6-inch pipes, with ball and socket joints laid along the river bed.

Light-houses.

Arranged according to position—from South to North.)

Green Cape Light, the most southerly light-house on the New South Wales coast, claims some special reference, because its tower, with one exception the loftiest along the coast, is built entirely of concrete, a material which has been used only very rarely for the purpose in any of the colonies. Its tower rises to a height of 68 feet, and possesses a revolving dioptric white light, with a focal plane of 144 feet above high water mark. The contract for the building was accepted on the 29th December, 1880, and the light-house completed on 1st November, 1883, when, lighting appliances having been fitted, it was illuminated for the first time. The total cost of the tower and lighting apparatus was £17,936.

Montagu Island Light, built of grey granite quarried in the island, has a fixed and flashing light, possessing a focal plane of 262 feet above high water mark. It stands on an eminence above which its tower rises to the height of 39 feet 9 inches, measuring from floor to floor. The structure was commenced in 1880 and completed in 1882.

Ulladulla Light.—A fixed white light is exhibited from the light-house on Warden Head. This light is 140 feet above high water, and is visible from 7 to 9 miles. The tower is of iron, and the quarters of brick.

Cape St. George Light.—A light-house erected on the outer coast line of Jervis Bay, nearly three miles south of the entrance, exhibiting a white, red and green light, flashing alternately every half minute; bright white light visible 18 miles; red and green, 14. The tower is white, 224 feet from lantern to high water mark, and from base of tower to same, 61 feet.

Macquarie Light.—Until recently, this light-house, standing on the South Head of Port Jackson, was acknowledged to be the finest in the world, and even now, in the power and brilliancy of its light and the perfectness of its apparatus, it is inferior to only one or two. It was the first light-house on this side the equator into which electricity was introduced as a lighting medium, and is at present the only light-house on the Australian coast lighted by this agency. In 1873 the site of the present light-house was occupied by an old structure, possessing an inferior light, which for some time had been found inadequate by mariners. The Colonial Architect was consulted, and, finding the building in every way defective and unsuitable for a larger light, advised that a new building should be put up, and the best lighting apparatus obtained from England. In 1878 the sum of £15,000 was voted towards the work, and the Agent-General was instructed to call for tenders in England for the supply of the necessary apparatus. Experienced judges recommended that the optical apparatus, known as the first order 16-metre holophotal, which was specially designed and constructed for the electric light, and provided with a dioptric mirror for utilizing the landward sector of the light, and a De Meriteus Magneto-Electric Machine, which combined the greatest reliableness with the maximum efficiency, should be obtained. This was resolved upon, and so that in case of accident there should be no danger of the light being extinguished, the machinery was ordered in duplicate. Messrs. Chance Brothers and Company, of Birmingham, supplied the machinery, at a cost of £6,959, and in January, 1882, it arrived in Sydney. The building cost over £13,000, which, added to the cost of the machinery, made a total expenditure of more than £20,000. The lantern, lenticular apparatus, and clock-work machinery were erected, and the machines and gasometers, pipes, tanks, and gas supply were ready for use by August. The light-house was permanently lighted on the 1st June, 1883. The electric apparatus has never been at fault, but in case of emergency, either gas or oil lamps may be employed, without more than a few seconds being lost in making the change. The light, as already stated, is of the kind known as the first order 16-metre dioptric holophotal. It revolves so as to show a flash every minute, of an intensity equalling between five and six million candles. The distance at which it can be seen at sea is freely estimated at from 40 to 60 miles.

The tower in which the light is sheltered rises to a height of 58 feet, and is surmounted by a balcony running all round the structure just underneath the lantern. It is built of stone quarried in the neighborhood, and is a structure of remarkable solidity. Two parallel wings run out from the tower, and these give to the base of the structure a length of 72 feet and a width of 23 feet. In the southern wing are fitted the electrical apparatus and the gas engines which work them; the northern wing contains a waiting room for visitors, besides other offices.

Barrenjoey Light, standing close to the entrance of Broken Bay, is built of stone. The tower is fitted with a second order red dioptric light, with a focal plane of 371 feet above high water. The light is visible 15 miles.

Newcastle Light-house.—Nobby Head, where the light-house stands (formerly an island, but now connected by a breakwater of more than half-a-mile in extent with the mainland), is the southern head and rounding point of Newcastle Harbor. It is a bold projection of about 90 yards diameter at top, and 92 feet above high water level, surmounted by a white light-house, from which is exhibited a bright white fixed light, at a height of 23 feet from the base, giving a total elevation of 115 feet above high water level. It is visible at sea on an ordinary clear night about 17 or 18 miles.

Port Stephens Light-house is a circular white tower, built of stone, 60 feet high to the centre of the lantern, and erected upon a knoll 66 feet above the level of the sea. It exhibits a revolving white and red light alternately every minute. It is in telegraphic communication with Sydney, and a storm-indicating signal-mast has been erected.

Seal Rocks Light.—A first order revolving white light, flashing every half-minute, is exhibited from Sugar Loaf Point, in the vicinity of the Seal Rocks. This light is elevated 258 feet above high water, and is visible 22 miles. In addition to, and below the revolving light, a fixed green light of the fourth order is shown, from the same tower, for the purpose of warning ships from the Seal Rocks and adjacent dangers.

Crowdy Head Light.—This is a fixed white light, visible in all directions seaward, but shows a red light over Mermaid Reef and northward. The headland upon which the light-house is situated is four miles north of the mouth of the Manning River, and 130 feet above sea level.

Tacking Point Light.—A fixed white light is shown from sunset to sunrise on Tacking Point; 120 feet above sea level, and visible 10 miles in ordinary weather.

Smoky Cape Light.—This light is a first order dioptric triple group, flashing white light. The tower is built of concrete, on Smoky Cape, at an elevation of 418 feet above sea level, and the tower itself is 32 feet high. The light is visible 27 to 35 miles.

South Solitary Light.—This light-house is 40 feet high, and is situated on the summit of the island, 140 feet above sea level. The light is a first order dioptric revolving white light, with intervals of thirty seconds, and is elevated 192 feet above high water; visible 19 miles.

Fingal Head Light.—A bright fixed white light is exhibited, 180 feet above sea level, on Fingal Head; visible from 6 to 8 miles.

Local Works Managed by the State.

Roads and Bridges.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT at present partially exists in New South Wales, and a Bill is now before Parliament to render it imperative throughout the colony.

It is confined to the towns, where it has been gradually introduced with considerable success, and is now general in all places of sufficient size.

The roads of the colony at large were in charge of the Government, up to the period of the opening of the goldfields. They were managed by the Surveyor-General, Sir Thomas Mitchell, many important and massive engineering works being carried out, the chief of which were the Bathurst Road, from Penrith, and the stone bridges at Parramatta and Landsdown, near Liverpool, with some dams for water supply. The stone arch, near Liverpool, is a work of great magnitude, nearly as large and of the same character as the late Prince's Bridge, at Melbourne: Sir Thomas Mitchell's assistant, Mr. Lennox, built both. The bridge at Melbourne has been replaced by an iron one.

During the excitement of the goldfields the roads were under provisional management, and owing to the immense traffic, and the difficulty in procuring labor, got into very bad order. During this period many timber bridges were constructed by the colonial architect, Mr. Weaver, all of which have been replaced with more permanent structures—having lasted from 20 to 30 years.

In 1857 a systematic management of the roads was initiated, and the present Roads Branch was formed under Captain Martindale, R.E. It has constructed all the roads and bridges now existing throughout the colony, outside municipal limits (with the exception of Sir T. Mitchell's noble works), besides, previous to the introduction of municipal government, the main leading thoroughfares through the towns, as at Albury, Goulburn, Bathurst, Orange, Maitland and East Maitland. In 1864 operations up to that time confined to the main roads were extended over all the roads in the colony; since 1869, this Branch has also dealt with the construction of tanks, dams, and wells, on the leading thoroughfares through the dry country. These works have since been transferred to the Mines Department.

In the year 1878 the Branch was charged with the carrying out of the sewerage and drainage works of Sydney and contiguous suburbs, and with the preparation of designs for drainage of the Eastern Suburbs, and of the towns of Albury, Goulburn, Newcastle, St. Leonards, and Manly, for most of which designs are completed and ready for execution.

In the year 1888 it was charged with the designing of a sewerage scheme for the Western Suburbs, which has received the approval of Parliament.

The total expenditure for all purposes of construction and maintenance for 30 years has been £11,612,900, of which £1,145,000 has been raised by loan for sewerage and large bridges, thus leaving the outlay from revenue for construction and maintenance of roads and bridges during the 30 years, £10,500,000.

ROADS.

The duties of the Roads Branch proper comprise designing, construction and maintenance of roads, bridges, punts and ferries. The Survey Branch reserved certain roads through farms and as boundaries during the settlement of the country, and, in many places, located the roads through Crown Land; it has, however, often been necessary, for engineering reasons, to deviate from those lines in construction, and the selection and locating of the routes in the most advantageous positions have formed no inconsiderable portion of the work of the Roads Branch.

Greater attention is being paid to the selection of routes, and more care taken in surveying, with a view to obtaining better grades. Little work of importance is done without plans and sections being first prepared.

The mountain passes between the Richmond and Tweed, and the three over the coast ranges, connecting Tenterfield, Glen Innes, Armidale with Grafton, the passes connecting Armidale with the Bellinger, as also with the Macleay, the several passes into the Illawarra country, and the Moss Vale and Nowra, the Braidwood and Clyde and Moruya roads, and the Monaro and coast passes being the chief, nearly all of which had to be explored and located. In the earlier days, and indeed up to the present time, operations have been hampered and restricted by the comparatively limited sums for the works to be done, and by the obligation of providing for emergencies consequent on the discovery of fresh gold or other mineral fields, also by the series of flood years, the gradual fencing of the country, and necessity for following up settlement, or indeed anticipating it, in the thickly timbered districts. The opening of the railway extensions has, from time to time, rendered it necessary to provide for changing the direction of the traffic from lines parallel with the rail, in routes converging on the stations. The extension of the railways has caused an entire change in this respect, bringing into use and importance a large number of roads as feeders to the lines that were previously little used, and causing the almost entire cessation of traffic upon others where it was previously of the first importance.

In many cases punts have had to be provided to cross rivers, and arms of the sea. There are eight steam punts, and 89 punts worked by hand-gearing and steel wire ropes and other means; 59 boat ferries—many of these are leased, but the revenue only suffices for working.

The colony is divided into 62 road districts, and in remote and certain other districts, for the expenditure of desultory grants, there are 400 Trusts working under the Department.

Since the re-organization of the Roads Branch, in 1890, the road districts have been grouped into six divisions controlled as hereafter described. This change has been found to bring about a most efficient management and closer and more frequent supervision—the result being a better class of work and greater economy.

At the head of the Branch is the Commissioner and Engineer-in-Chief for Roads and Bridges. Subordinate to him are the Engineer for Bridges, to whom is deputed the designing of all bridges. The Supervising Engineers are five in number, whose head quarters are fixed in the Metropolis, and each of whom has charge of a division of the colony. Each division is sub-divided into districts, each under a Resident Engineer, having his head quarters in the most convenient and central town in his district; he is subordinate to the Supervising Engineer of the division, with whom he corresponds. All details of work are prepared by the Resident Engineers, and submitted for approval first to the Supervising Engineers, who are responsible for the proper expenditure of the funds voted by Parliament, and exercise a direct general supervision over the officers carrying out the works. They deal directly with all minor matters, referring the more important to the Engineer-in-Chief.

Of the roads of the colony there are :—

1.—The main roads, which are worked and maintained under the powers given by the Main Roads Management Act. This act applies to such roads as the Governor may from time to time proclaim main roads.

2.—The minor roads, under which designation is embraced all roads other than those coming under the act above mentioned.

Votes are obtained annually from Parliament—First, for the main roads referred to, and secondly, for such of the minor roads as may be considered of sufficient importance to be specifically dealt with; each road is described by name and placed upon a schedule, having a certain sum of money allotted to it according to length and importance. In addition to these votes a considerable sum is annually voted under the head of unclassified roads. Special votes are made for the erection of bridges, and also for repairs to same.

Funds having been thus allotted, Resident Engineers submit proposals for expenditure to the Supervising Engineer, who directs tenders to be invited for the various works approved of by them.

The same course is adopted with regard to bridge contracts. On all important bridges, the plans having been prepared by the Engineer for Bridges, and contracts for erection let, an officer is stationed, whose duty is to see that the work is faithfully carried out. The officer is responsible to, and corresponds with, the Supervising Engineer.

Construction of Roads.

The Resident Engineers take the necessary levels, and prepare sections, and working plans, for the ordinary formation and grading, or, this is done by qualified surveyors under their direction, subject to the Supervising Engineer, to whom are submitted all proposals with specifications for approval before further action is taken. Wherever requisite, levels are taken and sections prepared for grading the roads if heavy construction is to be carried out. Lately additional surveyors have been appointed for this purpose, as in some cases it has been found too great a tax upon the time of the Resident Engineers, taking them away from their duties of supervision. These surveyors travel from district to district for the purposes of carrying on necessary surveys as may be required.

Small wooden culverts, in districts within reasonable reach of the railways, are now to a great extent abandoned in favor of earthenware drain pipes, which are largely used. The sizes of these pipes are usually 12, 18, and 24 inches in diameter. These are supplied in 2 feet lengths, readily transported, quickly fixed, and very durable, and form an effective and inexpensive culvert.

The roads are usually formed 27 feet to 30 feet in width, where the cross section of the ground is moderately flat and favorable; where it is steep or rocky, making formation expensive, such as in mountain country, the width is reduced to 24 feet, 21 feet, and in exceptionally bad country and where only small traffic may be expected, even 18 feet wide.

Metalling is generally 18 feet or 21 feet in width; the quantity of metal being from 1 cubic yard to the lineal yard of road on all ordinary roads, to 1½ cubic yards on roads where exceptionally heavy traffic exists or the soil is bad and soft. The metal used in construction is broken to 3 in. gauge, and it is usually laid on the earth formation where sound, without bottom ballast or pitching. It is then blinded with gravel if procurable, or if not with the best gritty material procurable within reasonable distance. In some instances, in the black soil country, where the ground is flat and water readily absorbed, so that a bad base for the road exists, a foundation of brushwood is laid and covered with a layer of better soil, such as shale, to a depth of 6 inches, to receive the metal; this practice is not, however, common. In districts where good gravel exists this is largely used in lieu of stone on the ground of economy; a good smooth road results, carrying light traffic well.

Maintenance.

Before the extension of the railways into the more remote parts of the colony, the three great trunk lines of road, and their principal branches, carried the traffic into the interior. These were the Great Northern, the Great Western, and the Great Southern Roads, extending about 300 miles inland. They have been each metalled from 200 to 300 miles.

Maintenance men are stationed along the roads, each responsible for a fixed length, varying from 4 to 10 miles. Their duty is to retain the surface in good condition, by keeping drainage clear, raking in ruts as the surface becomes broken by traffic, spreading maintenance metal, attending to repairs to culverts, &c.

The supply of metal for maintaining the various roads is provided by annual contract, let at the beginning of each year, each contract extending over a stated length of road. The metal is supplied in heaps in such places as may be directed, and there measured. The spreading on long lengths sometimes forms part of the contract, but in general it is spread by the maintenance men.

The total length of roads in charge of the Department is about 32,000 miles, of which about 30,000 are managed by road engineers and superintendents. There are in existence (the work of the Department), approximately, about 2,000 miles of mountain passes; 7,000 miles of metalled and gravelled roads; 6,000 miles of drained and culverted roads; 6,000 miles of cleared road; and 11,000 miles of naturally fair road in fine weather.

There are some 10,100 bridges and culverts, measuring over 63 miles in length, of iron, stone, and timber, some of them of considerable size, as the iron bridges, over the Parramatta River, Iron Cove, Nowra, Manilla, Bingera, Bundarra, Gunnedah, Boggabri, Gundagai, Hay, Bourke, Balranald, Taemas, Snowy River, Paterson, and Brewarrina. In addition, 50 miles of earthenware pipes, from 12 to 24 inches in diameter, have been laid down as culverts, &c.

Many novel designs have been introduced to meet the varying circumstances of sites and traffic.

In some instances, during floods, the bridges are submerged over 30 feet. In such cases the handrails can be lowered, as at Windsor and Richmond.

In other structures, as at Balranald, over the Murrumbidgee, Bourke, over the Darling, and Darling River, at Brewarrina, steel girders have been used in lifting spans to provide for navigation of the rivers, Bridges of this type are now being constructed at Mulwala, Wilcannia, and Wentworth.

Making allowance for the cost of maintenance for 30 years, the road works remaining, together with the tank and well works, though not directly revenue-producing, or, as yet, reproductive works, still form a most valuable asset of the colony, always increasing in value. The roads, by reason of their growing usefulness in assisting settlement and in developing resources precede railway extension on main trunk lines, and act as feeders to railways when constructed, thus materially contributing to the revenue obtained.

The lines of a most complete system of road communication through the colony have been laid down. It has always been endeavoured to definitely locate the road at difficult places, and to do any work of construction, such as bridges or culverts, in the first instance. This will facilitate the operations of future local governing bodies, which will, so far as road works go, chiefly consist of maintaining the old and macadamizing new lengths.

Effect of Improved Roads, &c.

There can be no doubt that the improvement in the condition of the roads, from time to time, has exercised a material influence upon the value of land and all industrial pursuits throughout the country. In some districts it is found that produce of all kinds, grain for example, can be profitably carried considerable distances to market, or to railway stations on the way to market, where formerly such carriage was impracticable, and a large quantity of (in some cases) maize, is carted 20 to 30 miles by a good road to a railway and sent 250 miles to the metropolis with a result remunerative to the grower; whilst in other districts, where the soil is equally rich, the same grain can only be carted at a loss a less distance to a seaport 300 miles distant from the same market, owing to the unimproved condition of the roads. A consequence of this is that much land, which would otherwise have remained in a primitive and unoccupied state, is now brought under cultivation and supports population enjoying the privileges of advanced civilization. Other industries, too, such as pastoral pursuits, mining, grazing, &c., as also the inland trade, reap considerable advantages.

Public Watering Places.

PUBLIC watering places are established upon all the main stock routes of the colony. The construction and maintenance of them is vested in the Hon. the Secretary for Mines and Agriculture. These works consist of tanks, dams, wells, and artesian bores, and which, for the convenience of travelling stock, have done much towards the opening up of the country by enabling both stock and teams to travel in seasons when without them the roads would be impassable. They are also provided for the supply of minor townships.

Of the different classes of works there are at the present time—

Tanks	135
Dams or reservoirs	15
Wells	35
Artesian bores	12
Total	197

and there are now in progress or contracts let for—

Tanks	9
Artesian bores	32

The tanks are large, open excavations, varying in size up to a capacity of 5,000,000 gallons of water, and they are rectangular or prismoidal in form, into which the surface water during rain gravitates by means of drains. The spoil from the excavation, being embanked at a suitable distance surrounding it, acts as a breakwind, diminishing the wave action, erosion, and evaporation, which in the Western District is very great. The embankments also, in cases where the contour is favorable, conserve water above the ground surface. The total storage capacity of the tanks and dams may be set down roughly at 700,000,000 gallons, and the wells yield a supply of 400,000 gallons per day when regularly worked. Direct access by stock to the tanks is not permitted. The water is raised to a surface tank, and thence to troughs, the means for this purpose varying—steam, horse, and wind power being used in accordance with the importance of the work, the demands upon it and its proximity or otherwise to firewood.

There have been erected 54 steam pumps, 93 horse-power, and 1 windmill, the other watering places being either open drinking places or supplied by hand-power.

From the wells the water is mostly drawn by whim and self-acting buckets.

Artesian Bores.—Of these there are at present eight flowing. Contracts are in progress and let for 38 bores in various parts of the colony comprised in fourteen contracts. The localities have been chosen with the double object in view of serving the stock routes and exploring geologically a *terra incognita*, and in demonstrating to the landholders the possibility or otherwise of obtaining such supplies.

Making allowance for the cost of maintenance for 30 years, the road works remaining, together with the tank and well works, though not directly revenue-producing, or, as yet, reproductive works, still form a most valuable asset for the colony, and an asset always increasing in value. The roads, by reason of their growing usefulness, being more developed each day by the railway extension, and by the increase of settlement, neither of which could be carried on to advantage without them.

The lines of a most complete system of road communication through the colony have been laid down. It has always been the object of the Department to definitely locate the road at difficult places, and to do any works of construction, such as bridges or culverts, in the first instance, so as to facilitate the operations of the local governing bodies now about to be instituted, which will, as far as road works go, chiefly consist of maintaining the old and macadamizing new lengths.

Progressive Settlement.

THE rapidity with which the population of young English colonies increases—*e. g.*, doubling within 19¾ to to 23 years—is marvellous when contrasted with the most vigorous of old densely populated countries. During the 13 years, 1875–1888 the United Kingdom only increased 1·02 per cent. per year. This rate, if continuous, would take nearly 69 years to double the existing population, that is, if other obstacles to growth did not arise.

The relatively more rapid progress of young countries is mainly due to (1) large proportional influx of immigrants (relative to population) from older centres, and (2) to the favorable hygienic conditions of a thinly populated country, tending to prolong the average life, and to produce a much lower death-rate than is found common in unfavorably crowded centres of population.

It is more probable, therefore, that the progress of population in Australia during the next hundred years will follow the curve exhibited in the United States progress between the years 1790 and 1890, rather than that the rate of the past 20 years will continue to be maintained for such a long period. Were the latter possible, it would produce a population of 135,980,000 persons in the year 1990; but if the former and more probable curve of progress be maintained, the population in the same year would only reach 58,031,000, *i.e.*, a population nearly equal to that of the United States at the present time.

Perhaps, however, the higher stages of development in the United States in the coming century may specially favor the progress of the Australian group. Progress can alone be measured by relation to area in countries where raw natural products form the principal objects of industry.

An estimate based upon the experience of thirteen great countries—with a population of 314,000,000, and an area of 6,259,000,000 acres—demonstrates that the present civilization requires the cultivation of 2·81 acres per head for food and raw products. International exchange disguises this fact as regards the experience of any one country. The present area of the United States is reckoned at about 2,291,000,000 acres. Allowing a need of the estimated requirement of cultivated land —viz., 2·81 acres per head—for supplying the whole round of wants of each person, and that three-fourths of her total area are capable of cultivation, then if her population increases only at the rate of 2 per cent. per year, the population would be so vast that the produce of every available acre 120 years hence would be wholly required for *home consumption*.

The checks to population, however, may be expected to increase, and this limit may be placed further back; but it is clear that the need to withdraw more and more her present enormous export of raw products from external markets will greatly operate in enhancing the value of the virgin soils of Australia.

Our Postal History.

(From Official Sources.)

For the first twenty-three years after the colony of New South Wales had been established it had no regular post-offices, nor did any means of postal communication exist. The bulk of the letters during that period consisted of Government dispatches and official communications, which were forwarded by constables, who were also occasionally allowed to deliver letters handed them by settlers. In 1810 Governor Macquarie deemed it expedient to establish a regular post-office in Sydney, where all letters and parcels had to be deposited. Accordingly he appointed Mr. Isaac Nichols postmaster, allowing him to establish a post-office at his residence in High (now George) street, Sydney ; and, in consideration of the trouble and expense attendant on this duty, he was allowed to charge on delivery 8d. for every English or foreign letter of whatever weight, the charge on colonial letters being 4d., or on soldiers' letters or those addressed to their wives, 1d. Parcels not weighing more than 20lbs. were charged 1s. 6d. The conveyance of letters to and from places outside Sydney remained, as previously, in the hands of mounted constables and private individuals, the office being intended principally for the distribution of letters and parcels arriving in Sydney. In 1819 Mr. Nichols died, and was succeeded by Mr. George Panton as "Postmaster of the Territory."

In 1825 Governor Brisbane, with the advice of the Council, passed an Act for the establishment of a regular postal system in New South Wales, and fixing the lowest inland rates for letters at 3d., and the highest rates at 1s., according to weight. Franking was allowed, and the head and other postmasters were allowed a commission of 10 per cent., in lieu of salary. The franking system was subsequently abolished in 1849. In 1828 all the official arrangements for giving effect to the Act or Proclamation of December 16, 1825, having been completed, the Governor appointed postmasters at Bathurst, Campbelltown, Liverpool, Newcastle, Penrith, and Windsor ; making also arrangements for the conveyance of the mails, either by contract with private individuals or by means of the mounted police, thus practically initiating the present postal system of the colony. The number of miles travelled by the mails (exclusive of water carriage) during 1828 was 40,560, the amount of revenue being £598 2s. 4½d. In 1829 Mr. Panton died, and was succeeded by Mr. James Raymond. Mr. Raymond held office until 1851, when he retired, and was succeeded by Mr. F. L. S. Merewether, who, in the following year, was appointed Auditor-General, and was succeeded by Major W. H. Christie. In 1865 the office of Postmaster-General was made a political one, consequent upon the retirement of Major Christie, Mr. James Cunneen, a Member of the Cowper Ministry, first holding the office from October 1, 1865, to January 21, 1866 ; and Mr. Joseph Docker, who succeeded him January 22, 1866, issuing the first annual report under the new *régime*. In 1831 a twopenny post was established in Sydney, the delivery being effected by letter-carriers ; at the same time boxes, for the receipt of prepaid letters, were fixed in different parts of the city, and emptied by postal messengers. In 1834 the services of the mounted police were dispensed with.

Subsequently, in 1835, the Act passed by Governor Brisbane was repealed by Governor Bourke, who substituted another Act which regulated the charges on letters by distance instead of weight, a letter of half an ounce and under being charged 4d. for 15 miles, the rate increasing to 1s. for 300 miles, an extra penny being charged for every additional 100 miles or portion thereof. Packets were charged 4d. each, but newspapers were allowed to pass free, if posted within seven days of the date of publication. The Act also conferred on the Post Office the exclusive right of conveying ordinary letters or packets for hire. In 1837 an almost daily communication by steam with the Hunter River was commenced, and a second daily mail dispatched by river steamer to Parramatta. In the same year stamped covers were issued at 1s. 3d. per dozen, and were allowed to be used for letters posted and delivered in Sydney. At the end of 1838 there were 40 post-offices in the colony, the number of miles travelled (exclusive of water carriage) being 253,830 ; the number of letters and newspapers dispatched to and received from Great Britain and foreign parts was 221,479 ; and the number of inland letters and newspapers, 465,790.

Four years previously, in 1834, the question of regular postal communication between Australia and Great Britain was raised, but nothing was done until 1846, when the first monthly contract sailing vessel arrived at Sydney from the United Kingdom. In 1849 the British Government called, by advertisement, for tenders for the conveyance of the mails between Singapore and Sydney *viâ* Torres Straits, the mails being conveyed to and fro between Singapore and Southampton *viâ* the Isthmus of Suez. Up to this period the English news received in Sydney was generally four or five months old. Three years afterwards, in 1852, the New South Wales Government offered a bonus, of from £6,000 to £20,000, for the establishment of a monthly line of steamers between Sydney and England. This was followed by equally liberal encouragement on the part of the British Government, which accepted the tender of the European and Australian Company at £185,000, declining that of the Peninsular and Oriental Company at £140,000. The successful tenderers found, however, so many difficulties in the completion of their contract that, at the end of two years, after having lost no less than £700,000, their affairs were placed in liquidation. In 1858 the British Government invited fresh tenders, when the tender of the P. and O. Company, at £180,000, was accepted, the service beginning in March, 1859. The mails were conveyed from England to Alexandria, thence overland to Suez, thence *viâ* Colombo, to Sydney. The Company's R.M.S. "Chusan" was the first to bring mails by this route, arriving at Sydney on August 3, 1859. With the opening of the Suez Canal, and the consequent development of steamship traffic between Australia and Europe, the means of postal intercommunication speedily became increased, and at the present time from seven to eight mails are forwarded each way per month. There is also a parcels post every week. The principal routes are as follow :—P. and O. Company : *viâ* Colombo, Aden, Suez, Naples, and Marseilles ; Orient Company : *viâ* Diego, Garcia, Aden, Suez, and Brindisi ; British India

Company: *viâ* Torres Straits, Batavia, Aden, and Naples; Messageries Maritimes: *viâ* Mahé (Seychelles), Aden, Suez, and Marseilles; and the Imperial German Line: *viâ* Colombo, Aden, Suez, Brindisi, Antwerp, and Bremen.

Steam postal communication with America dates from 1866, in which year New South Wales and New Zealand entered into a contract with the Panama and New Zealand Royal Mail Company for the conveyance of the British mails *viâ* Panama. The desirability and practicability of a postal route between Australasia and the United Kingdom *viâ* America had been discussed so far back as 1848, and even earlier, but until 1854 no formal measures were adopted with a view to bringing such a service into existence. In that year the Australian Direct Steam Navigation Company proposed to the Imperial Government to establish a service *viâ* Panama, but, for various reasons, the proposal was not accepted. In 1856 a select committee of the New South Wales Legislative Council reported in favor of the Panama route, if it could be established, and, during the following year, an arrangement was nearly completed with the Royal Mail Steamship Company, the failure being due to the want of support on the part of the Imperial Government. In 1858 the New South Wales Government sent Mr. E. C. Merewether to England to arrange for a service *viâ* Panama, offering a subsidy of £50,000 per annum for ten years, but circumstances arose which prevented the Imperial Government doing anything in the matter. In 1860 Mr. (now Sir) Henry Parkes presented a petition to the New South Wales Parliament from a large number of Sydney citizens, urging the adoption of the Panama route; a similar petition being presented from the Sydney Chamber of Commerce. In 1862 the New Zealand Parliament voted an annual subsidy of £30,000 for the establishment of a mail service *viâ* Panama, but the Imperial Government again declined to co-operate in the formation of such a service, the result being that in 1865 Dr. Featherstone was sent by the New Zealand Government to Sydney, with a view to securing the assistance of New South Wales in the matter. His mission was successful, and during the following year the new service was practically commenced. The average time occupied in the conveyance of the mails by this route was fifty-eight days from Sydney to London, and sixty days from London to Sydney. Numerous unexpected difficulties arose in connection with the working of the service, and at the end of 1868 it became terminated by reason of the failure of the Company. In 1869 an arrangement for the conveyance of the British mails *viâ* San Francisco was made by New Zealand, New South Wales being allowed to participate in the same upon payment of an annual subsidy of £10,000; but it came to an end in 1871. Then the New South Wales Government encouraged an experimental service *viâ* Fiji and San Francisco, which lasted only three months. Further efforts were subsequently made with varying success to establish a regular service *viâ* San Francisco, and at last, in 1875, an arrangement was made with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for a service *viâ* New Zealand, Honolulu, and San Francisco. In 1885 the service was taken up by the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand and the Oceanic Company conjointly, the time occupied in conveying the mails between Sydney and London averaging forty days. The agreement was for a term of three years, and at the expiration of the contract it was extended, at a reduced subsidy, to November, 1890, when it became terminated, so far as the payment of a subsidy by New South Wales was concerned, although the American mails are still conveyed to and from Sydney by this route.

Previous to the completion of railway communication between Sydney and Melbourne, the mails were landed at each port of call, but afterwards the lighter portions of the Sydney mails were landed at Melbourne and sent on by rail, thereby enabling them to reach Sydney two or three days earlier than would otherwise have been the case. The establishment of railway communication between Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, enables the mails for each of the three latter places to be landed at Adelaide and forwarded by rail, thereby effecting a considerable saving of time. In like manner mails are made up at Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne, to overtake the outward bound mail-steamer at Adelaide. The advantages of this arrangement are obvious. Among the speediest deliveries of British mails in Australia was that of the P. and O. Company's R.M.S. "Britannia," in 28½ days from London to Adelaide; and of Australian mails in London, that of the same Company's R.M.S. "Victoria" in 30 days from Adelaide. The average time of transit from London to Adelaide is a little over 32 days, and from Adelaide to London nearly 33 days. The average time of transit between London and Sydney is nearly 35 days, and between Sydney and London, about 37½ days; but it is expected that the increased speed of the new boats, which are being placed on the different lines, will enable the average time to become considerably reduced. Albany is the port of call for delivering the mails to and from Western Australia. In 1862 the most rapid delivery of the English mails in Sydney was accomplished in 47 days, the longest delivery (with one exception, that of the R.M.S. "Bombay," in March, 89 days) being 53 days. The most rapid delivery of the Sydney mails in England was effected in 50 days, and the longest in 54 days. Four years later, in 1866, when the supplementary route *viâ* Panama was adopted, the mails occupied from 57 to 61 days in travelling between Sydney and England. In 1874 the mails travelling by the San Francisco route between Sydney and London occupied an average of 54 days in transit. The establishment of this service was largely due to the exertions of Mr. (now Sir) Saul Samuel, then Postmaster-General. The present average time of transit is from 34 to 37 days.

The various Australian colonies having, in 1887, agreed to defray a certain portion, based on the number of their respective populations, of the cost of a united mail service *viâ* Suez, the new arrangement, known as the Federal Mail Service, came into operation on February 1, 1888, and was followed on January 1, 1889, by cheaper rates of postage for letters conveyed by the long sea route; also by the introduction of the Anglo-Australian postal card system. In 1890 the rates by all routes were still further reduced.

In 1891 the Australian colonies joined the Universal Postal Union, and the letter rates of postage to almost all parts of the world were reduced to 2½d. per half ounce, and other advantages of the Union were extended to the colonies.

The Parcels Post System between Australia and Great Britain was inaugurated in August, 1886, and subsequently extended to other countries.

Our Telegraph History.

In July, 1855, Sir William Denison, replying to an address ordered upon the motion of Sir Henry (then Mr.) Parkes, informed the Legislature that in the "present state of the Colony there does not appear to be such a demand for the adoption of these rapid means of conveying intelligence as would justify an application to the Council for its sanction to the large outlay which would be required for the establishment of an electric telegraph upon the most economic principle." The matter was allowed to rest awhile; but not very long after this the necessity began to assert itself, and the late Captain Towns made it the subject of a letter to the Colonial Secretary, in which he submitted an estimate, prepared by Mr. McGowan, of Melbourne, of the probable cost of a line from Sydney to Melbourne, and from Sydney to Parramatta. This letter and estimate were submitted to the Railway Commissioners of that day, with the view to the establishment of a line to Parramatta, and ultimately along all the lines of railway. But the Commissioners were not favorably impressed with the idea, and informed the Government that they believed "the railways then in course of construction could be advantageously worked for some time to come without the aid of an electric telegraph," and advised that "lines of telegraphic wires, if carried through the uncleared bush, would be constantly liable to interruptions, not only from falling timber and bush fires, but also from theft"! This appears to have been conclusive, for again the matter was allowed to lapse. In the following year, however, Sir Saul (then Mr.) Samuel visited Victoria, and having made himself acquainted with the working of telegraphs in that Colony, urged upon the consideration of our Government that "the time had arrived when it must be apparent to all that the formation of lines of electric telegraphs ought no longer to be delayed, if this colony is to maintain its position with regard to the sister colonies of Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania." Sir Saul concluded his report by offering to construct a line from Sydney to Albury, provide the requisite apparatus; and, if necessary, find a competent staff of operators to work the line for twelve months after its completion. On the 31st October, 1856, Sir Henry Parkes moved for and obtained a select committee, consisting of Mr. Arnold, Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Hay, Mr. Macarthur, Mr. Irving, Mr. Cowper, Mr. Weekes and himself, to consider and report upon the subject of the introduction of the electric telegraph into New South Wales. The committee sat from the 2nd to the 16th December, 1856, and on the 18th of that month Sir Henry brought up its report, which recommended,—"1. That immediate steps be taken, in concert with the Government of Victoria, to connect the cities of Sydney and Melbourne by electric telegraph. 2. That a sum not exceeding £38,000 be placed upon the estimates for that purpose." The report further recommended the connection of Bathurst with Sydney by the same means. It was adopted by both Houses of Parliament, and the colony was thus committed to the establishment of electric telegraphs.

Such were the circumstances surrounding the introduction of this means of communication into this colony; and although the difficulties naturally accompanying undertakings of this kind in a comparatively new country were more than ordinarily severe—arising, for the most part, from the inability of contractors to carry on the work through ignorance of its nature,—yet these difficulties were one by one successfully overcome, and, on the 26th January, 1858, the lines from Sydney to South Head, and Sydney to Liverpool, were opened with some ceremony by his Excellency the Governor-General. The Department thus inaugurated was at first placed under the nominal control of Captain Martindale, R.E., Commissioner for Internal Communication, but the active part of the establishment was placed in the hands of Mr. E. C. Cracknell, now Superintendent of Telegraphs, New South Wales, the work of connecting Sydney and Melbourne being at once vigorously proceeded with. An idea was thrown out by some of the witnesses who gave evidence before Select Committee, already referred to, that the wires should be carried on the forest trees, but this was abandoned, and a determination arrived at to erect the lines only upon the most approved principles. On the 28th October, 1858, the extension to Albury was completed, and on the following day communication was established between the three colonies of Victoria, South Australia, and New South Wales. In the same year contracts were taken for extensions to the North and West, and great activity prevailed in the Department generally.

At the close of 1890 New South Wales possessed 23,598 miles of wire, which had cost £743,698. In the other colonies the mileage of wire was:—New Zealand, 12,771; Queensland, 17,437; South Australia, 12,178; Tasmania, 3,083; Victoria. 8,720; Western Australia, 3,985.

The above statement has been compiled from the latest authentic reports of the several colonies.

On the 1st of November, 1861, the line was completed between Sydney and Brisbane, and at the present time New South Wales is in daily communication with the whole of the settled districts of Queensland, extending as far as Laura, on its way to Cape York and Thursday Island, in the north; and to Burke Town in the north-west—at the head of the Gulf of Carpentaria.

It will be interesting at this point to refer to what, perhaps, may be regarded as the most important epoch in the history of Australian telegraphy, namely, the opening up of communication with Europe and the rest of the world. Many years passed between the inception of the idea and its ultimate realization, and many proposals were made from time to time to carry it out; but it was reserved for the spirited enterprise of South Australia and the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, of London, to bring it about—the former by carrying a line 2,000 miles long through an almost *terra incognita*, and at an enormous cost, which it bore single-handed; and the latter by laying a cable, then unsubsidized by any of the colonies, from Singapore to Port Darwin, the point of connection with the land lines of Australia. The cable was laid before the line through the South Australian territory was ready, so that messages had to be conveyed by horse express over the unfinished portion. On the 21st October, 1872, complete communication was established, and with the exception of some breaks in the cable, and on the overland line, has remained in good working order up to the present day. The advantages which resulted from the opening of international communication, especially as it bore upon our commercial relations with other parts of the world, were very soon found to be enormous; and, as the temporary interruptions already alluded to proved to be attended by a large amount of inconvenience and loss, the question of duplicating the line was brought before the notice of the various Governments concerned, and resulted in the whole of the cables of the Eastern Extension Co being doubled, leaving only that portion of the line between Adelaide and Port Darwin as a single wire. The duplication of the cables was completed in 1879, for which the colonies of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and New South Wales jointly pay, in proportion to their respective populations, the sum of £32,400 annually to the Cable Company. Since the completion of the duplication no serious interruption has occurred.

Next in importance to the completion of the International Cable, the establishment of the line to New Zealand may be placed. The work was undertaken by the same Company, upon payment of an annual subsidy of £7,500 by the colonies. The operation of laying the cable from La Perouse, Botany Bay, to Wakapuaka, in New Zealand, a distance of 1,282 knots, was commenced at the first-named place on 9th February, 1876, by the ships "Hibernia" and "Edinburgh," belonging to the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Co., and was completed 10 days afterwards. It was to New Zealand that this work was of so much importance, because it spanned the breach which shut her out from the rest of the world. The period—10 years—during which the colonies undertook to provide the subsidy of £7,500, expired at the early part of the year 1886.

Improvements of an important character, either in construction or in methods, have been introduced from time to time, and in the year 1866 iron instead of wooden poles were largely brought into use, as they were eminently adapted for this colony, and they have continued to be largely employed throughout the country ever since. It would be impossible to over-estimate the advantage which has been gained under the iron-pole system, looked at either from an economic or utilitarian point of view. As regards durability, they are practically almost everlasting; and on the lines of railway where the dangers from fire caused by sparks falling from engines upon dry grass are so great, these poles have proved of exceptional value. Many stoppages which must otherwise have occurred, have been averted; and when it is remembered that the running of our trains is, in a large measure, governed by telegraph, the necessity for uninterrupted communication will be clearly seen. About the same time Wheatstone's automatic system of telegraphy was introduced. The system was worked between Sydney and Brisbane, and Sydney and Melbourne, and fully realized all that was claimed for it as a means of rapid telegraphy, a speed of from 150 to 200 words per minute being readily attained. Subsequently it gave way to the Duplex system, which was found to be more economical in necessitating the employment of a smaller number of hands. The automatic is especially fitted for that class of traffic which comprises very long and similar press messages intended for despatch to several places, and it is for this particular kind of work that it is so extensively used in England at the present day. With us, however, there has hitherto been little business of that character; but when the demand arises, as it assuredly must in the not-far-distant future, the system will again be brought into operation to meet that demand. In 1876 the necessity for increasing the carrying capacity of our lines, without augmenting the cost by the erection of additional wires, and at the same time accelerating the speed with which we transmitted our business, induced attention to the efforts which scientific men were making in that field. A careful examination of all the new systems, resulted in the conclusion that the quadruplex arrangement of Mr. Gerritt Smith and Mr. Prescott, both of the Western Union Telegraph Company of New York, was the most suitable. At this time Mr. Preece and Mr. Graves, of the Postal Telegraphic Department of London, visited America especially to report upon this system, which, on their report, was adopted in England, followed shortly afterwards by New South Wales. By this system four messages can be sent on the same wire at once, so that the capacity of any given line is increased four-fold. The system has become indispensable to us now; and some idea of its usefulness may be gathered from the fact that the department is working two separate wires to Melbourne by its means—on one wire it is doing four messages at a time between the head offices of Sydney and Melbourne, on the other wire it is sending and receiving the traffic of the Exchanges of the two cities, and at the same time, doing the business of Albury and local stations down the Murray. The system is also placed on a line between Sydney and Wagga, by which two messages are despatched simultaneously between Sydney and Adelaide, and at the same time the traffic of Wagga and stations away down the Murrumbidgee to Hay is cleared. Again, between Sydney and Bathurst the system is doing excellent work, as also between Sydney and Maitland, where it is utilized as an additional means for disposing of the important traffic of Newcastle with the least possible delay; and, finally, it is in use between Sydney and Brisbane, at the rate of four messages at a time.

Notwithstanding the opinion expressed by the Railway Commissioners in 1855, that their lines could be "advantageously worked for some time to come" without the aid of electric telegraphy, it very soon became apparent that this means of communication was necessary for the safe working of those lines; and telegraphy, as applied to railway working, has now become a large and separate branch of the service. Wheatstone's alphabetical system was at first introduced; and, in the earlier days of our railways, that system fully answered every purpose, but as the lines extended, and longer circuits became necessary, these instruments gave place (except at some few minor stations) to those of Siemens Brothers, of Berlin, which differed from those of Sir Chas. Wheatstone principally in the construction of the "Armature," an arrangement which rendered them better adapted for the longer lines. The duplicate line between Sydney and Granville is an exception, and is worked by the block system of Mr. W. H. Preece. The chief advantage which Mr. Preece claims for his invention is absolute certainty upon the part of a sending operator that his signals have been correctly received and understood by the receiving station. The importance of securing such a certainty in work of this kind, cannot be too highly estimated, and the experience gained in the use of the system here fully maintains Mr. Preece's claim. Not only this, but it secures a space interval between any two places, not a time interval; so that it really, under ordinary care, provides absolute safety from collision by meeting or following trains.

In 1885 representatives of New South Wales and the other Australian colonies attended the Telegraph Conference held in Berlin.

The objects aimed at by the Conference were to bring together the leaders of the various telegraphic administrations of the world, and by the interchange of views to advance the interests of telegraphy; to regulate the tariffs for outside traffic passing through the various countries; to discuss the relative merits of the many systems of telegraphy; and generally to formulate plans whereby the maximum of advantage might be gained for the public in the use of the telegraph. The Conference sat for forty-two days, under the presidency of his Excellency Dr. V. Stephan, Minister for Posts and Telegraphs.

Advantage was, of course, taken of the opportunities thus presented for a careful examination of the various systems of telegraphy adopted by different countries. The result of that examination was a knowledge that New South Wales had kept well abreast of the times; that the duplex and quadruplex arrangements in use here were found to be equal to ordinary requirements in the larger centres of population in Europe and Great Britain; that the automatic already alluded to was still employed for the transmission of very long press messages addressed to several newspapers; and that, in other respects, we were comparing favorably with much older Administrations. Attention was particularly directed to Delaney's sexaplex system, by which six messages can be sent on one wire at the same moment of time. This system, though passing through its experimental stages, had been sufficiently matured to justify the purchase of two sets of these instruments for this Colony; and, so soon as some minor details in connection with their construction are determined, they will be forwarded and placed in operation on one of our busiest circuits.

Certain proposals having been made by the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company for a reduction in the cable rates between Australia and Europe, the matter was discussed at a conference of ministerial representatives of the colonies held in Sydney in March, 1891, when an agreement was arrived at under which the colonies (except Queensland and New Zealand) in consideration of the rates being reduced as proposed, undertook to make good half the amount by which the receipts of the Company in connection with the Australasian traffic fell short of the amount received under the tariff then in existence. The reduced rates came into operation on the 1st May, 1891, and the loss on the first year's business amounted to £55,040, of which the colonies, in proportion to population, contributed one-half, in terms of the agreement. The same colonies also undertook to recoup South Australia half the loss sustained by that colony on its overland service in consequence of the reduced rates; the loss for the first year amounting to £10,415.

An agreement has recently been entered into with the Société Française des Telegraphs Sousmarins for the construction of a cable between Queensland and New Caledonia, which it is proposed to ultimately extend across the Pacific to America, touching at Samoa, Fiji, and Honolulu. For the maintenance of this section, Queensland and New South Wales have each agreed to contribute £2,000 per annum—on the understanding that Government messages are transmitted free—and France, £3,000 per annum.

At the end of 1891 there were 674 telegraph stations and 24,780 miles of wire in use in New South Wales, and the number of messages transmitted during the year was 3,578,807, yielding a revenue (including receipts from the telephone system) of £198,531.

Educational.

THE Educational System of this colony is established by Acts of the local Parliament dealing with Primary and Secondary Schools, and with the University. By the operation of these measures a child can, if its parents so determine, enter an Infant School at a very early age, continue its education in State-supported schools of various grades, and finish by graduating as a University student. In this point of view the system is more complete than that of any other Australian colony.

Primary Education.—Provision is made for this department of education in the Public Instruction Act of 1880, and the regulations framed thereunder. In this measure the principles upon which the system is founded are clearly stated. In the first place the instruction to be given in the Public Schools, as the primary schools of the several classes are termed, must be *secular*, not because of the absence of the religious element from the course, but because of the exclusion of dogmatical or polemical theology. It is expressly provided by the Act that "secular instruction" shall include "general religious instruction." In this aspect the system would be more accurately described as "non-sectarian." At the same time provision is made by which a clergyman, or other duly authorized religious teacher, belonging to any denomination, may teach the pupils of his persuasion the special tenets of that denomination, within certain limitations as to time.

The next principle embodied in the Act is that of the compulsory attendance at school of all children between the ages of six and fourteen years, unless it can be shown that, in the case of any child, there is just ground for exemption. Any of the following reasons are held to be just causes of exemption :—That the child is regularly and efficiently instructed in some other way; that the child is unable to attend school from sickness or infirmity, or from fear of infection, or from some other unavoidable cause; that there is no school maintained under the Act within two miles by the nearest road of the residence of the child ; or that the child has been educated up to the standard of education required. Parents not conforming to these provisions of the law may be summoned before the magistrates in Petty Sessions, and fined five shillings for a first and twenty shillings for every succeeding offence, and in default of payment may be committed to prison for a term not exceeding seven days.

A third principle enunciated in the Act is the payment of school fees by parents who are not shown to be unable to pay. The highest rate of fee chargeable in the Primary Schools is threepence per week ; but in no case is more than one shilling per week to be charged for the instruction of all the children of the same family. Fees due but unpaid may be recovered by process of law, but payment may be remitted in any case where the inability of parents to pay the fees is satisfactorily shown.

The foregoing may be regarded as the *political* principles of the system, the others embodied in the measure being mainly of an administrative character. There is one other feature, however, which, while of the highest importance from the latter point of view, is of equal moment in the political aspect. This is the appointment of a Minister of Public Instruction, a member of the Government and, equally with his colleagues, responsible to Parliament, who is the sole administrator of the system. By this provision the school system is constituted a Department of the Government, and a further provision is necessitated, in virtue of which all the teachers employed by the department become Civil Servants of the Crown. The Minister controls the expenditure upon educational institutions, supported by the State, amounting to more than half a million of money annually for Primary Schools alone.

Several classes of schools are established and maintained by the Minister, the difference between the several kinds being determined by the number of pupils in attendance. These schools, which exceed two thousand in number, are scattered throughout the length and breadth of the colony, so that there are few localities where half a dozen children can be congregated that do not possess a school. It will be seen, therefore, that the means of instruction are abundantly supplied.

It was intended by the framer of the Public Instruction Act that, in order to secure the services of competent instructors, none but trained teachers should be employed in Public Schools; and, by an express provision of the Act, Training Schools are to be established for the education of teachers. All appointments of teachers are virtually made by the Minister, by whom they are selected for positions corresponding to their qualifications. To ascertain those qualifications with a reasonable degree of certainty, every teacher, prior to his appointment, is subjected to an examination, by which not only his attainments, but also his practical skill as an instructor is thoroughly tested. Certificates of competency of various grades are awarded when the result of the examination is known, and a teacher's emoluments are made to depend largely upon the kind of certificate he obtains by this means. The remuneration of teachers ranges from £60 per annum in schools of the lowest order, in which the number of pupils in daily attendance does not exceed 15, to £400 per annum in schools with an attendance not less than 600. Usually a residence for the teacher is also provided. Small schools are taught by a single teacher; but in the more important several may be employed. In certain cases, pupil teachers, who may be regarded as apprentices to the art of teaching, are appointed, and receive instruction from the principal teacher as part of the remuneration for their services.

While the Act provides for the appointment of competent teachers, the efficiency of the instruction imparted is tested by inspectors who, at uncertain periods, visit the schools, and examine the pupils carefully in all the subjects they have been taught. The course of instruction, broadly described in the Act, is laid down with considerable minuteness in the regulations, and provides that every pupil, if kept in regular attendance at school during the period enjoined by law, shall on leaving school, possess a sound elementary education at least, with possibly some acquaintance with subjects not usually regarded as belonging to Primary school teaching. In the highest class of Public Schools, termed "Superior," instruction of a more advanced character is imparted, embracing Mathematics, Latin, French, and some of the sciences. It is the duty of an inspector to ascertain if all the prescribed subjects are taught, if the pupils are making reasonable progress in their studies, and if their training in other respects is duly cared for by the teacher. With a system of inspection so regular and thorough in its operation, with thousands of teachers of guaranteed competency, and with a standard of proficiency minutely detailed, parents may rest satisfied that, in the Public Schools of New South Wales, their children may obtain an education not to be surpassed.

Secondary Education.—Supposing children to remain long enough at the ordinary Public School to reach a certain stage of advancement, they may, after successfully passing an examination, proceed to a High School, in which their education would be carried on until they were prepared to enter the University or to take a position in a bank or merchant's office. The cost of education in these schools is low, not exceeding £2 2s. per quarter, and is thus brought within the reach of persons whose means are, comparatively speaking, limited. In Sydney the Grammar School takes nearly the same range of subjects, but aims more specifically at preparing boys for the University.

Great and increasing attention is paid to Technical Education in New South Wales; and, under the Minister's direction, a very comprehensive system is now in process of development. When brought fully into operation this system will provide the means of instruction in all the leading handicrafts, and lead to the production of a class of instructed artisans far superior in education to those who have not enjoyed such advantages. In a few of the large primary schools the elder pupils are taught the use of such tools as are in common use; and workshops have been provided specially for that purpose. Throughout the whole colony inducements have been held out to teachers to instruct their pupils in the rudiments of agriculture and horticulture; but the most important provisions for the spread of technical education consist in the establishment of branches of the Technical College in the larger towns in the interior, where classes have been instituted for instruction in the scientific subjects which relate to the various industrial processes. Such instruction is naturally specialized in the different localities. At Broken Hill, the centre of the great silver mining region, for example, classes would be formed principally for the study of those branches of science which are applied in the work of getting and reducing the different ores of that metal, while other subjects relating to the mechanical and engineering aspects of the industry would not be overlooked. In Sydney the instruction in the Technical College embraces nearly every branch of applied science, besides the practical training in various handicrafts and the teaching of a great number of subjects, including all that have any connection, even though but a remote one, with the industrial arts.

Higher Education.—As the crown of the educational system, the University of Sydney is entitled to the highest consideration. Whether regarded in the light of its buildings and equipment, its staff, its curriculum, or its endowments, this institution will now be found to afford to its students all the advantages of superior culture. Its buildings are spacious and well adapted to the several purposes for which they are designed; it possesses a library and a museum, both of great value; and its laboratories are fitted with the most modern appliances. A staff of 33 professors and lecturers is engaged in the instruction of the students in the various subjects comprised in the faculties of Arts, Law, Medicine and Surgery, Science, and Engineering. The curriculum includes all the subjects necessary to enable students to take degrees in each of the five faculties named, and efforts are continually being made to render it more complete and more in perfect accordance with the special needs of the colony.

It will be seen from the foregoing remarks that the educational system has within it all the essentials of completeness; that it provides suitable instruction for the people from childhood to adult age, from the infant school to the University; and that it has the advantage of State support and State guarantee for the competency of its teachers, and for their faithful discharge of duty, without interfering in any way with the different views of parents on the subject of religious doctrine, and without making greater demands upon their means than they are able to meet.

Educational Statistics.

The progress of popular education in New South Wales is shown by the following figures:—

NUMBER OF PUBLIC, PROVISIONAL AND OTHER SCHOOLS, SCHOLARS, ETC.

Year.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	No. of Pupils in Average Attend'ce.	Expenditure. (Gross)		
				£	s.	d.
1882	1,658	166,611	90,944	618,800	8	9
1883	1,709	155,918	88,546	821,852	16	3
1884	1,867	167,134	95,215	774,357	6	0
1885	2,046	173,440	100,462	663,696	11	9
1886	2,170	179,990	105,538	654,410	18	11
1887	2,236	184,060	106.408	624,982	16	9
1888	2,271	186,692	112,220	597,102	2	3
1889	2,312	191,215	114,569	635,508	18	4
1890	2,423	195,241	116,665	704,259	16	7
1891	2,457	205,673	122,528	769.565	16	8

Several of these schools have from two to four departments. If each of these departments be included as a separate school the total will be 2,670.

In addition to the above there is a University with 44 professors and lecturers, and 532 students; 3 colleges in connection with the University, having 11 teachers and 94 students (the latter being included in the number of those attending the University); and 1 grammar school, with 18 teachers and 404 scholars. There are also 704 private schools, with 2,601 teachers and 45,018 scholars. Of these, 250 schools, with 1,242 teachers and 30,691 scholars, are Roman Catholic, the remainder being principally undenominational. In addition to these there are 3 reformatories and industrial schools, with 16 teachers and 519 inmates; and 6 schools of a charitable nature, with 26 teachers and 801 scholars. making a total of 3,175 educational institutions, 7,133 teachers, and 252,978 scholars.

These figures do not include the Technical Education classes nor the students attending same, which for 1891 were as follow:—Number of classes (including classes in connection with public schools), 295; teaching staff, 144; individual class enrolments, 8,466; average attendance, 4,641; percentage passed annual examination (obtaining 50 °/₀ marks), 68·5.

Ecclesiastical.

RETURN SHOWING THE NUMBERS OF THE PEOPLE OF DIFFERENT RELIGIOUS PERSUASIONS AT THE CENSUSES OF 1881 AND 1891 RESPECTIVELY, AND THE INCREASE IN THE DECENNIAL PERIOD.

PERSUASIONS.	POPULATION.						INCREASE.		
	1881.			1891.			Numerical.		
	Males.	*Females.*	*Persons.*	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Persons.*	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Persons.*
Church of England	187.055	155,304	342,359	269,610	233,373	502,983	82.555	78.069	160,624
Roman Catholic	108.203	98,817	207,020	149,390	137,527	286,917	41,187	38,710	79,897
Presbyterian	40,162	32.383	72,545	59,438	49,945	109,383	19.276	17,562	36,838
Wesleyan, &c., Methodist ..	29,155	27,894	57,049	56.358	53,752	110,110	27,203	25.858	53,061
Congregationalist and Independent	7,126	7,202	14,328	12,108	12,004	24,112	4,982	4,802	9,784
Baptist	3,833	3,474	7.307	6,683	6,425	13,108	2.850	2,951	5,801
Other Christian	23,224	13,155	36,379	13,614	8,752	22,366	9,610	4,403	14,013
Jewish	1,858	1.408	3,266	3.037	2,446	5,483	1,179	1,038	2,217
Unitarian	586	242	828	884	444	1,328	298	202	500
Other	662	380	1,042	16,245	1,486	17,731	15,583	1,106	16,689
Unspecified or "object to state"	9,285	60	9,345	16,077	6.076	22,153	6,792	6,016	12.808
Aborigines	..	..	..	4,559	3,721	8,280	..	..	..
Total—All Persuasions..	411,149	340.319	751,468	612,562	519,672	1,132,234	196,854*	175,632*	372,486*

* Not including Aborigines.

AVERAGE Attendance at Churches and Chapels, and all other Places used for Public Worship of each Denomination during the year 1891 :—Church of England, 85,870 ; Roman Catholic, 109.374 ; Presbyterian, 35,531 ; Wesleyan Methodist, 46,264 ; other Methodists, 10,095 ; Congregational, 12,345; Baptist, 6,460 ; Salvation Army, 36,215 ; other Denominations, 4,484. Total, 346,638.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The first church, situated near Circular Quay, was rudely constructed, the walls being of twisted wattle plastered with mud, and the roof formed of sheets of bark. It was opened on August 25, 1795, but on October 1, 1798, it was destroyed by fire, the work, it was suspected, of convicts disliking compulsory attendance at the services. Rev. R. Johnson was the first chaplain of the settlement.

At the present time New South Wales divided into six dioceses, as follows :—

SYDNEY : Bishop, the Most Rev. William Saumarez Smith, D.D., Metropolitan of New South Wales and Primate of Australia and Tasmania. £3,000. The number of cures is 94. There are 167 clergymen, the stipends ranging from £500 to £200 ; 192 churches, 102 school churches, &c., 44,500 sittings, 100 Sunday-schools, 1,687 teachers, and an average attendance of 16,031.

BATHURST : Bishop, the Rt. Rev. Charles Edward Camidge, D.D., £800. The annual income of the diocese is about £19,153, of which about £6,693 is paid as stipends of clergymen. There are 29 parishes, with 99 churches and 150 school churches, 42 clergymen, and 29 parsonages. There are 18,699 sittings, 87 Sunday-schools, 440 teachers, and an average attendance of 4,507.

GOULBURN : Bishop (elect), the Rt. Rev. W. Chalmers. Income from endowment fund of diocese — £16,000, and the annual income about £13.000. There are 40 parishes, 135 churches and school churches, 17,124 sittings, 44 clergymen, and 35 parsonages. The number of Sunday-schools is 79, with 376 teachers and 4,254 scholars in average attendance.

NEWCASTLE : Bishop, the Rt. Rev. George Henry Stanton, D.D. The diocese contains 123 churches, 122 school churches, etc., and 45 clergymen. The number of sittings is 22,260. There are 89 Sunday-schools, with 541 teachers, and an average attendance of 5,314 scholars.

GRAFTON AND ARMIDALE : Bishop, Rt. Rev. James Francis Turner, M.A. Income, the interest of £10,000. The diocese contains 23 parishes, 63 churches, 110 school churches, etc., 11,846 sittings, 26 clergymen, 67 Sunday-schools, 308 teachers, and 2,867 scholars.

RIVERINA : Bishop, Rt. Rev. Sydney Linton, D.D. Income, interest on endowment of £10,000. The diocese contains 13 parishes, 33 churches, 126 school churches, etc., 5,792 sittings, 15 clergymen, 10 parsonages, 37 Sunday-schools, 177 teachers, and 1,854 scholars.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The first Mass celebrated in Australia was performed, it is believed, in a private dwelling in Harrington-street, Sydney, by a priest accompanying the French surveying vessels "Geographé" and "Naturaliste," that arrived in Port Jackson in 1802 ; although three years previously the Rev. W. Harold had arrived in the colony, followed a few months later by the Rev. Father O'Neil.

SYDNEY: Cardinal Archbishop, his Eminence Patrick Francis Cardinal Moran. Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. Dr. Joseph Higgins. The archdiocese is divided into 63 districts, containing 144 churches, 145 priests (secular and regular), 140 religious brothers, 617 nuns, 5 colleges, 1 university college, 1 ecclesiastical college, 17 girls' boarding schools, 3 boys' superior day schools, 24 girls' ditto, 108 primary schools, 1 girls' industrial school, 1 boys' reformatory, 5 hospitals, 4 homes, and 2 Magdalen retreats.

Armidale: Bishop, the Rt. Rev. Elzear Torreggiani, O.S.F.C. The diocese contains 13 districts, 39 churches, 54 school churches, etc., 7,662 sittings, 19 clergymen, and 13 presbyteries. There are also 14 convents, 40 Sunday-schools, 95 teachers, and 1,834 scholars.

Bathurst: Bishop, Rt. Rev. J. P. Byrne, D.D. The diocese contains 57 churches, with 14,435 sittings, 142 school churches, etc., and 34 clergymen. There are 69 Sunday-schools, with 169 teachers, and 3,809 scholars, also several religious orders.

Goulburn: Bishop, Rt. Rev. William Lanigan. In the diocese are 15 parishes, with 51 churches, containing 19,210 sittings, 285 school churches, etc., 66 Sunday-schools, 183 teachers, 3,347 scholars, 24 convents, 147 sisters, and 5 religious orders.

Grafton: Bishop, Rt. Rev. Dr. Doyle. The diocese, which is of recent formation, contains 12 districts, 29 churches, 15 clergymen, and 15 schools in connection with religious orders, 29 Sunday-schools with 78 teachers and an average attendance of 1,213 scholars.

Maitland: Bishop, Rt. Rev. James Murray, D.D. In the diocese are 16 parishes, 52 churches, with 14,225 sittings, 61 Sunday-schools, 152 teachers, 2,542 scholars, and 24 convents. There are 4 religious orders.

Wilcannia: Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Dunne, D.D. This is another newly-formed diocese. It contains 10 parishes, 16 churches, with 4,120 sittings, 137 school churches, etc., 15 clergymen, 8 parsonages, 28 Sunday-schools, 121 teachers, 1,463 scholars, 8 convents, and 4 religious orders.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The first Presbyterian Church erected in Australia was that at Portland Head, on the Hawkesbury, which was opened by James Mein in 1809. Presbyterianism was, however, practically introduced by the early free immigrants from Scotland, and on January 12, 1822, the Rev. A. Macarthur preached the first Presbyterian sermon. In 1823 the Rev. J. D. Lang, the father of Australian Presbyterianism, arrived in Sydney.

Presbyterian Church of New South Wales: Moderator (1892-93) Rev. J. S. White, M.A., LL.D. In connection with this body are 150 ministers, 143 charges, 13 presbyteries. 770 preaching centres, 38,486 church sittings, 215 Sunday-schools, 1,477 teachers, and 13,830 scholars. The total revenue from all sources is £55,122.

Presbyterian Church of Eastern Australia: Moderator (1892-93) Rev. I. Mackay. In connection with this body are 10 ministers, 14 charges, and 4 presbyteries.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.

The first Wesleyan class meeting in Australia was held in Sydney, February 7, 1812, and in the following year the Rev. S. Leigh, first Wesleyan minister in Australia, arrived in Port Jackson. The first Wesleyan chapel was opened at Parramatta, April 21, 1821, and in the year following the Rev. J. Williams, the "missionary martyr," preached an anniversary sermon in Sydney.

Within the last two or three years energetic efforts have been successfully made, by means of special missions, to extend the sphere of Methodist influence in the various colonies.

President of the New South Wales and Queensland Conference (1892-93), Rev. C. Stead. The denomination possesses 386 churches, with 61,920 sittings, 544 other preaching places, 131 ministers, 81 parsonages, 443 local preachers, 299 class leaders, 334 Sunday schools, 2,855 teachers, and 26,790 scholars. There are also 146 Bands of Hope, with 12,127 members.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH.

Although the members of this denomination are comparatively few in number, they are remarkably earnest and energetic, several of their more recent churches being commodious and elegant structures. The chairman of the New South Wales Annual Assembly (1892-93) is the Rev. J. W. Leadley, and there are 106 churches, with 14,565 sittings, 29 ministers, 74 Sunday-schools, 836 Sunday school teachers, and 6,652 scholars. The value of the property belonging to the body is £65,915.

UNITED METHODIST FREE CHURCH.

The members of this denomination are limited, the congregations being at present confined to Sydney, Newcastle, Gosford, and Minmi.

CONGREGATIONAL UNION.

The first Independent minister, Mr. Cover, arrived in Sydney about ten years after the landing of Governor Phillip, but he found very few followers. In 1829 Dr. C. Smith, a medical practitioner, who had been ordained as minister in England, conducted divine service in a private dwelling in Castlereagh-street, Sydney.

Congregational Union of New South Wales: Chairman (1892-93) Rev. Charles Whyte, M.A. There are 64 churches, with 21,481 sittings, and 63 public buildings and rooms used for worship; 65 ministers, 72 Sunday-schools, 811 teachers, and 7,424 scholars.

BAPTIST UNION.

The first Baptist chapel in Australia was established in Sydney, November 28, 1835, by the Rev. John Saunders, first Baptist minister in Australia, who had arrived at the end of the previous year. Of late years the Baptist body has been steadily increasing in numbers and influence. The chairman (1891-92), is Mr. J. White. In connection with the Union are 79 churches and other places of worship, 9,059 sittings, 27 ministers, 39 Sunday schools, 288 teachers, and 2,301 scholars.

PARTICULAR BAPTIST ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA.

This body has 9 churches and other places of worship, with 1,047 church sittings, 3 ministers, 2 Sunday-schools, 32 teachers, and 181 scholars.

OTHER DENOMINATIONS.

German Lutheran Church: In connection with this body are 4 ministers, 15 churches and meeting houses, 2 Sunday-schools, 3 teachers, and 43 scholars.

German Evangelical Church: Services held in the Protestant Hall, Sydney.

Church of Christ: President—Charles Watt. This sect has 5 evangelists, 13 churches, with 2,030 sittings, 10 Sunday-schools, 63 teachers, and 538 scholars.

Society of the New Church: Leader—W. J. Spencer. Meetings held in new Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, Sydney.

Bible Christian Church: There is no church of this denomination in Sydney, but there are circuits and ministers in the southern and western parts of the colony in connection with the Victorian and South Australian Conferences respectively. In connection with this body are 9 ministers, 16 local preachers, 8 churches, 3 preaching places, 6 Sunday schools, 40 teachers, and 345 scholars.

The following denominations have each a church and minister: Independent Church (unconnected), Sydney Bethel Union, Presbyterian Church in Scotland, Protestant Episcopal Church (U.S.), Unitarian Church, and the Welsh Church; two churches and ministers, Free Church of England, Catholic Apostolic Church, United Methodist Church.

Salvation Army: In connection with this are 119 corps, 252 officers, 5,370 soldiers or members, 35,665 adherents, 10 offices, 40 freehold and a number of leasehold barracks, 1 prison gate home, 2 rescue sisters' homes, 1 home of rest, 2 enquiry departments, and 1 servants' registry.

Jewish Church: One synagogue (in Sydney) and 2 ministers, 1 Sabbath-school, 15 teachers, and 180 scholars.

State Aid to Religion.

In 1891 the following amounts were paid as State aid from the New South Wales Treasury:—Church of England, £5,390; Roman Catholic, £2,600; Presbyterian, £702; and Wesleyan Methodist, £900. Total, £9,592.

Legal.

COURTS of law were established in New South Wales by Letters Patent bearing date 1787. The system then initiated has been described as being "of a wholly novel description," the courts in question having jurisdiction respectively over civil, criminal, and military and naval matters, their jurisdiction within the limits of this classification being practically absolute. In the civil court, for example, no limit was placed upon the pecuniary amount involved. Common law and equity were merged into one, the Court giving judgment according to what was vaguely termed "justice and right," which in each individual case might be represented by the algebraic symbol signifying an unknown quantity. A right of appeal lay to the Governor. The head of the courts in the early days of the colony was an officer bearing the title of "Judge-Advocate." He presided over the courts and regulated the procedure. He enjoyed not only the privileges of a judge but also those of a juryman, having a vote in the determination of the verdict of the jury. There were but two classes of punishment inflicted by the Criminal Court—in capital cases death, and in other less heinous offences, flogging. In 1814 came a re-adjustment of the judicial system, and ten years later a new Charter of Justice was formulated. In 1829 the two branches of the legal profession, which hitherto had been fused, were divided, but it was not till many years later that a colonial Bar with the privilege of its members holding the higher judicial offices was established. Since then the procedure in our courts of law has been assimilated to that of the English courts, with this important distinction, that the modern English system of common law pleading, established by the Judicature Act, has not been adopted in New South Wales—in this respect an almost isolated exception to the rule in the Australian colonies. The system of pleading in our law courts is that modified form of the ancient legal procedure of the mother country, established by the Common Law Procedure Act of 1854. On the Equity side the procedure is in almost all respects similar to that of England.

The system of education established with regard to the two branches of the profession follows the general lines of that adopted in England. Members of the Bar have to pass through a course of study distinct from that imposed in the cases of solicitors and attorneys. The latter are articled for a number of years, and upon passing certain examinations are admitted to practise. A solicitor cannot practise in the Supreme Court as an advocate except in a cause of his own, that is to say, he cannot appear as the advocate in support of a cause entrusted to a brother solicitor. Barristers, on the other hand, do not undertake the ordinary work that comes within the province of a solicitor, but draw up pleadings, give advice, and appear as advocates in whatsoever cause a solicitor may please to engage them. This, it will be seen, is, in fact, with the one little modification pointed out, the system in force in the mother country.

A chair of Law has been established at the Sydney University under the terms of a munificent bequest to that corporation for the purposes of University education, and known as the "Challis Bequest."

The broad principles of English law permeates, of course, the body of law administered in the colony, but there are a few, though important, exceptions to this rule. For example, the doctrine with regard to the descent of land in intestate estates is essentially different. Land in an intestate estate is treated exactly in the same way as personalty. For example, if a husband and father dies intestate, his whole estate, whether consisting of personalty alone, or realty and personalty, is treated in the same way, and is divided, one-third to the widow, and the remaining two-thirds in equal portions among the children. Indeed though the word "heir-at-law" is still used in a loose sense, it does not connote the same idea of hereditary right in land as in the mother country. The Statute law with regard to the lands of the colonies is such as would be expected in a new country. It makes liberal provision for the settlement of the people on the pastoral and agricultural areas, and creates proprietary rights of a kind unknown to English law. Just as in the nature of things a copyright holder has no place in Australia so "a conditional purchaser" is equally in the nature of things unknown in England. It is, as it needs must be, in the Statute law dealing with land, that the most radical differences from the law of the parent stock are to be found. The transfer of interests in land has been greatly simplified by the adoption of the system of Registration known as "Torrens' Act."

So far as law touches the commercial life of the community it follows closely in the track of Great Britain. Partnership, bankruptcy, and company law are almost identical with that of England, though with regard to the latter it may be said that the "no-liability company" is a marked departure from English conceptions of personal liability in such matters. In law affecting the social life of the community the colony has also made progress on new lines. For example, marriage with a deceased wife's sister is legally recognized. In the matter of divorce the colony has extended its area of causes. Now violence, imprisonment for a term, neglect to support a wife and children, are sufficient causes to secure the judicial breaking of the marriage tie.

The Statute law dealing with licensed houses for the sale of spirituous and intoxicating liquors is in this colony as severe as can well be, compatible with recognition of the traffic. All licensed houses are closed upon Sunday the whole day through, drink being allowed to be sold to lodgers and *bonâ fide* travellers only—it is needless to say that this restriction is not always rigidly observed, but, as a rule, the bibulous citizen finds it a matter of some difficulty to satisfy his craving at any licensed house on Sunday. Provision is made in the Act regulating the traffic for the exercise of what is known as the "local option vote," but this provision is not, so the supporters of that principle assert, sufficient to enable public opinion to be exercised with regard to the limitation of the number of licensed houses.

The Criminal law has been consolidated in the Act, 46 Vic. No. 17, which forms an almost complete code of offences and penalties. It may be mentioned that this code includes rape among capital offences.

With regard to labor questions, the Statute law of the colony contains at least one important enactment. Frequently a false impression exists with regard to what is known as the "Eight-hour" movement in the Australian colonies, and it is as well to state here definitely that "eight hours" as the standard of a day's work is not a standard laid down by Act of Parliament, but is simply the outcome of popular opinion among the laboring classes finding its expression through the Trades' Unions. It was proposed during the last session of Parliament to make it the legal standard of a day's work in the coal mines, but this proposal, though strongly supported by the Labor Party in the Legislative Assembly, did not pass into a legislative enactment. The Factory law of the colony is not so advanced in the light of modern views upon the question as might be expected. Within the present year an Act has been passed establishing Councils of Conciliation and Arbitration to which voluntary resort may be made by employers and employed in questions of dispute between them. The awards of these Courts are not binding upon the parties—though in special cases provision may be made by which they become so—but are left to them to reject or accept, it being hoped that the sanction of public opinion will be sufficient to secure obedience. Much benefit is anticipated to arise from the establishment of these Courts of Labor, and should they prove effectual in maintaining pacific relations between the great sections of the industrial world, and averting the heavy loss to individuals and disasters to trade arising from strikes, they will earn the gratitude of all concerned in the welfare of the colony.

The whole of the legal business of the colony comes under the Department of Justice, administered by the Minister of Justice, who is charged with all matters relating to the offices of the Chief Justice and the Puisne Judges, to the Supreme, Circuit, and District Courts, the office of Chairmen of Quarter Sessions, commutation or remission of all sentences other than capital, and to many other important judicial offices and functions. The present Minister of Justice is R. E. O'Connor, Q.C., £1,500; the leading departmental officers being the Under-Secretary, A. C. Fraser, £1,000; Registrar of Copyrights, J. J. Spruson, £320; Examiner of Patents, J. B. O'Connor, £500. Closely associated with this Department is that of the Attorney-General, the present Minister being Edmund Barton, Q.C., £2,000; Crown Solicitor, E. A. Smith, £1,800; Clerk of the Peace, W. R. Beaver, J.P., £700; Trades Disputes Conciliation and Arbitration Act, Clerk of Awards, T. B. Clegg, £400.

The Supreme Court of New South Wales consists of the Chief Justice, Sir F. M. Darley, £3,500; and six Puisne Judges, receiving £2,600 each. One of the Judges, Sir W. C. Windeyer, LL.D., acts as Judge in the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Court; and Judge W. Owen presides in the Court of Equity and Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction; the Chief Justice acts as Judge Commissary in the Vice-Admiralty Court. In the Lunacy Court the Master in Lunacy is H. F. Barton, M.A., £250, who is also Master in Equity, £1,000. In the Bankruptcy Court the Judge is C. J. Manning, £2,600; and other leading legal officers are the Prothonotary, F. Chapman, £850, Curator of Intestate Estates, T. Powell, M.A., £500, and the Sheriff, Chas. Cowper, £810.

Quarter Sessions.—The Chairmen (who are also District Court Judges within their respective Districts) preside at certain places, at which Courts of Quarter Sessions are appointed to be held periodically during each year, and receive £1,500 per annum each. The Clerk of Petty Sessions usually acts as Deputy Clerk of the Peace, without salary. The Crown Prosecutor for Sydney receives £800, and other Crown Prosecutors £550 each, and are allowed to practise their profession privately. The Crown Prosecutor for the North-Western District is allowed 40s. per diem, the other Crown Prosecutors 30s. per diem expenses when travelling on duty.

District Courts.—Business relating to District Courts is under the Minister of Justice, on whose recommendation the Judges are appointed, and Courts established. The several District Court Judges, when acting as Chairmen of Quarter Sessions within their respective districts, have for travelling expenses in the Metropolitan and Hunter District (outside Sydney), 30s. a day, and in other districts 40s. a day. The duties of Registrar of the Court are performed by the Clerk of Petty Sessions (except Sydney and Newcastle), without separate salary. The colony is divided into six District Court divisions, and in each of these courts are held periodically during the year at such times as the Judge of the particular District may appoint.

Police Courts and Courts of Petty Sessions.—There are two metropolitan and four suburban Police Courts in Sydney, and Courts of Petty Sessions are held in all the principal townships.

Gaols.—There are 22 in the colony, the largest two being situated at Sydney and Parramatta, and 38 police gaols, the arrangements being under the control of the Comptroller-General, Geo. Miller, £860.

Coroners.—There are 141 country coroners, who are allowed 20s. per diem and travelling expenses for each inquest, the Coroner in the Metropolitan District receiving a salary of £650, and the Deputy-Coroner £600.

Intestate Estates.—Instructions by the Curator of Intestate Estates to next of kin of Intestates whose Estates in New South Wales are being administered by him, in order to have paid over to them their distributive shares of the residue of such Estates.

Send out to the Colony to some person resident there (and in Sydney would be the most convenient) the following documents :—

1. A Power of Attorney, executed by such next of kin, authorizing him, as Attorney in fact, to receive their shares. This Power of Attorney should be notarially certified.
2. A statutory declaration establishing their claims as such next of kin.

This should be so worded as to clear off all persons having a prior right, and showing on the face of it how the prior interests have been cleared off; and the declaration is to set forth, when the fact is so, that the party applying is the only next of kin, or one of the next of kin of the deceased.

Intestate Estates in the Colony, including Real Estate which is by Statute treated as personalty, are distributed according to the English Statute of Distribution.

Medical.

THE medical profession is well represented in New South Wales, not only in the numerical strength of its members but also in the high standard of its qualifications. Until recent years—and in some cases the practise is still followed—students of medicine whose home was in the colony qualified for their degrees in the great English schools of medicine and surgery. Now, however, ample opportunity is given by the schools associated with the University of Sydney to enable all colonial students to equip themselves with the knowledge and skill necessary to enable them to practise their profession. The course at the University of Sydney is as comprehensive and thorough as that to be found at any of the older schools in the home country. The success of the local seat of medical and surgical knowledge is due, in a very large degree, to the labors of the Professors, who, coming from the celebrated English and Scotch schools, have worked enthusiastically to make the locally-trained members of the profession equal in acquirements and skill to students trained abroad. Chief among the names of these is that of Professor Anderson Stuart, M.D., Ch.M., Edinburgh, who is the academic head of the profession in New South Wales.

The Australian colonies, and chief of them the mother colony, have, by the enforcement of stringent quarantine regulations, secured, so far, practical immunity from the scourges of small-pox and rabies. The principal zymotic disease from which the colonies have suffered in the past is typhoid fever, but, thanks to the increasing attention paid to the drainage of the large cities and towns, the number of deaths registered from this cause shows, in recent years, a marked decrease.

Public institutions for the treatment of the sick are numerous. For the most part they are supported by voluntary contributions, but the income from this source is subsidized by the State. As a rule, both indigent and paying patients are treated in the wards. In many cases also public charity provides convalescent homes in the hills or at the seaside. Every country town with a fairly large population has its cottage hospital, the principal medical attendants of which receive salaries varying from £200 to £500, with, in the majority of cases, the right of private practise. Dentistry, which is now practised in the colonies on a much more skilled and scientific basis than in former days, holds an important place among the professions. It is becoming the rule with dentists of the better class to pass through the ordinary course of surgical training, and then to qualify for their special branch by a course of training in the United States.

Medical fees in this colony average considerably higher, in ordinary practice, than in England, and probably in America. There is, however, with increasing competition among medical men, an also increasing area of club practice, some of the co-operative benefit societies cutting the figure for medical attendance very low proportionate to the average fee to private patients. Of late years a tendency has developed in the large cities towards specialization, in the ranks of Sydney medical men and surgeons, being a proportionately large number of men who devote themselves to special classes of work. In many cases also private hospitals are established for the treatment of particular diseases. If fees are, on the whole, more liberal in this new country than in the older communities, it must not be forgotten that the cost of living, especially with regard to house rent and servants wages, is considerably greater than in the old world.

The more important medical institutions in the colony are under Government control, most of the others receiving a certain amount of monetary assistance from the State. To the Medical Board of New South Wales is entrusted the duty of registering properly qualified medical practitioners. It consists of a President, Dr. C. McKay, and Drs. R. D. Ward. A. Renwick, F. Milford, C. W. Morgan, T. P. Anderson Stuart, W. H. Goode, H. G. A. Wright, P. Sydney Jones, and M. J. O'Connor. The members are removable at will by the Government.

Medical Board.—Gentlemen wishing to obtain the certificate of the Board, or to register any additional qualifications which they may possess and desire to have recorded on the official list, are required to attend personally to submit their qualifications to the Board. Candidates for registration should furnish the Secretary with a copy of their photograph, duly attested by their signature, for future identification.

The Board meets on the second Wednesday in each month, at the office, 142 Phillip-street, Sydney, and intending candidates ought to communicate with the Secretary, Mr. A. Honison, at least five days before any such meeting. All applications which are granted are duly published in the *Government Gazette*, and a complete list of registered medical practitioners is issued in Jan. of each year. No fee is charged for registration.

Board of Health.—All matters relating to the public health are under the Board of Health, the President of which is Dr. Norton Manning, other members being the Mayor of Sydney, the Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade, the Inspector-General of Police, Sir W. Macleay, M.L.C., E. W. Knox, M.L.C., Sir Alfred Roberts, M.R.C.S., H. N. MacLaurin, M.D., LL.D., M.L.C., C. K. Mackellar, M.B., M.L.C., and S. T. Knaggs, M.D. The Secretary is Mr. E. Sager. The President acts also as Medical Adviser to the Government, and likewise as Immigration Officer; the Deputy Medical Adviser and Chief Medical Inspector being J. Ashburton Thompson, M.D. These offices are held in conjunction with others. Dr. Manning also acts as Health Officer for Port Jackson, the Assistant Health Officer, J. C. Sibley, M.D., receiving a salary of £550, with quarters and light.

The Board of Health has charge of an isolated hospital on the sea-coast, at Little Bay, near Sydney, to which persons suffering from contagious diseases are sent. The buildings are well arranged, and there is a good resident staff, the Medical Superintendent being Dr. W. Peirce, £500, and the Assistant Medical Officer and Dispenser. Dr. R. U. Russell, £200. A lazaret has also been established for lepers.

Vaccination is free and non-compulsory, there being in the colony 155 authorized vaccinators, who are paid by the Government a fee of 2s. 6d. for each case, the fee being increased to 3s. 6d. when the operation is successful. The principal officer is R. T. Paton, L.R.C.P., £675.

The Government Analyst is W. M. Hamlet, F.C.S., F.I.C., £500; Assistant Analyst, W. Doherty, £150.

Medical Officers.—Dr. Strong acts as Police Surgeon, at a salary of £200. In connection with the gaols, reformatories, and similar institutions, a number of visiting surgeons are employed at salaries ranging from £700 to £40. There are also 77 medical officers in country districts who are paid by fees

The Hospitals for Insane are at Callan Park, Gladesville, Rydalmere, Parramatta, and Newcastle. They are large and well-conducted, and are under the supervision of the Inspector-General of the Insane, Dr. F. Norton Manning, £1,060; the resident medical officers at each of the three first-named institutions receiving £650 per annum, and the latter, £330 with quarters and allowances.

The Sydney Medical Institutions not under Government management include the Benevolent Society, Hospital for Sick Children, Sydney Hospital, Prince Alfred Hospital, and St. Vincent's Hospital. Among private medical institutions is the Bay View Private Hospital, under the medical direction of Dr. A. J. Vause, delightfully situated at Tempe, near Sydney. It is intended for the treatment and cure of mental diseases, and has been in successful operation for over twenty years. It is under the supervision of the Inspector-General of the Insane, and a Board of official visitors, consisting of Sir Alfred Roberts, M.R.C.S., J. C. Cox, M.D., F.L.S., and A. L. Robertson. Almost every large township in the country has its own hospital, several being very fine structures in which all the latest improvements have been introduced. A Convalescent Hospital has been established at Camden, a few miles from Sydney.

Medical School.—Connected with Sydney University is a Faculty of Medicine, in which are granted three degrees, viz.: Doctor of Medicine (M.D.), Bachelor of Medicine (M.B.), and Master of Surgery (Ch.M.) A large staff of professors and lecturers is retained in the service of the school, the course of instruction being by lecture, demonstration, practical work, and examination, the full course taking five years to complete. There are a number of valuable exhibitions and prizes open to students, such for example as the "Renwick Scholarship," founded by the representative of the colony at the World's Fair in Chicago. This is awarded for proficiency in the subjects of the first medical examination. Another is the "John Harris Scholarship," for proficiency in the subjects of the second medical examination. The total cost of education and graduation spread over the five years is £159.

The Institutions which are recognized by the University, as places in which study may be carried on in connection with the Faculty of Medicine, are Prince Alfred, St. Vincent's, and Sick Children's Hospitals, Benevolent Asylum, and the hospitals for insane at Callan Park and Gladesville.

The Board of Pharmacy is under Government control, and grants certificates of proficiency to all those passing the necessary examinations. The President is Dr. C. McKay, and the Secretary and Registrar, W. T. Pinhey, J.P. The number of registered chemists and druggists in New South Wales is 477, of whom about 237 are resident in Sydney. In addition to these there are about 80 storekeepers in country towns who are registered under the Sale of Poisons Act.

Medical Congress.—The Intercolonial Medical Congress of Australasia holds sessions from time to time to discuss various questions regarding the sciences of medicine and surgery. The third session was held in Sydney during September, 1892, when a large number of interesting papers were read before the various sections into which the Congress resolved itself. There were between 400 and 500 members present.

Public Health.

THE mean annual death-rate in New South Wales for the decade closing 31st December, 1891, was 14·66 per 1,000 of population, but as this includes infantile mortality (42·55 per cent. of total deaths) it cannot be accepted as a true index of the general health of the colony. The European average death-rate is 22·66 per 1,000. The climatic conditions, the social life, condition and occupations of the people, are so superior in New South Wales, compared with Europe, that a more distinctly defined ratio might well be expected. The following table, in which the infantile mortality is shown separately, has been compiled from the latest returns:—

Year.	Percentage of Mortality of Children under 5 years of age to Total Deaths.				Deaths.			Death-rate per 1,000 of Mean Population.		
	Metropolitan.		Country.	N.S.Wales	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
	Sydney.	Suburbs.								
1882	39·21	54·26	39·86	42·54	7,596	5,220	12,816	17·34	14·48	16·05
1883	42·09	53·59	39·84	43·30	7,116	5,133	12,249	15·45	13·59	14·61
1884	41·54	54·20	40·23	43·80	8,325	5,895	14,220	17·12	14·85	16·10
1885	39·57	54·21	39·57	43·27	8,900	6,382	15,282	17·43	15·32	16·48
1886	41·32	53·15	38·77	43·15	8,501	6,086	14,587	15·95	13·95	15·05
1887	39·65	50·72	38·24	41·79	7,776	5,672	13,448	14 12	12·49	13·38
1888	42·21	51·82	38·92	43·08	8,453	5,955	14,408	14·94	12·67	13·91
1889	45·35	53·99	38·77	44·05	8,674	6,122	14 796	14·93	12·61	13·87
1890	38·05	48·09	37·85	40·52	8,282	5,936	14,218	13·82	11·81	12·90
1891	39·02	46·49	37·39	39·97	9,558	6,728	16,286	15·41	12·86	14·24

Mean annual death-rate for last 10 years, 14·66

Military.

Revised by the Record Clerk, under the direction of MAJOR-GENERAL J. S. RICHARDSON, C.B., *Commanding the Forces.*

THE first volunteer force was enrolled in Sydney in 1854, under an Act of Council, 18th Victoria, No. 8, and consisted of one battery of artillery, one troop of cavalry, and six companies of infantry, numbering between 300 and 400, but practically ceased to exist in 1856. In 1860 a second volunteer force was enrolled under the same Act, and consisted, in the first instance, of two batteries of artillery in Sydney, and one battery in Newcastle; one troop of mounted rifles, and fourteen companies of rifles in Sydney and suburbs, and six companies of rifles in the country districts, numbering on 1st January, 1861, 1,696 of all ranks.

The mounted rifles ceased to exist in 1862; but in 1867, four batteries of artillery were raised in Sydney, and the several companies of Sydney and suburban rifles were re-organized and formed into two regiments. The average annual numerical strength of this force, up to this time, appears to have been 1787 of all ranks. Towards the close of 1867, the Legislature passed an Act of Parliament entitled "The Volunteer Regulation Act of 1867," which is chiefly remarkable for the impetus and popularity it gave to the service by the authorization of grants of land, as part payment, to all such volunteers as served continuously and efficiently for a period of five years. In 1874, however, it was deemed expedient to discontinue these grants. During the period of their currency the annual numerical strength of the volunteer force had been raised to 2,884 of all ranks. At the suggestion of Sir W. Jervois and Major-General Richardson, C.B., the whole of our volunteer forces were again re-organized in 1878, the main features of which are given hereunder. As detailed below, we now have a volunteer and partially paid force of 5,333 of all ranks, and a reserve force of 5,493, making a grand total of 10,826.

Except in the reserve service, where the maximum age has been fixed at 50 years, volunteers can only be enrolled between the ages of 18 and 40, subject in every instance to a standard examination as regards height, chest-measurement, sight, and general physique.

The annual training of the partially paid force consists of nine days continuously in camp, and three detached whole days; in addition there are 13 half-days for cavalry; 8 half-days and 20 night drills for artillery, including shot practice; 12 half-days and 10 night drills for engineers; 22 half-days for submarine miners; 13 half-days for mounted infantry; 13 half-days with course of musketry for infantry; 16 half-days for Medical Staff Corps; same for Commissariat and Transport Corps. Duration of parades—whole day, six hours; half-day, two hours; night drill, one hour. Each corps is inspected annually at one of the daylight parades. Officers and non-commissioned officers also attend classes of instruction apart from the above. Pay is granted to all ranks according to scale:—Gunner, sapper, or private 10s. a day for continuous training, 10s. for each detached day, 5s. for half-day, and 2s. for each night parade, 15s. for course of musketry, if classifying as a marksman, 10s. if qualifying as a 1st-class shot, and 5s. if classifying as a 2nd-class shot, with a bonus of £2 at the end of the year if he qualifies as an efficient, and, in case of the submarine miners, for extra proficiency.

Reserve Corps.—Twelve daylight attendances (including annual inspection), 20 night parades, and a course of musketry biennially. One night attendance is allowed to count for shot practice, two for musketry if qualifying as marksmen or 1st-class shot, and one if qualifying for 2nd-class shot.

Reserve Rifle Companies.—Each member to fire 60 rounds at target practice and to qualify at least as a 2nd-class shot for efficiency. Each efficient is allowed 40 rounds of ammunition free for private practice, and £1 towards provision and maintenance of range, targets, &c., and prizes for company competition. At present there are 93 companies formed and in course of formation.

The Imperial troops were withdrawn from N. S. Wales in 1870, and in the following year colonial regulars were raised, and consisted of one battery of artillery, and two companies of infantry; the latter were disbanded in 1872. In 1876 the artillery was increased by a second, in 1877 by a third, and in 1890 by a fourth (Depôt) battery. It now consists of 1 Field Battery fully equipped, with guns and horses, and 3 Garrison Batteries. This corps, as also the officers of General Staff, are subject to the Army Discipline and Regulation Act, for the time in force, the Articles of War, and the Queen's Regulations, and to such other orders, regulations, and rules of whatever nature or kind to which Her Majesty's army is for the time being subject, so far as the same are not inconsistent with the Local Military and Naval Forces Regulation Act of 1871. Men between the ages of 18 and 40 are enlisted for five years, and may re-engage for two or five years. A gunner's pay is 2s. 3d. per diem, in addition to free rations of bread, meat, and groceries, free kit on joining, uniform, barrack accommodation, fuel and light, and medical attendance. Special rates of working pay are given, as also increased rate of pay, on re-engagement. Rewards are given for good conduct, as in the Imperial service, but no pensions. Each non-commissioned officer, trumpeter, and gunner, on re-entering for a further period of five years, is allowed £3 to supply deficiencies in kit. The standard height has been reduced to 5 ft. 6 in.

There is a rule to the effect that a member of the Permanent Force, before being permitted to marry, must have served three years in the ranks, been of good character for two years, and have £10 in the savings bank.

A corps of Permanent Submarine Miners, 24, all ranks, and another of Permanent Mounted Infantry, 32 all ranks, have been established under the same Act, Regulations, and conditions, with the exception that the pay of a sapper in submarine miners is 4s. a day.

The Permanent Mounted Infantry was disbanded 30th June, 1890.

A Permanent Medical Staff Corps was established in January, 1891, consisting of 15 of all ranks. A private's pay, is, however 3s. per diem. The corps is under the same Act, Conditions, &c., as the Permanent Artillery.

The Partially Paid Submarine Miners' Corps consists of 120 of all ranks, and was organized in 1877. The members of the corps are electricians from the Electric Telegraph Service of the colony, engineers, mechanics, seamen, and boatmen, and every available parade is devoted to practice on the water; besides which, signalling parties are sent out, and they can, with the aid of the heliograph in the daytime and lamps at night, converse at long distances. Military drill is also given, besides actual torpedo exercise. There are two torpedo steam launches, one miner, and one cutter in possession of the corps, and during the continuous training at Easter a series of experiments in laying and firing torpedoes is carried out. Altogether the corps consists of a body of useful men for the defence of any of the ports of New South Wales.

The present establishment of the permanent and volunteer military forces of N.S.W. is as follows:—*All Ranks General staff*, 54; *Regulars*—permanent artillery, 558; permanent submarine miners, 23; permanent medical staff corps, 15; permanent staff, unattached, 14. *Partially paid*—Cavalry, 429; artillery, 580; engineers, 120; submarine miners, 120; mounted infantry, 428; foot, 2,834; commissariat and transport corps, 41; medical staff corps, 113; honorary chaplains, 4. *Reserves*—Scottish rifles, 200; rifle companies, 5,293. Total, 10,826.

A cadet force has been established in connection with the Public School system, which will practically have the effect of training the greater portion of the rising male population to the use of arms.

The whole Military Department is placed under the control of the Colonial Secretary as Minister for Defence.

Respecting the relative precedence of Imperial and Colonial Military Officers, of equal rank but different seniority, the British Secretary of State for War has issued a regulation to the effect:—"That local rank for British Officers serving in the Colonies shall be conferred by the Colonial Authorities, and that such Officers shall take rank and precedence according to the date of such Commission with Local Officers, but in the event of a British Officer proceeding to any Colony to assume command of local forces, or for any special purpose or emergency, that local or temporary rank for such purpose shall be conferred by the Queen and notified in the London *Gazette*: and any rank so conferred shall give the Officer precedence of all Colonial Officers of equal degree."

Professional, Commercial, and Industrial Prospects.

MUCH disappointment, if not serious loss, has been experienced by numerous individuals arriving in New South Wales, with the intention of becoming permanent residents in the colony, without having previously made themselves acquainted with the real nature of the opportunities likely to be afforded them in their respective occupations, and there still exists a considerable amount of misconception with respect to professional and industrial life in Australia, many persons entertaining the erroneous idea that they have merely to land at any Australian port to find remunerative employment, professional or industrial, awaiting them. It is true that energetic and enterprising men sooner or later acquire a chance of profitably utilizing their abilities, but they frequently find the qualities of patience and perseverance put to a severe test.

Those who desire to succeed in Australia must learn to adapt themselves to the conditions and requirements of the country. Inability or unwillingness to do this not infrequently entails failure or a considerable amount of suffering, and tends to largely explain the seeming anomaly of a large number of unemployed people in a country where the acres are more numerous than the hands.

But there must not be merely a willingness to work, there must also be a sufficient amount of ability and intelligence to enable the work to be properly performed. As a rule, the men—professional or industrial—who succeed in any other countries succeed also in Australia.

The idea of seeking employment in Australia simply because it is not to be found elsewhere is often a serious mistake. It is as if a cab driver were to seek work in a cotton mill or factory, or a farm laborer to endeavor to procure a situation behind the counter in a fashionable millinery or tailoring establishment. The openings might exist, but they would not be the right kind of people to fill them; and this is exactly what may be said of many who have proceeded to the colonies in the hope of improving their professional or industrial prospects. Not a few of these latter are young men who have been sent to Australia by their relatives or friends, in the hope that, in a new country, they might retrieve the characters lost in the old one. This, however, is rarely the result. In Australia it is easier for the vicious or weakminded to fall than to rise, and this makes the work of self-reformation one of great difficulty where the victim is left to his own resources in a country where the inducements to lead a life of idleness are so powerful and numerous.

Where, however, the intending emigrant possesses some knowledge of the prospects at his command, and is prepared to make the best of them, content to plod steadily onward until brighter and more hopeful opportunities arise, his ultimate success is but a question of time, and sooner or later he will find his labors rewarded with justly-earned competence, if not wealth.

The following remarks, based upon actual knowledge and experience, will be found useful to those who may be thinking of proceeding to New South Wales in search of the prospects denied them at home.

Professional.

LEGAL.—The ranks of the legal profession in New South Wales are already overcrowded, notwithstanding which the number of barristers and solicitors annually shows a large increase. The older established legal firms possess, as a rule, a considerable amount of remunerative business, but the new comers find their profession a somewhat precarious means of support, unless supplemented by some other occupation. Hence the frequency with which the names of a certain class of members of the legal profession are found among those of candidates for Government situations, company promoters, and the like. In all the various branches of the legal profession a considerable knowledge of colonial statutes, land and mining laws, &c., is requisite, and without this a new arrival would find himself placed at a disadvantage.

In this profession, as in most others, the new arrival has much to contend against. The legal work of the banks, insurance companies, and most mercantile houses is concentrated in the hands of a few old firms of solicitors, which control the greater part of the business in the Civil Courts. The English solicitor has not much hope of obtaining business at the outset, unless he can manage to get an engagement in one of the established offices, of which he has but a poor chance, unless as the result of negotiations entered into on his behalf prior to his arrival.

The bar, like the lower branch of the profession, is recruited largely from colonial families possessed of political, mercantile, and social influence, all of which are, no doubt, exercised in the interest of the colonial born.

MEDICAL.—Much of the preceding applies also to the medical profession. It cannot be said that the colony suffers from a dearth of competent medical men, but there certainly exists abundant openings for specialists—especially those accustomed to diseases of the eye, ear, and other portions of the body, the deficiency of special hospitals in the colony preventing colonial medical students acquiring more than an ordinary amount of knowledge and experience in the treatment of particular diseases.

ARTISTIC AND MUSICAL.—Although a taste for art is being rapidly developed in New South Wales, it has not reached that point at which it becomes the custom of the opulent classes to decorate the walls of their mansions with pictures specially painted for them, their expenditure being chiefly in the direction of costly artistic furniture and interior decoration. There are numerous teachers of drawing, painting, and the decorative arts, in Sydney and the leading cities and towns, but few obtain more than a modest competence. The same may be said of the musical profession. The taste for music is so general in the colony that, while the demand for musical tuition is ceaselessly extending, it is more than met by the supply of teachers born and educated in Australia. Consequently musical professors not possessing an established reputation would possess little or no chance in the colony.

Journalistic, Literary, Etc.—Australia affords a comparatively restricted field for the journalist or literary man of more than average ability, being a new and thinly-populated country, the literature of which has yet to be created. The leading newspapers in Sydney rarely have vacancies on their respective staffs; while on the lesser papers the salaries of reporters, &c., are lower than in the United Kingdom.

Academical.—Much that has been said of the artistic and musical professions applies also to the scholastic art. The burden of the work of public instruction being borne by the State, which also undertakes the task of providing an extensive teaching staff, by means of training colleges and a system of examinations for pupil teachers, from the ranks of the pupils. This, combined with the fact that the examinations for teachers are more stringent than in the United Kingdom, renders it practically impossible for the ordinary British school teacher to obtain employment in the colonial State schools.

Civil Engineers, Surveyors, Draftsmen, Etc.—The fact of the great public works of the colony being under State control has operated as a great check upon private enterprize, the greater portion of the labor, in connection with designing and superintending their construction, being undertaken by Government officials, but with the adoption of a bold and comprehensive scheme of local self-government, the demand for the services of competent civil engineers, surveyors, and draftsmen, must necessarily increase. At present the supply is in excess of the demand, save in exceptional instances, where certain kinds of special knowledge or experience is requisite.

Mining Engineers, Assayers, Managers, Etc.—The number of practical engineers and others connected with the mining profession is very large, and when the services of competent men are required there is no difficulty in obtaining them on moderate terms. There is, however, always a good chance for those experienced in the treatment of refractory ores, or in improved and economical methods of smelting. In some respects the mining processes are behind, and in others in advance of those of other countries. Experts having a good practical knowledge of the latest successful modes of treating ores experience little difficuly in obtaining engagements.

Land Surveyors, Draftsmen, &c.—There are few, if any, remunerative openings in connection with the various branches of land surveying, the ranks of the profession generally being crowded with thoroughly competent men, familiar with the physical characteristics of the country, and conversant with the numerous requirements of the land and mining laws.

Architects.—Another overcrowded profession in which a few of the leading members make good incomes, while large numbers of their less successful brethren experience considerable difficulty in earning sufficient to maintain themselves and families in decency and comfort.

It may be mentioned that the standard of popular education is considerably higher than in the United Kingdom, and that there is an increasing tendency on the part of the native youth to enter the various learned professions rather than devote themselves to pastoral, agricultural and other industrial pursuits. Hence, in the various professional offices and establishments, the juniors are mostly Australian.

Commercial.

Shipping Trade.—At present the shipping trade is seriously depressed, but even during the most prosperous periods it is not an easy task, even for experienced individuals, to obtain situations in any of the numerous shipping offices, warehouses or wharves, these being mostly occupied by those who have commenced their careers in subordinate positions and patiently awaited the chances of promotion.

Import and Wholesale Houses.—The supply of shipping and other clerks, bookkeepers, salesmen, and other classes of employés has long been in excess of the demand, and in many instances the salaries are lower than in the United Kingdom. An advertisement for a warehouse clerk will often elicit from 50 to 250 replies. Without influence or special ability of some kind, a new arrival would possess little prospect of readily obtaining employment.

Commercial Agencies.—In establishing these there is considerable risk of failure and loss. Most of the large importing and wholesale houses do business in several kinds of goods, and represent the leading British and Continental firms, consequently they have the market practically in their own hands, and can afford easier terms than can be allowed by a new establishment which has to contend with heavy expenses, vested interests, and powerful opposition.

Retail Establishments.—In these the supply of salesmen and other assistants is in excess of the demand, and this, combined with the heavy rentals and increasing keenness of trade competition tends to keep down the rates of wages. In many of the large drapery and millinery establishments the day of eight working hours is adopted in the workrooms, and of nine or ten hours in the sales departments. The wages in these places are good, as a rule, the object of the proprietors being to secure the best assistance possible.

Country Stores.—In these little difficulty is experienced in obtaining competent assistants, although the rates of remuneration are lower than in Sydney, while the conditions of employment are frequently heavier. At the same time the opportunities for competent assistants who have acquired a practical knowledge of the requirements of country residents, for entering into partnership with the owners of established stores, or commencing business on their own account, are more frequent than in the metropolis. Much necessarily depends on the personal character of the employé, one man succeeding in the face of every obstacle, while another finds every conceivable advantage insufficient to ensure success.

Industrial.

It must be remembered that in New South Wales manufacturing industry is yet in its infancy, and that the bulk of manufactured articles of every description have to be imported. There are hundreds of manufacturing industries in the United Kingdom which are absolutely unrepresented in New South Wales, and were the workers in these to emigrate to the colony in search of the employment to which they had been accustomed, they would simply be courting disappointment suffering, and misery. Hence before preparing to leave the shores, of the United Kingdom for those of Australia they should endeavor to ascertain what are their prospects of obtaining work.

Operatives and Artizans.—From the foregoing remarks it will be seen that New South Wales is not a country affording many inducements to operatives and artizans generally. In most of the mechanical trades there exists an ample supply of skilled workmen, and no difficulty is experienced in obtaining additional labor. The hours of labor are moderate, holidays frequent, and the rates of wages higher than in older countries, but the latter advantage is counterbalanced by the increased cost of rental, even for the humblest class of dwellings. In other respects the expenses of living are about the same as in the United Kingdom.

Miners.—Although mining forms one of the leading industries of the colony, there is rarely a lack of experienced labor, and not infrequently the supply is considerably in advance of the demand, especially in connection with the coal-mining industry, which at present is in a somewhat depressed condition. Good pick and shovel men can, however, generally find employment of some kind or other, especially if not too particular concerning the rates of remuneration; and when not required in connection with mining operations can readily find occupation in connection with the construction of railways and other public works. Ordinary laborers are not wanted, the supply of these being already in excess of all possible requirements.

Seamen, Marine Engineers, Wharf Laborers.—The ranks of these are at present over-manned, as shown by the reductions of wages taking place, and new comers would possess few chances of obtaining employment even at the lower rates of wages.

Country Laborers.—Good handy men who can make themselves useful on the farm or in the field and garden, and who are not afraid of work, can readily obtain employment, but the cost of proceeding to their destination often causes a considerable reduction of their earnings during the first few months, unless it is borne by the employer.

Agriculturists.—Experienced agriculturists possessing a little capital can generally do well. If they are good all-round men they can speedily procure engagements of some kind or other, enabling them to obtain the requisite amount of colonial experience before becoming selectors on their own account. The conditions of agriculture in New South Wales can become speedily understood by an experienced man, whether farm laborer, foreman, or manager, and when this knowledge is acquired, it renders the services of its possessor more readily marketable. Increased attention is being given to agricultural matters, and farmers or sons of farmers, with a few hundred pounds at their command, will find every encouragement to take up land for agricultural purposes.

Flower and Vegetable Gardeners, Etc.—Experienced men, who can make themselves generally useful, and are content with moderate wages, can readily procure lengthened engagements with private families. The horticultural business, as regards the systematic cultivation and sale of flowers, is in the hands of a few established firms who rarely have any vacancies in their respective staffs. Vegetable gardening is principally in the hands of Chinamen, the labor and remuneration being generally deemed unsatisfactory by Europeans, although the work is not heavier or the profits less than those with which the majority of small vegetable farmers in the United Kingdom are familiar. There are no large vegetable farms such as are to be found within a few miles of London, and it is probable that if the cultivation of cabbages, lettuces, broccoli, and other vegetables were attempted in a systematic manner on a sufficiently extensive scale, the venture would prove a remunerative one.

Fruit-growers.—The repeated efforts to establish an export trade in oranges, grapes, and other fruits, has created a demand for expert orchardists, and those experienced in the packing of fruits for export should readily obtain employment. Nearly all the fruits grown in England are successfully cultivated in New South Wales, but the great distance from the metropolis at which cherries, gooseberries, currants and similar fruits are produced, has hitherto, by reason of the cost of carriage, prevented any attention being given to the possibilities of their successful export. Persons familiar with the treatment of orchard pests would do well, also those experienced in the arts of fruit-drying, preserving, &c., and orchard management generally. A knowledge of irrigation also constitutes a great recommendation.

Vignerons.—The wine industry has been steadily increasing during the last few years, and there is every probability of its becoming second to wool in the list of exports. Experienced vignerons can readily obtain employment, especially those familiar with the routine of Italian, French, or German vineyards, more particularly the processes of storage and bottling. Mere laborers are not required, there always being an abundance of ordinary labor.

Pastoralists.—There is no lack of experienced station hands, even in the most remote districts, but persons accustomed to the management of sheep and live stock generally, will find numerous opportunities of making themselves useful. But pastoral work is heavier than in the United Kingdom, necessitating the possession of a strong constitution, much muscular vigor, and considerable powers of endurance. Those not possessing these should not think of obtaining employment on a station.

Dairy Farmers.—Within the last few years increased attention has been given to dairy farming in New South Wales, especially in the coastal districts of the south where the land is admirably adapted for dairy-farming purposes, and the industry is now fast becoming one of the most extensive and important in the colony, affording employment to a considerable number of persons. Experienced dairy farmers with a moderate capital will find ample facilities afforded them for acquiring suitable lands on reasonable terms. Butter and cheese makers, ham and bacon curers, pork picklers, and others of the same class should experience no difficulty in obtaining employment, if of steady and industrious habits and not afraid of work.

Domestic Servants.—There is always a steady demand for domestic servants of both sexes possessing good characters for industry, sobriety, and general reliability. Considerable numbers of girls, aged from 14 to 18 years, are employed as general servants at from 7s. to 10s. per week, and all found. Good laundresses, cooks, and housemaids are in request; also coachmen who can make themselves generally useful. Livery servants are practically unknown in Australia, being met with only in the vice-regal establishments, leading clubs, and similar places.

The foregoing remarks should furnish a criterion of the prospects likely to be enjoyed by intending settlers in New South Wales. It is frequently said that if a man is willing to work he is certain to succeed in the colony, but this is only a portion of the truth; he must not only be willing to work, but able to do the work required. At the same time it must not be assumed that because the ordinary avenues of employment are over-crowded there exists no scope for the energies and enterprize of intelligent and persevering men. There always exist opportunities for such, and if fortunes are not made so quickly as in former years, the means of acquiring a decent competence remain undiminished in number. The great curse of the colony is the eagerness to get rich. This has made many indifferent to the slow although fairly certain emoluments of an industrial career, and too ready to embark in speculative enterprizes which, in the majority of instances, signify ruin to all concerned. Where an intending emigrant has friends or relatives in the colony, and is encouraged by them to proceed thither, he may in nine cases out of ten safely do so; but if he be a stranger, possessing but limited means, he should act with caution, lest in seeking his fortune in a—to him—distant unknown land, he, to quote a homely proverb, find himself "jumping out of the frying-pan into the fire."

Patents and Copyright.

PATENTS.

(*Patents Law Amendment Act of 1887*)

Department of Justice.

Patents Office—Chancery Square, Sydney.

Examiner—J. B. O'Connor.

The Patents Law Amendment Act of 1887 came into force on the 1st of August of that year. The measure provides for the issue of Certificates of Provisional Protection and Letters Patent to any of the following persons: the author or designer of an invention, or his agent or assignee (on satisfactory proof of such agency or assignment being furnished), or the introducer into the colony of an invention new to the colony (even though such invention may have been the subject of a Patent elsewhere), or the introducer as to one part of the invention and the inventor as to the other part (applying jointly), or the agent or assignee of any person claiming under any of the four preceding descriptions; or to trading associations or other corporate bodies, or to individuals applying jointly, or to two or more corporate bodies, or to an association of one or more corporate bodies with one or more individual applicants—whether resident in the colony or not, after compliance with the following procedure:—

The applicant for a Certificate of Provisional Protection must first deposit at the Colonial Treasury the sum of £2, the receipt for which he must lodge at the Patents Office, together with a petition addressed to His Excellency the Governor, and a specification giving the outlines of the invention, and such material points as show its nature and scope (such specification to be closed to public inspection, and to be destroyed at the expiration of one year from the date of deposit, unless the Certificate of Provisional Protection to which it relates has been meanwhile superseded by the issue of Letters Patent), and a letter enumerating the name and number of the documents submitted. In due course the Examiner of Patents reports on the documents, and the Minister of Justice signifies his approval or disapproval of the prayer of the petition. In the former case His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, grants the Certificate of Provisional Protection as prayed for. At any subsequent time not later than twelve months from the date of the original petition, the holder of a Certificate of Provisional Protection may apply to have it converted into Letters Patent by payment to the Colonial Treasurer of an additional £3, the receipt for which must be lodged at the Patents Office, together with a petition addressed to His Excellency the Governor (such petition to allege the fact that the invention referred to is, at the date of application, the subject of Provisional Protection), and a complete specification and drawing (both in duplicate) illustrative of the invention.

Any of the aforementioned persons applying at the outset for Letters Patent must first deposit at the Colonial Treasury the sum of £5, the receipt for which he must lodge at the Patents Office, together with a petition addressed to His Excellency the Governor and a complete specification and drawing (both in duplicate) illustrative of the invention.

In due course the Examiner of Patents reports on the documents, and the Minister of Justice signifies his approval or disapproval of the prayer of the petition. In the former case His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, grants the Letters Patent as prayed for.

An applicant for Letters Patent should observe the following plan of arrangement in his petition:—

(1) The name in full, address, and occupation of each petitioner (or the nominal composition if a trading firm, or registered or legal title if a corporate body).

(2) The address to which communications from the Patents Office, relative to the application, may be forwarded; and this (to obviate unnecessary delay) *should be an address in New South Wales.*

(3) A recital of the payment (in connection with the application) of £5 to the Colonial Treasurer.

(4) The title of the invention, which must distinctly and specifically indicate the nature and object of the invention.

(5) A statement that the alleged invention has not been published, or publicly used, or offered for sale, within the colony; or (if such be the fact) only under the authority of a Certificate of Provisional Protection then in force.

(6) A statement that a detailed specification (in duplicate) of the invention is annexed to the petition, and (where drawings are necessary) that the specification is illustrated.

(7) Such information as is within the applicant's knowledge as to whether the invention has been patented elsewhere or not; and if so patented, where, when, and by whom; and

(8) A distinct prayer for the grant and issue to the petitioner of Letters Patent in protection of the alleged invention.

The complete specification must so explicitly reveal the details of the invention that any person may be enabled, by aid of the information so afforded, to make, construct, compound, and use the invention therein described without resorting to any invention or addition of his own. The specification should observe the following order of arrangement:—

(1) The preamble, giving the name and residence of the applicant and the title of the invention.

(2) A summary of the object and nature of the invention.

(3) A detailed description of the manner of constructing and using the alleged invention, together with a clear enunciation of any preferable method which the petitioner regards as calculated to ensure the fullest efficacy in the application of his discovery.

(4) A concise description of the drawings, wherever drawings are either necessary or advantageous to the elucidation of the specification.

(5) A claim or claims, and these must not exceed six in number, unless the Examiner certifies in writing that, in his opinion, a greater number is necessary to the adequate protection of the invention from infringement.

(6) Signature of applicant or agent (or seal of corporate body).

7) Signature of one witness.

Specifications must be either printed, or else written in a fair and legible hand on but one side of the paper, and no interlineations or erasures should be made. A wide margin should be reserved on the left-hand side of the page, and all documents should be of foolscap size.

The drawings should be in black Indian ink, and should be made upon stout, white, smooth-surfaced drawing paper or tracing cloth, 13in. by 8in. or 13in. by 16in., including an inch margin all round.

Every person must judge for himself of the propriety of making application for a Certificate of Provisional Protection or for Letters Patent. The Patents Office is forbidden to do more than allow inspection of the records and models, and supply intending applicants with forms of petition and all needful information: it must render no assistance and give no advice until an application comes regularly before it in the manner prescribed by law. Interviews with the Examiner concerning applications or other matters pending before the Office may be had at any time between the hours of 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.

All business with the Patents Office should be transacted in writing, and all communications should be addressed to the Examiner at the above address.

Fuller information is contained in the *Government Gazette* of December 21, 1887, and March 28, 1888, obtainable from the Examiner; and in the Law and Practice of New South Wales Letters Patent, which may be obtained at the Government Printing Office, Sydney, price 2s. 6d.

COPYRIGHT.

COPYRIGHT (42 Vic. No. 20).
INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT (49 and 50 Vic., Chap. 33).
(*Department of Justice.*)
Office.—Chancery Square, Sydney.
Registrar.—Joseph John Spruson.

IN 1879 His Honor Sir Wm. (then Mr. Attorney-General) Windeyer brought in a Bill to secure to proprietors of works of literature and of fine art, and to proprietors of designs for articles and works of manufactures and art, the copyright of such works and designs for a limited period. The Act was passed on the 14th May, 1879, and came into force on the 1st July, 1879. It is retrospective. Its title is "The Copyright Act, 1879" (42 Vic. No. 20), and it is divided into four parts embracing the following subjects:—Part I., Literary, Dramatic, and Musical Works; Part II., Fine Arts; Part III., Designs; Part IV., Miscellaneous Provisions.

PART I.

Provides for the registration of copyright in "Books," including in that term every volume, part or division of a volume, libretto, sheet of letter-press, map, chart, or plan, separately published, and every new edition thereof containing any alterations in the matter; and provides for the registration of playright or stageright, being the right of representing or performing dramatic or musical productions, including any tragedy, comedy, play, opera, farce, or other scenic, musical, or dramatic piece, entertainment, or composition, whether previously printed and published or not; and provides for the registration of copyright in the series of any encyclopædia, review, magazine, periodical work, newspaper, or work published in a series of books or parts, by entering the first issue thereof; and provides for the protection of any lecture. The copyright granted in this colony applies only to works first published here, and commences to run on first publication, representation, or performance; but no remedy can be obtained, or legal proceedings taken for anything done before registration. The term of protection is 42 years, or the life of the author plus seven years, whichever is the longer period. Nothing immoral, blasphemous, seditious, or libellous is entitled to be registered as a copyright, nor any mere label, poster, or advertisement; nor any trade mark. Literary works for which registration is sought, must be submitted to the Registrar in a complete state as published; but dramatic or musical works may be in manuscript, and will be returned. A best copy of the first and each subsequent edition of every printed "book" published in the Colony must be delivered by the publisher, within two months of publication, to the Librarian of the Free Public Library and to the Librarian of the University of Sydney, respectively. The penalty for default in delivering library copies is forfeiture of the value of the book, and a fine not exceeding £10, to be recovered by the Librarian before any two Justices of the Peace. Library copies must be delivered whether the work is registered or not. Lectures receive protection without being registered, on compliance with the requirements of the Act; but lectures are public property if delivered in any university, public school or college, or on any public foundation, or by any individual by virtue of or according to any gift, endowment, or foundation. The Registration fee for copyrights, assignments, and licenses is 5s., and the fee for certificate (if one is required) 3s.

PART II.

Gives copyright in paintings, drawings, works of sculpture, and engravings, including the design thereof, for 14 years; and in photographs, and the negatives thereof, for 3 years. The subjects protected include paintings and drawings, made in any manner, of any material, and by any process; works of sculpture, whether in the round, in relief, or in intaglio, made in any material and by any process; engravings, made upon a plate, block, or slab of any material, by engraving, lithography, or any other process whereby impressions may be taken from such plate, block, or slab; photographs and their negatives, or other similar works produced by the action of light or any chemical process. In applying for registration, a sketch, outline, or photograph may be deposited with the application. The fees to be paid are—1s. for photographs and chromographic cards, 5s. for other subjects, and 3s. for certificate (if one is required). Copyright in a work of fine art when not executed under commission, does not either follow the work or remain with the artist, but ceases to exist, unless it has been secured by agreement between the parties at or before the time of the sale of the original. The agreement is subject to stamp duty. The author must be a British subject or a resident in the colony; and the work must be made in the Colony, and be new and original, to entitle it to copyright.

PART III.

Under this part of the Act protection can be obtained for any new and original design not previously published in this Colony or elsewhere, such design being for an article of manufacture or work of art, whether intended for a purpose of utility, ornament, or otherwise; and whether applicable to the ornamentation only, or to the pattern, shape, or configuration of the article or work, or to two or more of such purposes; and whether the substance to which the design is applied is natural or artificial, or partly one and partly the other. The protection applies only to articles manufactured in the colony. It does not extend to the article itself, but only to the design thereof; consequently, it does not apply to any mechanical action, principle, contrivance, application, or adaptation, or to the material of which the article is composed, but only to the pattern, shape, or configuration of the article. The design may be applied either by printing, painting, embroidering, weaving, modelling, casting, embossing, engraving, staining, or any other means whatever, whether manual, mechanical, or chemical, and whether separate or combined. The articles which are capable of being registered are divided by the Act into 14 classes, 3 years' protection being assigned to the first 5 classes, and 2 years to the remainder. The classification is as follows:—

Articles composed wholly or chiefly of—

(1) Metal or mixed metals.
(2) Stone, cement, or plaster.
(3 Glass.
(4) Earthenware.
(5) Ivory, bone, papier-maché, and every other solid substance not previously specified.
(6) Paperhangings.
(7) Carpets, tapestry, floorcloths, and oilcloths.
(8) Shawls, printed or dyed.
(9) Shawls, not comprised in class 8.
(10) Yarn, thread, or warp, printed or dyed.
(11) Woven fabrics, composed of linen, cotton, wool, silk, or hair—printed or dyed—except articles in class 12.
(12) Woven fabrics, same as in class 11—printed or dyed—coming within the description technically called "furnitures," and the repeat of the designs whereof shall be more than 12 inches by 8 inches.
(13) Woven fabrics, not comprised in any preceding class.
(14) Lace, and any article of manufacture or work of art or substance not comprised in any preceding class.

The registration fee is 10s., and fee for copy of entry (if one is required) 3s.

PART IV.

Contains general provisions, and amongst other matters declares copyright to be personal property assignable at law, transmissible by bequest, and subject in case of intestacy to the same law of distribution as other personal property. It also defines how assignments may be made. The Act does not affect Imperial copyright statutes applicable to the colony. Residents in this colony may copy or otherwise reproduce paintings and certain other works belonging to the Museum or Academy of Arts, or to any art gallery wholly or partially endowed by public funds, or to the Free Public Library, or to the Library of the University of Sydney; and the Trustees, Senate, or other governing body of any such institution is authorised and required to allow such repetitions, &c., in accordance with regulations to be framed by the Governor in Council. Up to the present no such regulations have been promulgated.

The copyright law of England is comprised chiefly in some 14 Acts of Parliament of an unusually obscure and conflicting character, and extensively elaborated by judicial decisions.

Under the "International Copyright Act, 1886" (49 and 50 Vic., c. 33) the greater part of this body of law, plus the Copyright Convention of Berne and Orders in Council, may be made reciprocally applicable to Great Britain and each of its dependencies, and to the countries that are parties to the Convention, with their colonies, viz.:—Germany, Spain, France, Great Britain, Haïti, Honduras, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland, and Tunis — previous copyright treaties being for the most part abrogated.

The Copyright Act of this Colony is composed chiefly of sections extracted from one or other of the Imperial Acts, localised and adapted without altering the character of the law very much. The law is difficult to comprehend, and it is therefore best to inquire at the Registry or to obtain professional assistance when applying for registration.

A pamphlet containing the Copyright Act and Regulations of New South Wales, together with the International Copyright Act, may be obtained at the Government Printing Office, price, 1s. 6d.

Fees.	£	s.	d.
Inspection of Register—For each entry	0	1	0
Search in Register—For each entry	0	1	0
Copy of entry in Register—For each copy	0	3	0
Copy of Certificate of Copyright	0	3	0
Amendment of entry in any Register Book—			
By Proprietor	0	5	0
By Proprietor, upon Order obtained by him from Court or Judge	0	5	0
By person aggrieved, upon Order obtained by him from Court or Judge	0	5	0
Literary, Dramatic, and Musical Works, Lectures, &c.—			
Search in Index—For each entry	0	1	0
Inspection of Register—For each entry	0	1	0
Copy of entry in Register—Each	0	3	0
Registration of Copyright	0	5	0
Registration of Liberty of Representation or Performance	0	5	0
Registration of Assignment or Transfer	0	5	0
Fine Arts—			
Search in Index—For each entry	0	1	0
Inspection of Register—For each entry	0	1	0
Certificate of Registration	0	3	0
Copy of Entry in Register	0	3	0
Registration of Copyright or of Assignment—			
Photographs	0	1	0
Chromographic Cards	0	1	0
Other Subjects	0	5	0
Supplying "short description"	0	1	0
Designs for Articles or Works of Manufacture of Art—			
Registration of Copyright	0	10	0
Registration of Assignment	0	10	0
Inspection of Design	0	1	0
Permission to Copy Design	0	1	0
Certificate of existence of Copyright	0	1	0
Cancellation or Amendment of entry in Register, in pursuance of Decree or Order	0	5	0

The Trade Marks Act, 1865.

The registration of Trade Marks in New South Wales is regulated by the Trade Marks Act of 1865, 28 Vic., No. 9. The Act is designed to accomplish two main objects. It provides for the registration of trade marks, and renders a misdemeanor the forgery of a trade mark, the enactment in the latter respect following the lines of the English Act, 25 and 26 Vic., Cap. 88.

Registration is compulsory before any proceedings can be taken or the infringement of a trade mark; but priority of registration does not give an indefeasible priority of right, where there has been prior user in the colony by some other person of the trade mark registered, although this construction has not been arrived at without litigation. Under Section 7 of the Act "the certificate of the registration of any trade mark shall be a *proof* of the right of the person named in such certificate or of the registered transferree of such certificate to use such trade mark except in case of any suit instituted to try the right of any person to have had such trade mark registered." Proof being more than *prima facie* evidence, it will be seen, and it has been decided, that the certificate is conclusive proof in an action at common law, although in a suit to remove the mark from the register the certificate is not available as evidence.

Although the Act provides that "a mark shall not be recognised or considered to be the trade mark of any person until the same has been registered by or on behalf of the person claiming to be entitled thereto as his trade mark" the Court has held that trade mark rights exist independently of the Act regarding the provision for registration as being auxiliary to, instead of in derogation of, such rights. A registration therefore in fraud of the proprietor of such rights, even though the mark itself were unregistered, would be set aside.

A very material feature of the existing law of New South Wales is that a certificate of registration gives a right to the trade mark without limitation as to time, and without payment of any renewal fee. The Government fee payable *re* registration is £3 3s.

No transfer is valid as against the registered proprietor until registration, the fee payable on transfer being £1 1s.

It is declared by the Act that the registration of a trade mark shall not confer any patent right over, or any sole right to manufacture any article to which it is proposed to apply such trade mark.

The expression "Trade Mark" as defined by the Act includes:—

"Any name, signature, word, letter, device, emblem, "figure, sign, seal, stamp, diagram or other mark "lawfully used by any person to denote any chattel, "or any article of trade, manufacture or merchan-"dise to be an article or thing of the manufacture, "workmanship, production or merchandise of such "person, or to be an article or thing of any peculiar "or particular description made or sold by such "person."

In case of an infringement of a trade mark the proprietor may, if the infringement be the forgery or counterfeiting of the mark, proceed by criminal process; the act of forging a trade mark, or falsely applying any trade mark with intent to defraud, being by the Act declared to be a misdemeanor punishable by fine and imprisonment; while for knowingly selling or exposing for sale any article bearing a counterfeit trade mark, the summary jurisdiction of the police courts may be resorted to, the penalty being a fine not exceeding five pounds, in addition to the forfeiture of a sum equal in value to the article sold or exposed for sale.

The trade mark proprietor may take proceedings in Equity for an injunction to restrain any existing infringement of a trade mark, and also for damages occasioned by the forgery or imitation either before or after criminal proceedings or proceedings for the recovery of penalties.

Any person who sells or exposes for sale an article having a false trade mark is under the Act compelled to give information where he procured it within forty-eight hours after demand; and any person refusing or neglecting to do so, may be summoned before a Court of summary jurisdiction, and should he still refuse or neglect to give the information he will be liable to a penalty of £5 for every such offence, and such refusal or neglect shall be taken to be *prima facie* evidence that such person had full knowledge that the trade mark was fraudulent.

The forgery or counterfeiting of a trade mark is defined by the Act to be "every addition to or alteration of and also every imitation of any trade mark which shall be made applied or used with intent to defraud or to enable any other person to defraud or which shall cause a trade mark with such alteration or addition or such imitation of a trade mark to resemble any genuine trade mark so or in such manner as shall be calculated to deceive;" and, as already stated, this is declared to be a misdemeanor, as is also the fraudulent application of any genuine trade mark to any article not of the manufacture or merchandise of the proprietor of the trade mark.

Any person placing or procuring to be placed upon any article intended for sale or on any case or cover containing the same any false statement of quantity, measure or weight, or of the place or country in which the article has been manufactured, is liable to a penalty equal to the value of the article and a further sum not exceeding £5.

There is a like penalty for putting any such statement upon any article representing the same to be the subject of any existing patent, privilege or copyright.

Any person selling or exposing for sale any article upon which or upon the cover or package of which there is any false statement as to the number, quantity, measure or weight of the article, or the place or country where it has been manufactured or produced, is liable to a penalty for every offence not exceeding £5.

Proceedings for the recovery of any penalty or for the conviction of any offender must be commenced within one year after the committing of the offence or one year after the discovering thereof the party proceeding.

The penalties incurred for the offences which are declared by the Act to be misdemeanors are imprisonment with or without hard labour, or fine, or both imprisonment and fine, with imprisonment until the fine, if any, has been paid.

Trade and Commerce.

(From Official Sources.)

The trade and commerce of Australia are annually assuming greater proportions, and the colony is rapidly becoming a buyer and seller in the markets of the World whose traffic is worthy of notice by older nations. The import and export trade of New South Wales alone with the United Kingdom during the year 1891, valued at £19.435,695, shows an increase over the previous year of £4,184,267. The total external trade of the colony during 1891 amounted to £51,327,417, its principal customer, excluding Great Britain and British Possessions, being the United States of America, the volume of whose trade represented almost one-half the trade with foreign countries, and far exceeded the total trade with Continental Europe. The figures are as follows:—Imports from United States, £1,277,032, from Continental Europe, £1,216,364, from all foreign countries, £2,909,042; Exports: to United States, £2,213,671, to Continental Europe, £2,021,605, to all foreign countries, £4,877,414; total trade: with United States, £3,590,703, with Continental Europe, £3,237,969, with all foreign countries, £7,786,456. Total trade with Australasian Colonies was £22,730,348, and with other British Possessions (excluding United Kingdom), £1,374,918.

In the earlier history of the colony the amount of trade with other countries was extremely limited. In 1825 the number of vessels entering and leaving the ports of New South Wales, which then included the present colonies of Victoria and Queensland, was 160, representing an aggregate tonnage of 24,559. In 1850 the number of vessels had become increased to 1,990, with an aggregate tonnage of 498,064. There was a falling off in the returns during the following year, when Victoria became separated from New South Wales, but the ground so lost was speedily regained in consequence of the increased trade occasioned by the gold discoveries. The subsequent separation of Queensland from the parent colony did not perceptibly affect the trade of New South Wales, as most of the imports and exports of the northern ports were transhipped at Sydney.

The increase of shipping, both inwards and outwards, has been steadily maintained each year, the decline in the number of vessels in some years being compensated by the increase of tonnage. In 1880 the number of British, Intercolonial, and Foreign vessels entering the leading ports of New South Wales, was 2,108, representing 1,242,458 tons. The number entered outward during the same year was 2,043, representing 1,190,321 tons; forming a total of 4,151 vessels representing 2,432,779 tons. In 1890 vessels inwards were 2,889, tonnage 2,413,247; vessels outwards numbered 2,777, tonnage 2,348,625; total 5,006 vessels, tonnage 2,348,625, or more than double the amount for 1880. Of these vessels 1,518 were sailing ships, and 4,148 steamships, the substitution of steam for sailing power being steadily on the increase. In 1891 the figures were as follow: vessels inwards 3,021, tonnage 2,821,898; vessels outwards 3,100, tonnage 2,872,338.

The general character of the New South Wales shipping trade is shown by the nationalities of the different vessels, the number of ships arriving from all British ports (except Australasian) being 550; from Intercolonial ports, 2,162; United States, 87; France, 47; Germany, 85; Belgium, 1; Norway, 54; Sweden, 6; Denmark, 6; Austria, 1; Netherlands, 3; Italy, 3: Japan, 4; Hawaii, 3; Nicaragua, 2; Chili, 7. The departures from New South Wales ports were:—For British ports (except Australasian), 585; Intercolonial ports, 2,191; United States, 96; France, 47; Germany, 91; Belgium, 1; Holland, 2; Norway, 56; Sweden, 8; Denmark, 5, Japan, 3; Austria, 1; Italy, 3; Hawaii, 3; Chili, 7; Nicaragua, 1. Many of the vessels bringing cargoes from British ports take shipments of coal from Newcastle to South American and other ports, or proceed in ballast to San Francisco and other ports for the purpose of shipping wheat and other produce for the British market. A vessel will thus bring a cargo of general merchandize to Sydney, proceed to Newcastle and take a cargo of coal for some American or Asiatic port, and then accept a fresh cargo for a British port.

Sydney is the chief shipping port, as well as metropolis, of New South Wales, and possesses a trade considerably in excess of that of any other city in the southern hemisphere. The shipping returns of Melbourne appear larger in some respects, but this is explained by its being a port of call for vessels whose terminal port is Sydney. Newcastle ranks next to Sydney, and until within a comparatively recent period could boast a larger amount of trade than was possessed by the latter. In 1891 the total amount of tonnage entered and cleared at Sydney was 3,469,862. At Newcastle it was 1,844,842 tons. Next in importance is Eden, on the shores of Twofold Bay, with 120,554 tons; and Wollongong, 101,888 tons. The tonnage of the Grafton, Richmond River, Tweed River, and other ports is comparatively small. A considerable amount of trade is done at the Murray River ports, the total tonnage during 1891 at Wentworth, the principal port, being 84,737. With the development of the shipping trade, the harbor accommodation at Sydney and Newcastle has been considerably increased. New wharves have been constructed, and existing ones considerably improved. In Sydney Cove (Circular Quay) the magnificent vessels of various great companies are comfortably berthed, arriving at or leaving their respective wharves with the greatest ease, as if they were simply small ferry steamers instead of immense floating palaces. Darling Harbor, the southern portion of Sydney Harbor, has the city portion of its shores crowded with busy wharves where noble steam and sailing vessels are continually arriving from or departing for intercolonial and other ports. At Pyrmont, the wharves have been greatly extended of recent years, and now are connected with the railway system of the colony, so that wool and other produce can be brought direct from the country to the ship's side.

In addition to this, several new warehouses, capable of storing immense quantities of wool, have been erected at Circular Quay, Darling Harbor, Kirribilli Point, and other places; space being also provided for other produce. It is intended at some future time to erect staiths, which will enable vessels to ship cargoes of coal without leaving Sydney. In one important respect Sydney possesses an advantage over other Australian ports. This consists in the superior facilities afforded for the fitting and repairing of ships of the largest size, in the shape of three graving docks, four floating docks, and five patent slips. The graving dock at Cockatoo Island is capable of accommodating with ease the largest ocean steamers afloat. It is said to be the biggest single dock in the world, and can be used by vessels drawing 32 feet of water.

At Newcastle vessels of 4,000 tons can be safely berthed, the greater portion of the wharfage, estimated at about 10,500 feet, belonging to the Government, who have provided ample shipping appliances, in the shape of seven steam cranes of 15 tons each, and twelve hydraulic cranes—two of 25 tons, six of 15 tons, and four of nine tons—as well as a number of shoots. There are likewise a couple of slips, belonging to private individuals, capable of taking up vessels of 300 and 1,200 tons respectively. Suitable coal-shipping appliances are also found at Wollongong, Bulli, and other ports, several of which are being much improved.

The annual value of the goods imported into and exported from New South Wales affords the surest test of its material advancement, rising from £400,000 in 1825, when the official records begin, to £51,327,417 in 1891. The progress of the trade of the colony is shown by the following amounts, in decennial periods: 1825, £400,000; 1835, £1,796,998; 1845, £2,789,840; 1855, £7,552,649; 1865, £20,199,325; 1875, £27,532,530; 1885, £40,487,568; 1890 (quinquennium), £44,660,941. The value of imports during 1891 was £25,383,397; and of exports, £28,944,020; the total trade being at the rate of £44 17s. 8d. per head of population. In 1825 the value of the exports from New South Wales was £100,000. Ten years later, in 1835, it had risen to £682,193; the subsequent decennial increases being: 1845, £1,555,986; 1855, £2,884,130; 1865, £9,563,818; 1875, £13,797,397; 1885, £16,750,107; 1890 (quinquennium), £22,045,937.

The general character of the articles imported is illustrated by the following items included among the imports of 1891: General drapery, clothing, etc., £4,296,270; boots and shoes, £640,298; hardware, £665,293; iron, steel, and galvanized iron (including manufactured goods), £1,441,588; machinery, £544,328; agricultural implements, £53,022; arms, ammunition, etc., £197,306; beer in bulk and bottle, £370,094; cement, £204,290; coal and coke, £442,944; coin, £93,411; copper ore, £136,329; drugs, chemicals, etc., £245,759; earthenware and china, £125,459; flour, £703,297; fruit, green, dried, etc., £790,699; furniture, £171,414; gloves, £109,578; gold, £2,442,782; grain and pulse, £459,345; grindery and leather, £180,101; hats and caps, £196,287; hay and chaff, £238,088; instruments, musical, £120,920; kerosene, castor and other oils, £263,030; live stock, £1,346,771; malt, £20,355; paper, books, etc., £439,013; railway plant, bolts, rails, etc., £826,256; rice, £111,095; silver and plated ware, £84,482; stationery, £146,078; spirits, £531,701; sugar, £670,063; tea, £471,114; telegraphic and electrical materials, £87,996; timber, £732,303; tobacco and cigars, £266,294; toys and fancy goods, £162,332; watches and clocks, £24,092; wines, £100,050; wool, £385,493; and silk, £84,919. The greater portion of the live stock, flour, and provisions are imported from the other colonies, the supplies of tea being obtained principally from China. The tariff during nearly the whole of the year was based upon free trade principles, the majority of the imports were admitted free of duty, but on Dec. 2, 1891, the present tariff, framed on a moderate protective basis, was introduced.

The value of the exports from New South Wales, during 1891, was £25,944,020. Of this amount £8,855,465 was represented by exports to the United Kingdom; £11,603,170 by exports to the Australasian Colonies; £607,971, exports to other British Possessions; and £4,877,414, exports to foreign states. A considerable portion of the goods exported from New South Wales consists of articles imported from Europe, America, and elsewhere. The value of these in 1891 was £4,840,214, leaving the sum of £21,108,816 to represent the value of the exported colonial produce.

Wool constitutes the staple export of the colony, the value of the exports during 1891 being £11,036,018. The greater portion of this was produced in the colony. The quantity of wool necessarily depends on the character of the season, a prolonged period of drought affecting also its quality; hence the fluctuations observable in the quantity and value during a series of years. Thus in 1880 the quantity of wool exported was 154,871,832 lbs., valued at £8,040,625. In 1883 the quantity was 188,961,710 lbs., valued at £9,598,761. In the following year the quantity declined to 173,986,303 lbs., valued at £8,953,100, a further decline being observable in 1885, when the quantity exported was 168,151,659 lbs., valued at £7,246,642. In 1886 there was an increase, the quantity being 173,985,640 lbs., valued at £7,028,596, decline in price being occasioned by a falling off in the demand. Notwithstanding this, an increased quantity of wool, 216,450,342 lbs., valued at £8,911,155, was exported in the following year, a further increase being observable in 1888, when the quantity was 235,848,944 lbs., valued at £9,089,776, the increase being even more rapid in 1889, being 261,853,484 lbs., valued at £10,620,636, the lowered prices having the effect of stimulating the demand. In 1890 only 236,322,828 lbs. was shipped, valued at £8,991,396, the decreased quantity being due to the great strike. In 1891, however, a great upward bound took place in the export of wool, and top figures were reached in 331,886,720 lbs., valued at £11,036,018. Considerable quantities of New South Wales wool, from the western districts, are also exported from Melbourne and Adelaide.

The exports of hides, skins, and leather, although large, remain somewhat stationary, in consequence of the development of the leather industries in the colonies. In 1891 the exports of these were valued at £624,470.

Coal is, like wool, a staple article of export, the value of the quantity exported during 1891 being £1,306,630. Gold is exported, both in the form of coin and of ingots, the value of these in 1891, being £12,956,093. The copper exports were valued at £205,093, and those of silver and silver ores at £3,619,589. To these may be added the exports of tin, &c., valued at £445,990.

Customs and Excise Duties.

Schedule A.—Specific Duties.

Acetic acid	2/6 per gall.
Advertizing matter—Circulars, labels, bill-heads, posters, and notices printed, enamelled or otherwise on any material, or lithographed	15s. per cwt.
Ærated and mineral waters—pints and smaller quantities	6d. per doz.
Almonds—(*see* Fruits)	
Arrowroot, baking powder, yeast, custard and egg powders, self-raising flour, barley—prepared or patent—patent groats, corn-flour, maizena, and farinaceous foods prepared—not being wheaten flour, oatmeal, or otherwise exempted	1d. per lb.
Bacon—(*see* Biscuits)	
Baking Powder—(*see* Arrowroot)	
Barley—(*see* Grain)	
,, prepared or patent—(*see* Arrowroot)	
Beans—(*see* Grain)	
Beer, ale, porter, spruce, or other beer, cider, and perry—	
In wood or jar	6d. per gall.
In bottle	9d. ,,
For six reputed quarts or twelve reputed pints	9d. ,,
Biscuits, bacon—and bacon partially cured or green—cheese, hams—ham and ham potted and meat extract	2d. per lb.
Bran—(*see* Grain)	
Butter and lard	2d. ,,
Butterine and oleomargarine	6d. ,,
Candles—per lb., or reputed package of that weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed weight, and night lights	1½d. per lb.
Canned fruits—(*see* Preserves)	
Candied ,, —(*see* Fruits)	
Cement, plaster, and hydraulic lime	2s. per barrel
Chaff—(*see* Grain)	
Chalk—(*see* Whiting)	
Cheese—(*see* Biscuits)	
Chicory, Dandelion, and Taraxacum—	
Raw or kiln-dried	3d. per lb.
Roasted, ground, or mixed with any other article	6d. ,,
Chocolate—Plain or mixed with any other article, and chocolate creams	4d. ,,
Cider—(*see* Beer)	
Cigarettes (including wrappers)	6s. per lb
Cigars	6s. ,,
Cocoa—Prepared paste, or mixed with any other article	4d. ,,
Coffee—Roasted, ground, or mixed with any other article	6d. ,,
Colors, dry—(*see* Paints)	
Confectionery—cakes, comfits, liquorice, liquorice paste, lozenges of all kinds, cocoanut in sugar, sugar-candy, succades, and sweetmeats	2d. ,,
Cordage—(*see* Rope)	
Cordials and wines not containing spirit, balm syrups, fruit essences not spirituous, lime fruit and limejuice cordials, citronade, raspberry vinegar, aromatic vinegar, raspberry, strawberry, and other fruit acids—	
Reputed quarts	1/6 per doz.
Pints and smaller quantities	9d. ,,
Corn-flour—(*see* Arrowroot)	
Doors—(*see* Timber)	
Farinaceous foods—(*see* Arrowroot)	
Fish—dried, preserved, or salted, and fish paste, meats—poultry, soups, and game, potted paste, dried or preserved, and not otherwise charged	1d. per lb.
Flour—(*see* Grain)	
,, self-raising—(*see* Arrowroot)	
Fruits—Dried, candied, and prunes	2d. per lb.
Boiled or in pulp, peel drained or dry, and almonds	1d. ,,
Bottled (not containing spirit)—	
Reputed quarts	2s. per doz.
Pints and smaller quantities	1s. ,,
Galvanized iron—(*see* Iron)	
,, manufactures—(*see* Iron)	
Game, preserved—(*see* Fish)	
Gasoline—(*see* Naphtha)	
Gelatine, glue, and size	1d. per lb.
Glucose—Liquid and syrup	3/4 per cwt.
Solid	5s. ,,
Glue—(*see* Gelatine)	
Grain and Pulse of every kind not otherwise enumerated—	
Barley, beans, maize, oats, peas (dried and split), and wheat	10d. p. 100 lb.
Flour, bran, pollard, and sharps	1s. ,,
Hay, chaff, and straw	10s. per ton
Potatoes	10s. ,,
Onions	20s. ,,
Grease—Axle and lubricating	60s. ,,
Green fruit, except bananas and pineapples	1s. p. bushel
Groats, patent—(*see* Arrowroot)	
Ham, potted—(*see* Biscuits)	
Hams—(*see* Biscuits)	
Hay—(*see* Grain)	
Honey	1d. per lb.
Hydraulic lime—(*see* Cement)	
Iron—Galvanized, in bars, bundles, sheets, or corrugated	40s. per ton
Bolts, spikes, nuts, rivets, screws, bolt-rings, and washers (plain or galvanized metal)	40s. ,,
Iron and steel wire (not galvanized)	15s. ,,
Galvanized manufactures not being parts of machines or machinery otherwise charged or exempted	60s. ,,
Pig iron, from the 1st day of Jan., 1893	10s. ,,
Wire netting (not galvanized)	30s. ,,

Jams and jellies per lb., or reputed package of that weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed weight	2d. per lb.
Lard—(*see* Butter)	
Laths—(*see* Timber)	
Lead—Sheet and roll	40s. per ton
Pipe	60s. „
Lines—(*see* Twine)	
Maize—(*see* Grain)	
Maizena—(*see* Arrowroot)	
Meat Extract—(*see* Biscuits)	
Milk—condensed or preserved, and milk foods	1d. per lb.
Mineral Waters—(*see* Aërated Waters)	
Molasses—(*see* Sugar)	
Mushrooms, preserved—(*see* Vegetables)	
Naphtha and gasoline	6d. per gall.
Oatmeal	40s. per ton
Oats—(*see* Grain)	
Oilmen's Stores—Sauces and pickles, quarts	1s. per doz.
Pints and smaller quantities	6d. „
Oils, except linseed oil raw or boiled, sperm and black whale, palm, and cocoanut	6d. per gall.
Oils, in bottle, except essential—	
Reputed quarts	1/6 per doz.
Pints	9d. „
Half-pints and smaller sizes	6d. „
Oleomargarine—(*see* Butter)	
Onions—(*see* Grain)	
Opium and any preparation thereof—not otherwise charged	20s. per lb.
Paints and colors ground in oil	60s. per ton
„ „ Dry colors	30s. „
Palings—(*see* Timber)	
Paper—brown and wrapping	3s. per cwt.
Paper bags (printed)	15s. „
Paper bags (plain)	7/6 „
Peas, dried and split—(*see* Grain)	
Peel, drained or dry—(*see* Fruits)	
Perry—(*see* Beer)	
Pickets—(*see* Timber)	
Pickles—(*see* Oilmen's Stores)	
Pig Iron—(*see* Iron)	
Plaster—(*see* Cement)	
Playing cards	3s. per dozen packs.
Pollard—(*see* Grain)	
Potatoes—(*see* Grain)	
Poultry, preserved—(*see* Fish)	
Powder and shot—Sporting	3d. per lb.
Blasting	1d. „
Dynamite and lithofracteur	1d. „
Shot	5s. per cwt.
Preserves and canned fruits	2d. per lb.
Prunes—(*see* Fruit)	
Putty	20s. per ton

Rice	60s. per ton
Rice Flour—(*see* Starch)	
„ ground—(*see* Starch)	
Rope, cordage—Gross	60s. „
Salt, except rock salt	20s. per ton
Sashes—(*see* Timber)	
Sauces—(*see* Oilmen's Stores)	
Semolina—(*see* Starch)	
Sharps—(*see* Grain)	
Shingles—(*see* Timber)	
Shutters—(*see* Timber)	
Size—(*see* Gelatine)	
Soap—Fancy	2d. per lb.
Other than fancy	3s. per cwt.
Soda crystals	40s. „
Soups, prepared—(*see* Fish)	
Spirits—On all spirits and spirituous compounds imported and not otherwise enumerated	14s. per proof gallon.
No allowance beyond 16·5 shall be made for the under proof of any spirit of a less strength than 16·5 under proof.	
Case Spirits—Contents of 2, 3, 4 or 5 gallons shall be charged—	
Two gallons and under as two galls.	
Over two galls. and not exceeding three, as three gallons.	
Over three galls. and not exceeding four as four gallons.	
Over four gallons and not exceeding five as five gallons.	
Methylated spirit	1s. per gall.
Perfumed spirits, perfumed waters, Florida water, and Bay rum	20s. „
Bitters, essences, fluid extracts, sarsaparilla tinctures, medicines, infusions, and toilet preparations, containing—	
Not more than 25 per cent. of proof spirit	3/6 per gall.
Not more than 50 per cent. of proof spirit	7s. „
Not more than 75 per cent. of proof spirit	10/6 „
Containing more than 75 per cent. of proof spirit	14s. „
Containing spirit over-proof to be charged as spirituous compounds	14s. per proof gallon.
Spruce—(*see* Beer)	
Starch and starch powder, rice flour and ground rice, semolina	1d. per lb.
Stearine—(*see* Wax)	
Straw—(*see* Grain)	
Sugar—Refined	6/8 per cwt.
Raw	5s. „
Molasses and treacle	3/4 „
Sulphuric acid	2/6 „
Timber—Dressed	3s. p. 100 sup. feet.
Doors, sashes, and shutters	2s. each.
Laths	9d. per 1000.
Palings	1s. per 100.
Pickets dressed	3s. p. 100 sup. feet.
Rough and undressed (except ash, oak, hickory, sandalwood, and sycamore)	1/6 p. 100 sup. feet.
Shingles	1s. p. 1000.

Tobacco—delivered from ship's side or from a Customs bond for home consumption—manufactured, unmanufactured, and snuff	3s. per lb.
Tobacco—unmanufactured, entered to be manufactured in the colony. At the time of removal from a Customs bond or from an importing ship to any licensed manufactory for manufacturing purposes only into tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes	1s. per lb.
Tobacco—sheepwash	3d. ,,
Treacle—(*see* Sugar)	
Twine and lines (except twine for reapers and binders)	60s. per ton
Varnishes containing spirit	2s. per gall.
,, all other	1s. ,,
Vegetables — preserved (not otherwise charged), salted in brine or salt water, mushrooms and tomatoes preserved ..	1d. per lb.
Vegetables—fresh	6d. per cwt.
Vinegar, other than aromatic or raspberry	6d. per gall.
Wax and stearine	1d. per lb.
Wheat—(*see* Grain)	
Whiting and chalk	10s. per ton
Wines—Sparkling—For six reputed quarts or twelve reputed pints	10s.
Other kinds—For six reputed quarts or twelve reputed pints	5s.
Other kinds	5s. per gall.
Wire Netting, galvanized—(*see* Iron)	
Zinc—perforated or manufactured ..	3s. per cwt.

Billiard tables and billiard table materials, carpets, silks, satins, lace, furs, kid gloves, velvets, rugs, gold and silver plate and plated ware; carriages (whole or in parts), including buggies, barouches, chaises, dogcarts, gigs, and tilburies; china and porcelain ware, jewellery and precious stones, musical instruments and parts thereof, watches and clocks and parts thereof, pictures, paintings, and statuary, portmanteans, travelling bags and dressing cases, with or without fittings—

For every £100 on the value thereof the sum of £15.

Schedule B.—Ad Valorem Duties.

All goods imported into New South Wales and not enumerated under Specific Duties or Free List—

For every £100 on the value thereof the sum of £10.

Excise Duties.

Spirits manufactured in the colony, per proof gallon		14	0
Foreign Sugar from Refinery, same as if imported.			
Beer	per gallon	0	3
Tobacco, manufactured or cut ..	per lb.	1	3
Cigars or cigarettes	,,	2	6

Schedule C.—Free List.

- Alum
- Anchors
- Animals, live
- Antifriction metal
- Antimony ore
- Artists' colors
- Asbestos packing
- Atlases & Maps for school use

- Bags, gunny and ore
- Bags, sacks, and woolpacks—except fancy, travelling and bags otherwise charged
- Ballast, not otherwise charged
- Bananas (fresh)
- Bark, not being for medicinal purposes
- Beadings (saddlers') brass, silver and nickel
- Beads
- Beche-de-mer
- Bismuth ore
- Bitumen
- Blowers
- Blue
- Bluestone (not building)
- Bombay duck and pipe
- Bone dust
- Bones
- Books — Educational, copy and exercise for school use
- Boot—Elastic
- Brewers' Isinglass
- Brimstone
- Bristles
- Brushmakers' materials—Bass, kitool, Mexican fibre, split cane, whisk
- Buckles (saddl'rs'), Jap'nn'd, tinned, brass, and nickel-plated, and dees
- Building stone (unwrought)

- Cables, chain (iron) stud link, or not less than ½ in. in diameter
- Candle cotton
- Candle nuts
- Candle wick
- Canes
- Card mounts
- Caustic soda
- Caustic potash
- Chains—Brecching, leading, back-hand, belly-band, hip strap, 'bus-end, spring-cart, and trace end chains
- Charcoal
- Charts—Admiralty
- Chlorate of potash
- Chloro di nitro benzel
- Chrome ore and metal
- Clays and earths, not otherwise charged
- Clover seed
- Cobalt ore
- Cocoanut fibre
- Cocoa, raw
- Cocoanuts
- Coffee, raw
- Coin
- Coir fibre
- Coir yarn
- Collar checks (saddlers')
- Copperas
- Copper ore and regulus
- Copper ingots
- Copper rivets and washers
- Copra
- Cordage, rope and sails, old and condemned
- Cork
- Cotton, raw
- Cotton in piece—
  - Apron check
  - Beads—
  - Beadware—C'nvas w'rk
  - Calico—Grey, plain
    - Grey, twilled
  - Canton mole
  - Canvas—Navy
    - Dandy
    - French
    - Sampler
    - Tailors'
  - Chintz cambric
  - Cottonade
  - Cotton canvas
    - ,, cord
    - ,, damask
    - ,, dress stuffs
    - ,, drill
    - ,, duck
    - ,, handkerchiefs
    - ,, huckabacks
    - ,, Italian cloths
    - ,, ticks
    - ,, tweed
    - ,, velvet
    - ,, velveteen
    - ,, wincey
  - Cretonne
  - Curtains and blind net

  - Denim
  - Dimity
  - Drilling
  - Drillettes
  - Druggetting—Squares
    - Plain and printed
    - Woven and felted
  - Duck—Cotton
    - Linen
  - Dungaree
  - Duster check
  - Fancy linings
  - Felt—Paper, plain and printed
    - Union, plain
    - Union, printed
  - Flannelettes
  - Forfars—Osnaburg
    - Dowlas
    - Flaxens
  - Gambroon
  - Gingham
  - Grey calico
    - ,, sheeting
    - ,, twill
  - Harvard, Oxford, and fancy shirtings
  - Hessians—Scrym
    - Papering canvas
    - Hessian
  - Holland—Brown
    - Cream
    - Dressed
    - Rough
    - Slate black
  - Jean
  - Jute Goods—
    - Bagging
    - Carpet
    - Cheese cloth
    - Dandy canvas
    - French ,,
    - Horse covers
    - Padding canvas
    - Scrym
  - Lancaster and Oriental blinds
  - Longcloth—Plain
    - Twilled
  - Mosquito net

- Cotton in piece—
  - Moleskin, pl'n & print'd
  - Muslins, plain & printed
  - Needles—Sewing
    - Crochet
    - Knitting
    - Machine
    - Packing
  - Pillow cotton
  - Pique
  - Pins—Hair
    - Bonnet
    - Box
    - Book
    - Ounce
    - Safety
    - Stuck
  - Plain cambrics
  - Pongees
  - Prints—
    - Cambrics
    - Cotton h'ndk'rch'fs
    - Cotton laine
    - Drillettes
    - Muslins
    - Pongees
    - Printed cotton
    - Sateens
    - Turkey, plain
    - Turkey, twill
  - Quilting
  - Repp—Cotton
    - Union
    - Wool (Uph'lst'r'rs')
  - Rolled linings
  - Satinettes
  - Satteens
  - Scotch twill
  - Sewing Cottons—
    - Crotchet
    - Embroidery
    - Knitting
    - Mending
    - Reels
    - Threads
  - Sewing Silks—
    - Arrascine
    - Filloselle
    - Purse Twists
    - Skeins and reels
    - Tailors' sewings
    - Twists
  - Sheeting—
    - C'tt'n, pl'n & twill'd
    - Linen „ „
    - Macintosh
    - Union, pl'n & tw'll'd
    - Waterproof
  - Shirtings
  - Shirtings—White c'tt'n
    - Ceylon
    - Crêpe
    - Crimean
    - Flannelette
    - Grey cotton
    - Harvard
    - Oxford & C'mbridge
    - Printed cotton
    - Sc'tch twill
    - Union
  - Silesia—Plain
    - Dyed
    - Printed
  - Swansdown calico
  - Tennis cloth
  - Tent cloth
  - Ticks—Cotton
    - Blind
    - Fancy
    - Linen
    - Union
  - Towelling—Crash
    - Diaper
    - Dice
    - Flax
    - Huckaback
    - Turkish
  - Turkey twills
  - Twills—
    - India
    - Scotch
    - Turkey
  - Union—White
    - Black
    - Brown
    - Slate
  - Universal linings
  - Wadding—Black
    - Bleached
    - Greys
    - White
  - Whalebone—Imitation
    - Dressmakers'
    - Stay & corset m'k'rs
  - White calico
    - „ Butter cloth
    - „ Cheese cloth
    - „ Hatters' calico
    - „ „ Twill
    - „ „ Mulls, &c.
    - „ India twills
    - „ Long cloth
    - „ Shirting
    - „ Sheeting
    - „ Twill calico
  - Window hollands, plain and printed
  - Zephyr
- Cotton waste
- Cotton wool
- Crude Drugs, &c.—
  - Aconite, not tincture
  - Aloes
  - Aloin
  - Antepyrin
  - Antifebrin
  - Arnica, not tincture
  - Arsenic
  - Belladonna, not tinct're
  - Borax
  - Calumba
  - Camphor
  - Cantharides
  - Cinchona
  - Cocain
  - Cream tartar
  - Digitalis, not tincture
  - Gentian
  - Gum anami
    - „ arabic
    - „ benzoin
    - „ buchu
    - „ copal
    - „ damar
    - „ island
    - „ kauri
    - „ manilla
    - „ mastic
    - „ sandrac
    - „ senega
    - „ sierra leone
    - „ tragacganth
  - Hemlock
  - Henbane
  - Iodine
  - Jalap
  - Litharge
  - Magnesia
  - Manganese
  - Menthol
  - Myrrh
  - Parafine wax
  - Quinine
  - Rhubarb
  - Saffron
  - Soda, carbonate
  - Soda, bicarbonate
  - Strychnine
  - Tartaric acid
  - Ultramarine
  - Vanilla beans
  - Zinc sulphate
  - Zinc oxide

- Dairy Refrigerators, Separators, and parts thereof
- Dates
- Dextrine—shoemakers'
- Dyeware and dyes

- Earths, not oth'rwise ch'rg'd
- Emery Cloth, in piece, not coated
- Engine packing

- Felt (tarred)
- Fibre, cocoanut and coir
- Firewood, rough
- Fish, fresh
- Fishing Nets
- Flax
- Flint
- Flock
- Foil
- Fresh Meat
- Frozen Meat
- Fungus

- Garden seeds
- Ginger (not otherwise charged)
- Glass, broken
- Globes for school use
- Glue pieces
- Gold bars
  - „ Dust
  - „ Quartz
- Grass seeds
- Gums—(*see* Crude Drugs)

- Hair
- Hames
- Hat linings, cork
- Heel-tips and plates, black-iron toes and toe plates (shoemakers')
- Hemp
- Hides and glue pieces
- Hogskins
- Hoofs and bones
- Hooks, eyelet
- Hops
- Horns
- Hospital dressings and appliances—Lint, catgut for sewing purposes, surgical drainage tubing, protective silk, gutta-percha tissue, adhesive plaster, Esmarch's handkerchiefs, syringes, eye-pads, ice-bags, suspensories, celluloid for splints

- Indiarubber—
  - Belting
  - Engine-packing
  - Hose and tubing
  - Insertion
  - Rings
  - Sheet
  - Valves
  - Washers
- Iron and steel—bar, rod, plate, sheet, T, angle, and hoop (not galvanized)
- Iron scrap
- Isinglass
- Ivory nuts

- Kapok
- Kauri gum
- Knitting machines

- Lead ore
- Lead pig
- Leather, Morocco
- Limejuice and lemonjuice not bottled
- Limestone
- Linseed
- Linseed meal
- Lint
- Liquid driers
- Litharge
- Locomotive wheels

- Macaroni
- Malt
- Manures—
  - Bone Dust
  - Guano
- Maps for school use
- Marble and slate slabs
- Matches
- Meat, fresh and frozen
- Milk foods
- Milk, fresh
- Mill silk
- Millstones
- Minerals not otherwise charged
- Mineral pitch
- Mops
- Mustard

- Nails, yellow Muntz metal
- Nickel (unmanufactured) and ore
- Nitrate of ammonia
- Nuts (edible) not otherwise charged

- Oakum
- Oars
- Oil cake
- Oils—
    - Black whale
    - Cocoanut
    - Essential — excepting lemon & eucalyptus
    - Fish
    - Linseed oil, raw or boil'd
    - Palm
    - Seal
    - Sperm whale not in bottles
- Ores
- Oysters, fresh

- Packages, outer, in which goods are usually imported, except iron tanks
- Packages empty—used and returned
- Paper—Manilla for manufacturing glass paper
- Paper, photographic—albumenised
- Paper, printing
- Paper, writing
- Passengers' baggage, being ordinary cabin furniture, second-hand used furniture and effects accompanying any passenger, and which have been used by such passenger, and are not imported for sale. Free, if not exceeding fifty pounds value
- Pearl shell
- Pencils, wood and slate
- Pepper
- Phormium tenax
- Pig iron, until 1st Jan., 1893
- Pine-apples (fresh)
- Pipes and tubes — Brass, brass cased, iron, steel, and copper
- Pitch
- Plants, shrubs, and trees
- Plush, silk hat
- Precious stones, unset
- Printed books, being literary compositions and periodicals
- Printed Music
- Printers' and writing paper
- Pullovers, felt, hatters
- Pulu

- Quartz
- Quicksilver

- Rags
- Railway waggon wheels
- Rattans, canes, and willows
- Reapers and binders and parts thereof
- Refrigerators, dairy, and parts thereof
- Resin
- Rivets, copper
- Rock salt
- Rope, old

- Saddlery & harness—articles used in—
    - Bits (riding, driving, and cart)
    - Kersey (saddlers')
    - Ornaments (saddlers') nickel, plated & brass
    - Rings and terrets—Japanned, brass, nickel, and plated
    - Saddle staples and nails—nickel, plated, and tinned
    - Serge (saddlers')
    - Web (saddlers') str'ning and girth
- Saddle-trees
- Sago and sago flour
- Sails, old
- Salt, rock
- Sandalwood, not dressed
- School and book slates
- Seeds—garden, clover, grass and linseed
- Separators, dairy, and parts thereof
- Sewing machine heads
- Shark fins
- Shellac
- Shoe pegs
- Shrubs
- Silicate
- Silver, German, in sheets
- Silver ore, bullion, and amalgam
- Skins, not dressed
- Skins (split) for bottle tops
- Slate slabs
- Slates, school and book
- Soda ash
    - „ bicarbonate
    - „ carbonate
    - „ crystals
- Specimens of Nat. History
- Spelter
- Spices
- Sponges
- Spunyarn
- Spurs
- Stirrup-irons
- Straw-plait
- Sulphur

- Tallow
- Tapioca and tapioca flour
- Tar
- Tea
- Terebene
- Timber, undressed — ash, hickory, oak, sandalwood, and sycamore
- Tin tags
- Tinfoil
- Tin Ingots
- Tin plates
- Tools, viz.:—
    - Adzes
    - Anvils
    - Augers
    - Axes and handles
    - Bellows, bla'ksmiths'
    - Bits, brace
    - Braces
    - Brushes, painters'
    - Chisels
    - Chests of tools
    - Choppers, butchers'
    - Clamps, boatbuilders'
    - „ Carpenters
    - Cleavers, butchers'

- Tools—
    - Clippers, horse
    - „ Hairdres'ers'
    - Compassses
    - Cramps
    - Cutters, pipe
    - Diamonds, glaziers'
    - Drills, breast
    - Eyelets
    - Fids, Sailmakers'
    - Files
    - Forks—bay, garden, and stable
    - Froes
    - Gimlets
    - Grindstones
    - Grindstone fittings
    - Hammers
    - Hatchets
    - Hoes
    - Hones and oil stones
    - Hooks, Bagging
    - „ Brush
    - „ Fern
    - „ Furze
    - „ Reap
    - „ Wool
    - Irons, Caulking
    - „ Plane
    - „ Soldering
    - „ Tailors' geese
    - „ Tue
    - Jacks
    - Knives, Butchers'
    - „ Cane
    - „ Chaff
    - „ Drawing
    - Knives, Farriers'
    - „ Hay
    - „ Shoe
    - Ladles, Lead
    - „ Pitch
    - Levels, Carpenters'
    - Mallets, Carpenters'
    - „ Masons', etc.
    - „ Tinsmiths'
    - Marline spikes
    - Mattocks
    - Needles, Saddlers'
    - „ Packing and Sail
    - Needles. Uph'lster'rs'
    - Nippers, cutting
    - Oilers, Carpenters'
    - „ Engineers
    - Palms, Sailmakers'
    - „ Saddlers
    - Planes
    - Picks and handles
    - Pincers, Carpenters'
    - „ Farriers'
    - Plumbs and levels
    - Plyers
    - Pullers, nail
    - Punches
    - Rakes, hay & garden
    - Rasps
    - Rules
    - Saws, other than circular, frame & band saws
    - Saw clamps
    - Saw sets
    - Scissors
    - Scrapers
    - „ Ships'
    - „ Plumbers'
    - Screws bench
    - Scythe, Snath's
    - „ Stones
    - „ Blades
    - Sets, rivet
    - Shaves, Coopers'
    - Shears, Garden
    - „ Sheep
    - „ Pruning
    - Sickles
    - Sieves
    - Slashers
    - Snips, Tinmen's
    - Soldering irons
    - Spades and shovels
    - Spanners
    - Spokeshaves
    - Squares, Carpenters'
    - „ Collar
    - „ Dressm'k'rs'
    - „ Harness
    - „ Masons
    - Stocks and Dies
    - Tapes, measuring
    - Tongs, Gas
    - „ Blacksmiths'
    - Tools, Saddlers
    - „ Grafting
    - „ Tinsmiths'
    - Trowels
    - Turnscrews
    - Vyces
    - Wedges
    - Wheels, tracing
    - Wrenches
- Tools of trade, not being machinery & tool handles
- Tortoiseshell
- Trees
- Turpentine
- Twine, being sewing and seaming, of hemp, cotton, or flax; also for reapers and binders
- Type metal
- Type-writing machines and parts thereof

- Vanners
- Vermicelli

- Washers, copper
- Wax, parafine
- Whalebone, not dressed
- Wheels, locomotive
- Wheels, railway waggon
- Willows
- Wire—copper, brass, and silver
- Wire-gauze, fine
- Wire—iron and steel (not galvanized)
- Wire rope
- Wool
- Woolpacks

- Yams
- Yeast
- Yellow metal in sheets
- Yellow metal nails, Muntz

- Zinc plates
- Zinc unmanufactured and sheet

Shipping Trade.

COMPILED FROM RETURNS FURNISHED BY THE SHIPPING MASTER.

RETURN of foreign-going and intercolonial vessels (exclusive of ships of war and vessels trading coastwise), as shown by the register in the Shipping Master's Department, giving the number of such vessels, amount of tonnage, with the number of seamen and passengers arriving at and leaving the port of Sydney during the year 1891 :—

ARRIVALS.

Months.	No. of Vessels.	Amount of Tonnage.	No. of Seamen.	Passengers Total.
January	161	239,665	6,603	6,062
February	136	221,987	5,926	6,190
March	141	251,715	6,290	7,690
April	136	220,806	5,961	6,334
May	138	205,253	5,829	6,121
June	137	232,184	6,055	5,602
July	152	229,005	6,045	5,224
August	162	259,125	6,692	4,877
September	146	211,385	5,785	4,156
October	148	248,890	6,351	5,335
November	151	244,903	6,280	5,748
December	147	251,333	6,737	6,580
Totals in 1891..	1755	2,846,251	74,554	69,919
Totals in 1890..	1588	2,398,154	68,992	67,516
Increase in 1891	167	448,097	5,562	2,403
Decrease in 1891	..	..	..	..

DEPARTURES.

Months.	No. of Vessels.	Amount of tonnage.	No. of Seamen.	Passengers Total.
January	133	218,605	6,154	5,193
February	120	205,514	5,686	4,394
March	128	203,864	5,696	5,084
April	124	207,281	5,664	5,159
May	130	202,693	5,679	4,377
June	112	194,441	5,930	3.670
July	152	235,588	6,262	3,926
August	129	214,733	5,936	3,212
September	115	180,343	5,204	3,336
October	136	218,882	6,295	3,977
November	113	211,203	5,580	4,323
December	132	232,663	6,037	5,422
Totals in 1891..	1524	2,525,810	70,123	52,073
Totals in 1890..	1374	2,218,861	65,370	53,880
Increase in 1891	150	306,949	4,753	1,807
Decrease in 1891	..	..	..	..

STATISTICAL RETURN OF THE GOVERNMENT SHIPPING OFFICE FOR THE YEAR 1891.

No. of seamen whose engagements have been registered	11,531
No. of seamen whose discharges have been registered	9,931
No. of seamen deserted from British registered vessels trading on Foreign voyages	516
Amount of wages paid through office to seamen	£31,689 7 8
Amount paid to seamen by advance notes	3,269 16 6
Amount of wages received on account of seamen deceased, in gaol or hospital	803 12 0

Table showing the average rate of wages paid monthly to able seamen engaged in the Government Shipping Department at the port of Sydney during the year 1891 :—

Quarters and Months.	Great Britain and Europe Direct.	India or China and United Kingdom.	West Coast of America and United Kingdom.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1st Quarter	4 10 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
2nd Quarter	4 5 0	3 15 0	3 10 0
3rd Quarter	3 10 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
October	4 10 0	4 0 0	..
November	4 10 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
December	4 10 0	..	4 0 0

Quarters and Months.	Island Trade and back, per month.	Intercolonial Trade.	
		Sailing Vessels.	Steamers.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1st Quarter	4 0 0	4 5 0	7 0 0
2nd Quarter	4 0 0	4 10 0	7 0 0
3rd Quarter	4 0 0	4 5 0	7 0 0
October	4 0 0	4 10 0	7 0 0
November	4 0 0	4 10 0	7 0 0
December	4 0 0	4 5 0	7 0 0

Coastal Trade.—Sailing vessels, £5 ; steamers, £7.

Intercolonial Steamers.

Mates.—1st, 2nd and 3rd respectively, £13 to £15 ; £11 to £12 ; £10.

Engineers.—1st, 2nd and 3rd respectively, £20 to £25 ; £16 to £18 ; £14 to £15.

Firemen and Trimmers, respectively, £9 and £7.

Railways.

THE RAILWAY SYSTEM OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE Australian colonies have always been distinguished by progressive ideas, and although the colonies contained only a small population when the railways were making their way in England, the question early received earnest consideration from the principal citizens of Sydney, then the only large centre of population in Australia. It is difficult to say when the movement first commenced to assume a subtantial form, but as far back as 1846 meetings were being held to press on the construction of railways, and the formation of a railway company mooted. At this time the population of the whole of Australia was 227,144 only, and of this number 155,000 persons were located in New South Wales.

The first railway company assumed a definite form in 1849, and this had for its object the construction in the first instance of the railway from Sydney to Parramatta and Liverpool. From this small beginning the large railway enterprise of Australia, excluding Tasmania and New Zealand, has grown into a system of 9,000 miles of railway, and a combined capital of at least £93,000,000.

The birth of the railway system may be said to date from the 3rd July, 1850, when Lady Keith Stewart, the wife of the then Governor, turned the first sod of the New South Wales railways. A large crowd had gathered together to join in taking part in this historical event, and interesting mementos of the occasion are now shown in the Railway Institute in Sydney, viz.: the spade and barrow used by Lady Keith Stewart on the occasion, and copy of a picture by Mr. John Rae (afterwards Commissioner for Railways) of the event.

The progress of the initial line was very slow, financial and labor troubles handicapping the private company, the Government finally having to step in and take over the line, which, as a going concern, was by a happy coincidence opened on the anniversary of railways in England, viz.: the 27th September, the colonial line, however, being 30 years later—1855. Since then the lines have progressed, considering the population of the colony, at a rapid rate, the length of passenger lines in the colony being 2,393 miles, including 2,314 miles controlled by the Government, and laid down on the English standard gauge of 4ft. 8½in., and two important private lines, viz., the Deniliquin and Moama Line (45 miles), which connects with the Victorian system at Echuca (opposite Moama on the Murray), and the private line from Silverton and Broken Hill to the South Australian border.

The progress and importance of a colony may well be judged by the length of its railways in regard to population, and viewed in this way the colony of New South Wales stands out strongly in favorable comparison with other countries. It has a population, speaking generally, of 1,134,207 people, which, divided by our railway mileage, gives one mile of line for every 475 persons. In Great Britain there are 1,908 persons to each mile of line; in France, 1,745; in Germany, 1,845; in the United States, where they have done more in regard to railway enterprise than any other country in the world, one mile to every 315 persons; in the adjoining colony of Victoria there is one mile to every 413 persons. It is thought by some, who are well able to give an opinion on the matter, that as we have completed our trunk lines and given facilities for direct communication to most of our inland districts, the colony should now seek to make those lines which will be most profitable as feeders to the main railways, and at the same time desist from increasing the mileage more than proportionately to the increase in population—that is to say, that the colony should maintain the relative proportion per mile of line to population that the railways now bear. During the last 10 years the increase in population has been 365,000, equal to 50 per cent., and although the number fluctuates, still the percentage of increase may be taken as a fair basis of comparison, and it may reasonably be assumed that a similar increase will be maintained in the coming 10 years. On that basis, therefore, we can provide for an additional length of 1,190 miles of new lines in the next 10 years, or an average increase of 119 miles per annum.

Many proposals for railway extensions are continually engaging the attention of Parliament, and at the present time several important lines are in course of construction, viz.: Lismore to the Tweed River, 39¼ miles; St. Leonards to the waters of Port Jackson (North side), 2¾ miles; Kiama to Nowra, 22½ miles; Molong to Parkes, 73 miles; Marrickville to Burwood Road (suburban), 5 miles; and Cootamundra to Temora, 38 miles. Other extensions recommended and likely to be made are the lines from Goulburn to Crookwell, 33 miles, and Glen Innes to Inverell, 44 miles.

It is arranged that no line will be constructed without the amplest consideration, as in the Railway Act the provision is made that the Railway Commissioners—who are in a large measure independent—shall make reports for the guidance of Parliament as to the probable traffic to be derived from any new line that may be proposed, and, in addition, all such proposed lines are most carefully considered and reported on by the Public Works Committee before being finally submitted to Parliament.

It may not be out of place to say a few words with regard to the necessity of railway extension, and the direction in which it might most profitably be carried out. Although we have most fertile areas, and magnificent resources, they have in many instances remained unproductive, owing to the want of cheap and rapid means of communication with the seaboard or other markets. In one respect, Sydney—the metropolis of the colony, and containing nearly one-third of the population—is peculiarly situated with regard to her agricultural areas. There is, it is true, a large area of available land between the coast and the mountains, on which maize and oats and lucerne, and fruits flourish exceedingly, but wheat, the great staple of life, does not grow kindly. Once the mountain range is passed, however, agricultural country is reached, where wheat is grown to advantage, heavier average yields being obtained than in either of the adjoining colonies. The cost and difficulty of carriage have been a severe handicap to farmers who live any distance from the markets, and a large quantity of breadstuff is imported annually from the other colonies. It would be a manifest advantage, therefore, to have our railways extended, in the first instance, to those wheat growing districts which are nearest Sydney. It is laid down, as a rule, that wheat growing cannot be carried on profitably where a road carriage of 20 miles to reach the railway has to be borne, and proposals have already been made for lines within an easy distance of Sydney, that will tap some of the finest agricultural land in the colony. The advantages of such lines would be three-fold. In the first place they would settle population on the soil. An agricultural district will employ 20 families where the pastoral industry requires one only. They will enable us to purchase our breadstuffs from our own people, and, further, such lines would prove remunerative to the State from a commercial point of view.

It has not been the practice, however, to look to our railways simply from a commercial standpoint, although to a certain extent they have been a commercial success. In a young country the construction of railways, in a reasonable degree, is an advantage to the community, as by this means fresh markets are opened up, allowing the interchange of natural commodities, and accelerating the development and settlement of new districts. Mr. John Sutherland, then Minister for Works, when opening the railway to the important town of Wagga Wagga, in Riverina, estimated that the saving to the people by the introduction of a railway was equal to three times its gross earnings, and one of the ablest English railway authorities, Sir Wm. Allport, has said:—"I venture to assert that the reduction in carriage by the railways, as compared with former charges and quantity carried, has effected a saving to the country of an amount equal to more than double the entire gross receipts on all the railways of the kingdom."

On such a basis the saving to the people of the colony by the railways, during the past year, has been six millions sterling. In this colony the facilities for inter-communication mean more than they do in most countries; for, while one year a certain district may be suffering from drought, another is flourishing, and the railway enables the owners of stock to remove from affected land to localities where pasturage is abundant. The want of railways in previous years has caused, in times of drought, the loss of immense numbers of stock, and the colony has consequently suffered the loss represented by the value of the animals, which under other circumstances might have been saved.

So far the colony has not been behindhand in its railway system. It has moved ahead, and, owing to its exceptional position and want of natural water-ways, the progress has been justified. Future extensions are proposed, but, through wise legislation, no line will be made until it has been subjected to the strictest scrutiny, and some guarantee obtained that the line, when constructed, will either be a commercial success or will be fraught with such advantages to the colony generally as to justify its existence. It may, however, be said that we have country already opened up capable of supporting millions of people, and in future it would be well to look to those places which, while rich in resources, are comparatively undeveloped for want of communication, rather than to extend the line to localities possessing means of communication—such, for instance, as our coast districts, where, although the harbors are not perfect, yet, with few exceptions, gateways open into every important river district along the coast, and steamers of varying tonnage can enter. A railway service, costly as it would necessarily be by reason of extensive bridges, &c., that would have to be made, could not compete with the water carriage. There are, however, a few instances which, on account of exceptional circumstances, may not come under this notice, such as the country lying between the Richmond (which is fairly open as a port) and the Queensland border, one of the richest tracts of country in the colony—perhaps in the world—which is without easy access, and has remained to a large extent undeveloped.

So much has been said on the future of the railways: a little may be said on the past. We opened our first line on the 26th September, 1855, and for a time progress was slow. Ten years after there were only 143 miles opened, and the earnings amounted to £166,032, equal to 2 per cent. on the capital expended. The next ten years saw a slight improvement, the mileage at the end of that term being 473, and the average interest on capital 2½ per cent., but in the last 17 years the advancement has been more rapid, the mileage (Government lines) actually opened was 2,314, and the average interest on capital for the 17 years was nearly 4 per cent. The result of the working for the year ended 30th June, 1892, affords ground for much satisfaction. On the total capital expenditure of £33,372,608 the net earnings were £1,193,044, giving a return of 3·58 per cent., which is almost equal to the current price of our securities on the English Exchange. The progress and increasing wealth of the colony are well instanced by the fact that while there was an increase of only 3 miles in the railway mileage the earnings increased by £132,875, equal to 4·5 per cent. on the earnings of the previous year. The expenditure, during the same period, increased £82,881 only, and in this expenditure large sums were included for the renewal of rolling stock and the improvement of the existing ways and works.

Improvement works, demanded by the rapidly increasing traffic over the whole of the railway system, are being pushed forward, re-ballasting and re-laying the permanent way, quadrupling or duplicating the lines in many places, and giving increased station, shed, and siding accommodation. The re-ballasting practically means the re-construction of the road, and is being carried on without interruption to the traffic, and necessarily, under immense difficulties. With these works an efficient system of drainage of the permanent way is concurrently being carried out, and wherever possible, the heavy grades are being substantially reduced (in some cases from 1 in 60 to 1 in 100) with a view to gaining a corresponding reduction in the haulage expenses. These improvements have necessitated many changes in platforms and stations; and additional siding accommodation, sorting yards, carriage and engine sheds are being provided to cope with the rapidly developing use of the railways. Eventually the Commissioners will carry the duplication on the Southern line to the Victorian border at Albury, foreseeing the inevitable growth of traffic between the two colonies.

Apart from the value the railways have been as carriers of goods and produce (and in this colony the most reasonable rates are quoted for the carriage of goods, and from them railways derive the largest portion of their revenue) the railways are of great value in facilitating the movement of the people, in saving the time of business men, in allowing the country people to come to the metropolis, and in enabling the city residents to take advantage of the mountain scenery and the change of climate afforded by a trip to the highlands. The metropolitan residents are particularly happy in their situation in regard to natural advantages, as in a couple of hours run the railway will bring them to the mountain heights, where they can enjoy in the warmest summer months, a clear and bracing climate, and view some of Nature's greatest wonders, while along the sea-coast they can be transported by rail to districts that vie with the watering-places of any other country. In addition, the railways will prove of great advantage, should at any time the colony have to resist the invasion of a hostile power. Their value in this particular has been tested by the movement of our present men of arms when engaged in sham warfare, and as most of the principal towns, as well as the four principal colonies, are connected by railway, a large force could at any time be quickly concentrated at any given spot to oppose a menacing foe.

The question of railway construction is one of interest to both the colonists and the English people. The railways are the property of the people, and are a better asset than the liability incurred in constructing them. The English people have an interest in their transactions, as the money expended on these national works has been borrowed principally from them. It must be remembered that the national debt of the colony is represented by its public works, and it must be satisfactory to the investors to know that these public works are at once opening up the country and developing its resources, at the same time improving their own value, and giving a better security for the money advanced. Time after time we hear that the colonies are over-borrowing—perhaps it is not said so much of New South Wales, as its securities generally occupy the first place in the stock market—but it need only be pointed out that New South Wales has no encumbrance of debt, and no taxation to meet such debt. The money borrowed has been wisely invested, both from a commercial and a political standpoint, and the investments, while doing incalculable good to the country, have proved of late years financially successful.

TOURISTS' INFORMATION.

In the *Gazetteer*, and in detailed tables elsewhere, will be found the names of the various stations in the New South Wales Railway System, together with the distances from terminal stations, the heights of the stations above sea level, and the fares. Single and return tickets are issued daily, but at certain times tickets known as "holiday excursion" and "cheap excursion" are issued.

Return Tickets are issued at any time, available for return, as follows :—

For distances not exceeding 15 miles—on day of issue only. Return tickets, Sydney to Sutherland, are available until following day. Return tickets issued on Saturday will be available until Monday.

For distances over 15 and not exceeding 50 miles—within one week from date of issue. Return tickets between Newcastle and Singleton and Sydney, and Wollongong and Sydney and Richmond are available for a month.

For distances over 50 but not exceeding 300 miles—within one calendar month from date of issue. Return tickets from Sydney to Newcastle and stations in the northern suburban area, and *vice versâ*, are available for two months.

For distances over 300 miles—within two months from date of issue.

In order to allow the city residents and others to obtain the benefits to be derived from a trip to the mountain regions, special facilities are afforded by the running of convenient trains and the issue of cheap return tickets, which are available for return for a lengthened period as follows :—

Excursions to the Tourist Districts.—Holiday Excursion Tickets for these districts are issued at all stations every day (Sundays excepted) by all trains, available for return for two months from date of issue. For the purpose of this regulation the Tourist Districts are limited to places between Picton and Bundanoon (inclusive) on the South, and Emu Plains and Bowenfels (inclusive) on the West, and Walcha Road and Jennings on the North. Similar tickets are also issued daily at Sydney and suburban stations to stations between Hawkesbury River and Newcastle; and at Newcastle, Maitland, and intermediate stations to stations between Cockle Creek and Mullet Creek inclusive.

At Holiday Times special trains, between all important centres, are run at convenient times; and frequently, in order to encourage passenger traffic from the coast to the interior and *vice versâ*, the Railway Commissioners arrange special trains at exceptionally low rates. For instance, passengers are carried from Bourke to Sydney (503 miles) and return for 70s. 1st and 35s. 2nd class; from Dubbo (278 miles), for 40s. and 20s.; from Albury (386 miles), for 50s. and 25s.; from Goulburn (134 miles), for 17s. and 8s. 6s.; and other places in proportion.

Special Excursion Tickets, at 2d. per mile first class, and 1d. per mile second class, are issued by the Friday afternoon trains leaving at 5.17 and 5.50 p.m. respectively, and by the Saturday afternoon down Excursion trains to all stations, from Sydney to Fairfield and Sydney to Parramatta inclusive, to stations beyond those points at which the trains are timed to call. By the Saturday morning down Excursion trains these tickets are issued at all stations between Sydney and Campbelltown and Sydney to Emu Plains inclusive, to stations beyond. Similar tickets are issued at Sydney Hornsby, and intermediate stations, to stations as far as Newcastle, by the Friday afternoon train leaving Sydney at 4.53 p.m., and by the 8.20 a.m. and 1.25 p.m. Saturday trains. Such tickets are also issued by the train leaving Sydney at 5.30 p.m. on Friday, and by the additional train leaving on Saturday afternoons, at stations from Sydney to Hurstville inclusive, to stations from Waterfall to Kiama.

Penrith and the River Nepean (34 miles from Sydney).—The river is a splendid stream, and will be remembered as that on which the race for the world's aquatic championship between Beach and Hanlan took place. The views of river scenery here are unrivalled, and 12 miles from Penrith, near where the Warragamba flows into the Nepean, the basin, an immense natural bath, is reached. The depth of the water in it has never yet been ascertained. A writer says "It would be difficult to conceive scenery more beautiful than that which characterizes the junction of the Nepean with the Warragamba. The Blue Mountains close in upon the rivers, while the latter winds round about all the points and corners as though loath to leave places so pleasant."

Glenwood, The Valley, Springwood, &c.—In the journey the route passes over what is known as the "First Zigzag" where the ascent of the Blue Mountains is really commenced, the train climbing the mountain side on a gradient of 1 in 30. A deviation is being made here, however, to avoid this zigzag, which will soon be a thing of the past. The outlook from the top is one of unrivalled beauty, taking in the Emu Plains—a long stretch of a fertile verdant valley—through which the Nepean, like a silver streak, winds. In the vicinity of the stations named, the mountain views are varied and picturesque, and the tourist can find much to enjoy in the beautiful valleys that run down from the narrow and comparatively level track along which the railway is made. It is written of the mountains here (Mr. Tingle): "We have said that this is a remarkable district, and justly so, because for magnificence of scenery, wealth of mineral resources, and monuments of engineering skill, it is probably without a rival in the southern hemisphere. The Blue Mountains, with their innumerable hills and ravines, present extensive panoramas of the grandest description. As the traveller in the railway is sped along the summit of the range, and catches glimpses of the thousand valleys stretching like ocean waves to the horizon, on both sides of the line (which for a considerable distance is laid on a narrow causeway that looks as if built up for thousands of feet out of awful depths of precipice and ravine), he finds it difficult to imagine a nobler representation of the grandeur and sublimity of nature."

At Lawson (58 miles from Sydney) there are many views of great beauty and interest within comparatively a short distance of the railway. The place is well provided with comfortable cottage homes, and is much resorted to by invalids, who can, without fatigue, enjoy the mountain scenery and have the benefit of the pure mountain air. The principal resorts here are known as Dante's Glen, the Adelina Falls and the Junction Falls

Four miles from Lawson are the well-known WENTWORTH OR WEATHERBOARD FALLS, which have been described by the late Dr. Lang as follows :—

"At the point where the rivulet from the Weatherboard hut discharges itself, there is a break or bay in the line of cliffs on that side, as if a vast portion of the wall of rock had been quarried out for the purpose, the two points appearing from behind like two lofty headlands jutting out into the valley, and bearing a remarkable resemblance to the Heads of Port Jackson. The rivulet, which in its course of two miles and a-half has been swelled, by one or two smaller streams issuing from lateral valleys, to the size of a common mill-stream, precipitates itself all at once over the rocks at the head of the bay and is lost in the abyss, the fall being at least 1,000 feet. On gaining the edge of the precipice the waters of the rivulet seem to shrink instinctively from the frightful leap to which they have been conducted in their course down the valley, each individual drop appearing endowed with separate volition, and seeming determined to shift for itself, and the whole mass of fluid resolving itself into what appears like innumerable particles of frozen snow. Many hundred feet below, the tops of apparently lofty trees are seen at the bottom of Prince Regent's Glen, and so completely do the cyclopean walls of rock which form the glen defy all direct communication between the heights and the hollow, that the shortest practical route from the place where the rivulet leaps over the precipice to the bottom of the cliffs, over which it falls, is 16 miles. Governor Macquarie named the waterfall the Campbell Cataract, in honor of the Colonial Secretary of that period. At the time we visited the fall there was a strong wind blowing up the glen. The wind caught the falling waters before they had time to reach the bottom, and scattered them into mist, carrying them to great distances. The sun's rays falling on the particles produced the phenomena of innumerable rainbows, the effect of the whole scene being indescribably beautiful."

AT KATOOMBA (66 miles) there are innumerable pretty views, waterfalls, cascades and glens, and here the nearest coal mine on the mountains to the metropolis is worked. Katoomba and Mount Victoria are the principal resorts for travellers doing the western mountains, and at both places excellent hotel accommodation is obtainable, two of the largest hotels in the colony being found here.

AT BLACKHEATH is the well known "GOVETT'S LEAP," which is said to be the deepest chasm with perpendicular cliffs in the known world. "It is almost surrounded with these cliffs, which are believed to be nowhere less than 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. The full sublimity and majestic grandeur of the scene is not realized at a first glance. After contemplating it for a time the mind becomes filled with awe and wonder as it vainly strives to comprehend

"——— —The vast immeasurable abyss
Outrageous as a sea, dark, wasteful, wild."

The trees in the valley below, although one or two hundred feet high, or perhaps more, are undistinguishable in their individuality. Standing on the abrupt precipitous wall one cannot help feeling a strong desire to reach the depths of the gorge. But the closer one seeks for a spot at which a descent can be made, the more certain oes it appear that such an object is unattainable."

MOUNT VICTORIA again presents a PLETHORA OF BEAUTIFUL VIEWS, and days can be spent in visiting the various sights, while the change enjoyed—the mountain is 3,500 feet above sea level—is one that is at all times found beneficial. From this station one road leads to the famous JENOLAN or FISH RIVER CAVES, among the grandest of the natural wonders in Australia. A second road to them starts from Tarana, a station about 50 miles further on. The Fish River Caves are of vast extent and singularly attractive, having a great variety of very intricate galleries or passages, only to be traversed safely under the care of the experienced local guide employed by the Government. The subterranean scenes here disclosed are indeed magnificent — well worth the time and trouble of paying them a visit. There is a whole group of these grand underground halls and bewildering galleries, and each one of the series is known by a different name: the NEW CAVE, LUCAS CAVE, the BELL CAVE, the LURLINE CAVE, the IMPERIAL CAVE, the ELDER CAVE, &c. Several objects of great interest are to be viewed at and in the Fish River Caves; and amongst these are the Grand Archway, the Carlotta Arch, the Meeting of the Creeks, the Pinnacle Rock, the Devil's Coach-house, the waterfall, and adjacent woodland scenes. The Carlotta Arch—a curious natural archway in the rocks—excites much astonishment and admiration. These caves, so remarkable for their stalactitic and stalagmitic formations, are of such immense extent that many days are necessary for their thorough exploration.

Between Mount Victoria and Lithgow, on the railway, the train passes over the renowned LITHGOW ZIGZAG, one of the most wonderful engineering works of its kind in the world. The train, by a series of zigzags, passes down the side of the mountain range to enter the head of the Lithgow Valley 700 feet below. Large quantities of coal are raised here, while ironworks, smelting-works, fireclay, potteryware, and other manufactures are in progress. Of Lithgow it is said, "In no place out of Sydney, within the colony, is there to be found greater evidence of progress in the past and solid prosperity in the future than in the little thriving town of Lithgow—or Lithgow, Eskbank and the Vale of Clwydd, for the three are in reality one—situated just the other side of the Blue Mountains, and within easy reach of Sydney by means of the Great Western Railway. As in the instance of the wonderful results which followed the rubbing of the lamp whose virtues are told in Eastern story, the wild solitudes of the mountains have in a marvellously short space of time answered the call of Australian enterprise, and what no longer back than eight years ago was almost untouched bush, boasting but one or two inhabitants, is to-day a busy manufacturing community, who are solving some of the most important problems connected with industrial pursuits in New South Wales. Bountifully supplied as the locality is with rich desposits of minerals and clays, and well provided as it is with means of communication by which markets in various directions can be found, the land lay for some time uninterfered with, and then, its great value suddenly becoming better known and understood, a mania to possess it seized upon various persons, and it was speedily taken up, principally under lease."

Beyond Lithgow the railway stretches westward into great plains which give unlimited room for the millions of sheep that are depastured thereon. The pastoral industry is principally followed inland, but in many places agriculture has been taken up, the fertile soil giving most promising results. Again, the land teems with mineral wealth, principally gold, silver and copper. The principal towns along the railway, westward, are Mudgee, Bathurst, Orange, Dubbo and Bourke.

At Nyngan, 377 miles from Sydney, branches off the first section of the line which it is proposed to extend to the extensive and rich silver fields of Silverton and Broken Hill, the line cutting the Darling at Wilcannia and passing through a large area of pastoral country, the length of line from Nyngan to Broken Hill being 373 miles, 81 of which are now open for traffic, and the total length from Sydney 750 miles. The line has been recommended by the Government to Parliament, and, when made, will afford direct communication between Sydney and Adelaide.

The Southern Railway again offers, within a short distance of Sydney, many favorite places for tourists. In the vicinity of the mountain stations are views of GLEN AND WATERFALL that surpass, at times, the famous views on the Western Railway, and the localities only require to be as well known to be as highly appreciated; and further, while the western mountain line is for the most part barren, the southern line passes through a very fertile region. The soil is rich, and many city residents are here making country homes. MITTAGONG AND BOWRAL possess a pleasant mountain air, and are rich in beautiful scenery. At MOSS VALE is the country seat of the Governor, and in its vicinity are the FINEST WATERFALLS—THE FITZROY—in the colony. Between the Southern Railway and the coast (a direct road connects the two), the land is broken by many valleys, and the views to be had are striking in the extreme.

One hundred and thirty-four miles from Sydney lies the city of Goulburn, and from it a branch line runs to what may be termed the INLAND LAKE DISTRICT OF NEW SOUTH WALES, as here are found two splendid inland lakes, viz., Bathurst and George; the latter is described as "being situated on the very crown of a plateau more than 2,000 feet above the level of the sea, and surrounded by mountains, some of them rising nearly as high above its waters as they are above the ocean. LAKE GEORGE IS 20 MILES LONG, with an average width of 7 miles. It is a perfect sea in miniature, as it has bays and headlands, sandy beaches, rocky projections, and sheltered vales, upon whose pebbly strands the waters roll when the wind ruffles, and by which they flow quietly when the elements are still. Many pleasant homes are to be found in its neighborhood, chiefly towards the village of Bungendore, not far from Collector, a settlement about two miles from the highest point of the lake. On either side, that is to say on the east and west, mountains run up from the edge of the water, and, increasing in height as they recede inland, at length tower up as though intended to prevent intrusion from the outer world. All the scenery around is of an exceedingly interesting character, and the far-off "cloud-capped towers" covered with snow give additional interest to the scene. LAKE BATHURST, a sheet of water similar in character, but scarcely half the size of Lake George, is situated on the east side of the dividing range, and about a dozen miles away."

Attention is now being given to a number of interesting and extensive caves in the Southern district, more particularly the Wombeyan (reached generally *viâ* Goulburn), and the more recently discovered caves known as "Yarrangobilly," some 60 miles from Gundagai, and in the vicinity of the Snowy Mountains. As these are on the *route* from Melbourne to Sydney, travellers between the two cities will be enabled to conveniently "stop over" for a few days to see these most interesting natural wonders.

The Southern Line forms the passage between Victoria and New South Wales, the railways connecting at Albury. From Goulburn outward the line runs through a district extensively used for agriculture. The principal towns are Yass, Wagga, and Albury, and on the south-west branch Narrandera and Hay.

The railways have recently been opened into the well-known ILLAWARRA DISTRICT, well called "The Garden of the Colony." *En route* it runs for a considerable distance through the MAGNIFICENT NATIONAL PARK, a branch line in the Park running to the Port Hacking River. The district is famed for its splendid scenery, and the railway passes through its most picturesque part, running along the ocean beaches at one time, and at others through the Illawarra pasture lands. The distance to Kiama, the present terminus, is 70 miles, and the trains run at convenient times in the day between Sydney and the end station. There is, perhaps, no journey anywhere which offers a wider variety of magnificent scenery and interesting views.

The Northern Line now starts from Sydney, running *viâ* Newcastle, the great coal port of the colony, from which upwards of one and a-half million tons of coal are annually shipped. This line, at thirty-six miles from Sydney, crosses THE HAWKESBURY by a magnificent bridge, the largest structure of the kind in the southern world. The Hawkesbury is a splendid tourist district, the scenery comparing favorably with the FINEST RIVER SCENERY IN THE WORLD. Further on the line runs through some very picturesque country, touching LAKES MACQUARIE and TUGGERAH, which attract large numbers of tourists. The line runs through the valley of the Hunter River, which is a veritable land flowing with milk and honey. Corn and the vine flourish luxuriantly, and the district is well settled, possessing the important towns of Maitland, Morpeth, Singleton, Murrurundi, &c. At the latter place the railway leaves the valley and climbs the Liverpool Ranges, and afterwards the New England tableland. The land throughout is fertile, while the views are ever changing and interesting, the line reaching the great height of 4,500 feet above sea level. The air in this hilly region is in the hottest summer cool and bracing. Owing to the facilities now being afforded by the Railway Commissioners, and the wider publicity given to this charming district, tourists from Sydney and visitors are making their way there in numbers, and as the many beauties are better known, visitors to the northern coalfields, the fertile valley of the Hunter with its vineyards, the mountain scenery among the Liverpool Ranges, the pure cool atmosphere of New England and its English fruits and productions, will increase more and more every year.

The Northern Line, it is to be noted, connects Sydney and Brisbane. A passenger leaving Sydney one night reaches Brisbane the following evening, one night only being spent in the cars, and as the country passed through is most interesting the day's journey is relieved of monotony.

In addition to the facilities afforded by the issue of cheap tickets before referred to, excursionists, if in sufficient numbers, can take special trains under low rates. For 25 passengers a special train can be had for a minimum of 8s. per mile, including return, minimum charge, £7 10s.; or a number of carriages at the rate of 2s. or 3s. per mile, per carriage, including return.

Regular travellers are allowed to take out season tickets from the first of any month at very reasonable rates:

Monthly Rates.	Class: 1st.		2nd.	
1 mile	10	0	6	6
2 miles	12	0	7	6
For each mile over 2 and not exceeding 5	2	6	2	0
" " 5 " " 10	2	0	1	6
" " 10 " " 15	1	6	1	0
" " 15 " " 20	1	0	0	8
" " 20 " " 40	0	9	0	6
" " 40 " " 100	0	7½	0	5

Quarterly Tickets at a reduction of 15 per cent. off three monthly; half-yearly, 10 per cent. off two quarterly; yearly, 5 per cent. off two half-yearly rates.

Lady members of a family are allowed tickets at half these rates.

Children under 16 years of age, half-fares.

University students and school pupils:—First class, half-fares; second class, if under 16 years of age, quarter-fares; if over 16 years of age, half-fares.

Annual Season Tickets (1st class) for the whole of the Southern line and branches are issued at £60; for the Western line, £50; Northern line (including Sydney-Newcastle line), £45; for all lines (2,182 miles), £100; second class at a reduction of one-fourth on first class rate. A yearly ticket can also be taken between Sydney and Melbourne for £75.

Southern and Western Lines and branches, £85; Southern and Northern Lines and branches, £82 10s.; Western and Northern Lines and branches, £72 10s.

The overland passenger traffic between Melbourne and Sydney is provided for by the running of two trains each way daily, an express and ordinary mail, the former doing the journey in about 19 hours. The fares charged are £6 1s. 6d. first class return, and 2nd class, £4 11s. At excursion times the rates are largely reduced. The trains are provided with sleeping-cars, which are quite equal to the best of other countries.

TABLES OF FARES, DISTANCES, ETC.

TIME-TABLES are purposely omitted because, in view of frequent changes, they would be misleading.

Southern Line.

Height.	Distance.		Stations.	Fares from Sydney. Single. 1 Cl. s.	d.	Single. 2 Cl. s.	d.	Holiday Excursion. 1 Cl. s	d.	Holiday Excursion. 2 Cl. s.	d.
Feet.	Mls.										
64	—		Sydney	—		—		—		—	
32	8		Homebush	—		—		—		—	
32	13		Granville	1	4	0	10	—		—	
75	15		*Merrylands	1	6	0	11	2	0	1	3
88	16		*Guildford	1	7	0	11	2	2	1	3
30	18		Fairfield	1	9	1	1	2	4	1	6
40	19		*Canley Vale	1	10	1	2	2	6	1	7
52	20		*Cabramatta	2	0	1	2	2	8	1	7
50	22		Liverpool	2	3	1	4	3	1	1	10
38	26		*Glenfield	3	1	1	11	4	2	2	7
65	27		Macquarie Fields ..	3	3	2	1	4	4	2	10
74	28		*Ingleburn	3	5	2	2	4	7	2	11
140	31		*Minto	4	1	2	7	5	6	3	6
180	33		Leumeah	4	6	2	10	6	0	3	10
210	34		Campbelltown ..	4	8	2	11	6	3	3	11
—	41		Camden (tramway)	6	2	3	11	8	6	5	5
250	40		North Menangle ..	5	9	3	9	7	9	5	0
270	40		Menangle	5	9	3	9	7	9	5	0
396	45		Douglas Park ..	6	9	4	5	9	3	6	0
471	51		Maldon	8	3	5	3	11	0	7	0
549	53		Picton	8	6	5	6	11	3	7	6
960	57		*Thirlmere	9	3	6	0	12	3	8	3
1,074	59		*Picton Lakes ..	9	9	6	3	13	0	8	6
1,500	65		*Balmoral, late Bargo	10	9	7	3	14	6	9	6
2,026	69		*Hill Top	11	6	7	9	15	6	10	3
2,083	72		*Colo Vale	12	0	8	0	16	3	10	6
1,946	74		*Rush's	12	9	8	3	17	0	11	0
2,069	77		Mittagong	13	3	8	9	17	6	11	6
2,171	80		Bowral	13	9	9	0	18	3	12	0
2,168	81		*Burradoo	14	0	9	3	18	6	12	3
2,150	84		*Bong Bong	14	6	9	6	19	3	12	9
2,205	86		Moss Vale	15	0	9	9	20	0	13	0
2,180	89		*Meryla	15	6	10	3	20	9	13	9
2,357	91		Exeter . ..	16	0	10	6	21	6	14	0
2,202	95		Bundanoon	16	9	11	0	22	9	14	9
2,163	102		*Cable's Siding ..	18	3	11	9	24	3	15	9
2,220	105		*Wingello	18	9	12	6	25	0	16	6
2,010	110		*Barber's Creek ..	19	9	13	0	26	3	17	3
2,105	114		Marulan	20	6	13	6	27	3	18	0
2,036	122		*Carrick	22	0	14	6	29	6	19	3
2,049	124		*Towrang	22	3	14	9	29	9	19	9
2,056	129		Murray's Flats ..	23	6	15	6	31	3	20	9
2,080	133		*North Goulburn ..	24	3	16	0	32	3	21	6
2,071	134		Goulburn	24	6	16	0	32	6	21	6
2,009	143	Cooma Branch.	*Bangalore ..	26	3	17	3	35	0	23	3
2,217	153		*L. Bathurst ..	28	3	18	9	37	6	25	0
2,255	157		Tarago	29	0	19	3	38	6	25	6
2,467	166		Fairy Meadow ..	30	9	20	3	41	0	27	0
2,290	177		Bungendore ..	32	9	21	9	43	9	29	3
2,286	188		Burbong ..	35	0	23	3	46	6	31	0
1,899	194		Queanbeyan ..	36	3	24	0	48	3	32	0
2,429	203		Tuggeranong ..	38	0	25	3	50	9	33	9
2,595	210		Rob Roy	39	6	26	0	52	6	34	9
2,299	224		Michelago ..	42	0	27	9	56	0	37	3
2,320	236		Colinton	44	6	29	6	59	3	39	3
2,386	243		Bredbo	46	0	30	6	61	3	40	9
2,381	254		Umeralla ..	47	9	31	9	63	9	42	6
2,439	259		Bunyan	48	6	32	3	64	9	43	3
2,659	264		Cooma	49	6	32	9	66	0	43	9
2,228	140		*Yarra	25	6	16	9	34	0	22	6
2,280	148		*Breadalbane	27	0	18	0	36	3	24	0
—	154		Cullerin	28	6	18	9	38	0	25	0
1,871	161		*Fish River	29	9	19	9	39	6	26	3
1,893	164		Gunning	30	3	20	0	40	3	26	9
1,950	175		*Jerrawa	32	6	21	6	43	6	28	9
1,657	187		Yass	35	0	23	3	46	6	31	0
1,804	194		Bowning	36	3	24	0	48	3	32	0
1,568	208		Binalong	39	0	25	9	52	0	34	3
1,641	216		*Galong	40	6	26	9	54	0	35	9
1,384	220		*Rocky Ponds ..	41	3	27	3	55	0	36	6
1,479	225		*Cunningar	42	3	28	3	56	6	37	6
1,351	228		Harden	42	9	28	6	64	9	43	0
1,268	229		Murrumburrah ..	43	0	28	9	57	6	38	3

Southern Line—(*Continued.*)

Height.	Distance.		Stations.	Fares from Sydney. Single. 1 Cl. s.	d.	Single. 2 Cl. s.	d.	Holiday Excursion. 1 Cl. s.	d.	Holiday Excursion. 2 Cl. s.	d.
Feet.	Mls.										
1,484	231	†Murrumburrah—Blayney.	*Demondrille ..	43	6	29	0	58	3	38	6
1,728	238		*Kingsvale ..	45	0	29	9	60	0	39	6
1,416	249		Young	47	0	31	3	62	9	41	9
1,343	251		Burrangong ..	47	6	31	6	63	6	42	0
1,623	261		*Monteagle ..	48	9	32	6	65	3	43	6
1,251	267		Bendick Murrell	50	0	33	6	66	6	44	6
1,132	272		Crowther ..	50	9	34	0	67	6	45	3
1,112	277		*Koorawatha ..	51	6	34	6	68	9	46	0
97	295		Cowra	54	0	36	3	72	3	48	3
1,077	299		Holmwood ..	55	0	36	9	73	3	49	0
1,544	307		Woodstock ..	56	0	37	6	74	6	50	3
2,009	311		Myalla	56	9	38	0	75	9	50	9
2,241	319		Garland	57	9	39	0	77	0	52	0
2,197	322		Lyndhurst ..	58	3	39	3	77	9	52	3
2,267	326		Mandurama ..	58	9	39	6	78	6	52	9
2,380	329		Carcoar	59	3	39	9	79	3	53	3
2,841	341		Blayney	61	3	41	3	81	6	55	0
1,590	237		*Nubba	44	9	29	9	59	6	39	6
1,514	241		Wallendbeen ..	45	6	30	3	60	6	40	3
1,079	253		Cootamundra ..	47	9	31	9	63	9	42	6
957	260	Gund'g'i Branch.	*Brawlin ..	48	9	32	6	65	3	43	6
895	266		*Muttama ..	49	9	33	0	66	3	44	3
786	276		*Coolac ..	51	3	34	3	68	3	45	6
736	287		Gundagai ..	53	0	35	6	70	9	47	3
—	254		*Mullaly's Siding ..	47	9	31	9	63	9	42	9
1,269	261		*Frampton	48	9	32	6	65	3	43	6
1,051	268		Bethungra	50	0	33	6	66	6	44	6
881	276		*Illabo	51	3	34	3	68	3	45	6
985	287		Junee	53	0	35	6	70	9	47	3
985	287	S. W. Br.	Old Junee ..	53	6	36	0	71	6	48	0
928	301		*Marrar	55	3	37	0	73	6	49	6
820	300		*Coolaman ..	56	3	37	9	75	0	50	6
624	319		*Boggy Creek ..	57	9	39	0	77	0	52	0
535	334		*Grong Grong ..	60	3	40	6	80	3	54	0
574	347		Narrandera ..	62	3	42	0	83	0	56	0
—	—	Jerilderie Br.‡	Gillenbah ..	62	6	42	3	83	3	56	6
—	—		Cuddell, ..	64	0	43	3	85	6	57	9
427	367		Morundah ..	65	0	44	3	87	0	59	0
406	377		*Widgiewa ..	65	0	45	0	88	9	60	0
395	384		*Coonong ..	65	0	45	0	90	0	60	0
383	391		*Bundure ..	65	0	45	0	90	0	60	0
370	399		*Yathong ..	65	0	45	0	90	0	60	0
361	412		Jerilderie ..	65	0	45	0	90	0	60	0
463	361	S. W. Branch.	*Yanko	64	3	43	6	85	9	58	3
433	375		Whitton	66	3	45	0	88	3	60	3
412	385		Darlington ..	67	9	45	0	90	3	61	9
400	394		*Benerembah ..	69	0	45	0	92	0	62	9
377	404		*Bringagee ..	70	0	45	0	94	3	64	3
369	411		*Groongal ..	70	0	45	0	95	3	64	9
353	419		Carrathool ..	70	0	45	0	96	3	65	0
341	427		*Uardry	70	0	45	0	97	9	65	0
333	431		*Tnononga ..	70	0	45	0	98	0	65	0
327	436		*Beabula	70	0	45	0	99	3	65	0
316	446		*Waradgery ..	70	0	45	0	100	0	65	0
305	454		Hay	70	0	45	0	100	0	65	0
830	294		*Harefield	54	0	36	3	72	3	48	3
739	304		*Bomen	55	6	37	3	74	0	49	9
607	309		Wagga Wagga ..	56	3	37	9	75	0	50	6
658	318		*Sandy Creek ..	57	9	39	0	77	0	52	0
708	327		The Rock	59	0	39	9	78	9	53	3
703	336		*Yerong Creek ..	60	0	40	9	80	6	54	3
710	356		Culcairn	60	0	43	0	84	9	57	6
799	368		Gerogery	60	0	44	0	87	3	59	3
784	377		*Yambla	60	0	44	0	88	9	60	3
691	381		*Ettamogah	60	0	44	0	89	9	61	0
568	384		*Albury Racecourse ..	60	0	44	0	90	0	61	3
531	386		Albury	60	0	44	0	90	0	61	9
32	576		Melbourne, Vic. ..	81	0	60	8	—		—	

Note.—Where a rule occurs drawn across the table, it indicates that the stations following it are on a branch line, and the return to the main line is indicated by another rule.

* Platforms.

†Change at Harden. ‡A branch of the S.W. Branch.

Northern Line.

Height.	Distance.		Stations.	Fares from Sydney.							
				Single.				Holiday Excursion.			
				1 Cl.		2 Cl.		1 Cl.		2 Cl.	
Feet.	Mls.			s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
—	—		Syduey	—		—		—		—	
40	7		Strathfield	0	8	0	6	—		—	
22	9		*Coneord	0	11	0	8	—		—	
32	10		*Rhodes	1	0	0	8	—		—	
40	11		*Meadow Bank ..	1	1	0	9	—		—	
83	12		Ryde	1	3	0	10	—		—	
221	13		Eastwood	1	4	0	10	—		—	
280	15		*Carlingford	1	6	0	11	2	0	1	3
428	16		*Beecroft	1	7	0	11	2	2	1	3
538	18		*Pennant Hills	1	9	1	1	2	4	1	6
547	18		*Thornleigb ..								
592	21		Hornsby	2	2	1	3	2	11	1	8
619	22	St. Leonards Br.	Wahroonga ..	2	4	1	4	3	2	1	10
554	24		Eastern Road ..	2	8	1	7	3	7	2	2
449	25		Pymble	2	11	1	9	3	11	2	4
379	26		Gordou	3	1	1	11	4	2	2	7
321	28		Lindfield	3	3	2	1	4	4	2	10
349	28		Roseville	3	5	2	2	4	7	2	11
321	29		Cbatswood	3	9	2	4	5	0	3	2
283	31		St. Leonards ..	4	1	2	7	5	6	3	6
665	23		*Colab	2	6	1	6	3	4	2	0
675	28		*Berowra	3	5	2	2	4	7	2	11
6	36		Hawkesbury River..	—		—		—		—	
6	40		Mullet Creek ..	5	9	3	9	7	9	5	0
6	45		Woy Woy	6	9	4	5	9	3	6	0
—	48		Point Clare	—		—		—		—	
33	50		Gosford	8	0	5	0	10	6	6	9
34	52		*Narara	8	3	5	3	11	0	7	0
64	56		Ourimbab	9	0	5	9	12	0	7	9
—	61		Tuggerab Lakes ..	—		—		—		—	
39	62		Wyong	10	3	6	6	13	9	8	9
67	71		*Wyee	12	0	7	6	16	3	10	6
118	76		Morrisett	12	6	7	6	17	3	11	3
17	79		Dora Creek	Same fares as Newcastle.							
69	84		*Awaba								
30	87		Fassifern								
42	89		Teralba								
17	91		*Cockle Creek ..								
43	94		Cardiff								
50	98		*Adamstown								
22	99		Broadmeadow ..								
16	100		Hamilton								
2	101		Honeysuckle Poiut..	12	6	7	6	18	9	11	3
2	102		Newcastle	12	6	7	6	18	9	11	3
13	102		Waratah	12	10	7	9	19	3	11	7
—	—		Wallsend	13	5	8	1	20	2	12	2
2	104		*Sandgate	13	1	7	11	19	8	11	11
2	105		Sandgate Cemetery	—		—		—		—	
2	108		Hexham	13	8	8	3	20	6	12	5
2	109		*Tarro	13	10	8	4	20	9	12	6
32	112		*Thoruton	14	4	8	8	21	6	13	0
29	115		*Victoria-street ..	14	10	9	0	21	10	13	3
25	116		East Maitland ..	14	10	9	0	21	10	13	3
20	118	Morp'th Branch.	Raworth ..	15	2	9	2	22	4	13	6
			Morpeth ..	15	5	9	5	22	8	13	10
24	117		High-street	15	2	9	2	22	4	13	6
18	118		West Maitland ..	15	2	9	2	22	4	13	6
47	120		Farley	15	8	9	6	23	0	14	0
210	124		Loehinvar	16	5	10	0	24	0	14	8
285	126		*Allaudale	16	9	10	3	24	6	15	0
167	130		Greta	17	7	10	9	25	7	15	8
136	134		Branxton	18	4	11	4	26	7	16	5
169	138		*Belford	19	2	11	10	27	7	17	1
117	144		*Whittingham ..	20	5	12	7	29	4	18	1
135	147		Singleton	21	2	13	0	30	1	18	9
—	150		Rix's Creek	21	8	13	5	30	10	19	3
231	156		*Glennie's Creek ..	22	11	14	2	32	7	20	3
246	160		Ravensworth ..	23	8	14	8	33	7	21	0
283	164		*Liddell	24	5	15	2	34	7	21	9
597	173		*Grass-tree	26	2	16	6	36	9	23	3
475	178		Muswellbrook ..	26	11	17	2	38	1	24	0
610	185		Aberdeen	28	6	18	0	42	9	25	6

Northern Line—(*Continued.*)

Height.	Distance.		Stations.	Fares from Newcastle.							
				Single.				Holiday Excursion.			
				1 Cl.		2 Cl.		1 Cl.		2 Cl.	
Feet.	Mls.			s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
680	194		Scoue	30	2	19	2	42	4	26	9
813	199		*Parkville	31	2	19	11	43	9	28	0
1,002	204		*Wingen	32	2	20	5	45	1	28	9
1,382	213		*Blandford	34	0	21	9	47	6	30	3
1,546	217		Murrurundi	34	9	22	3	48	6	31	0
1,609	218		*Temple Court ..	34	11	22	5	48	7	31	0
2,070	224		*Doughboy Hollow ..	36	2	23	2	50	4	32	0
1,388	232		Willow-tree	37	8	24	2	52	6	33	6
1,272	238		*Braefield	38	11	24	11	53	10	34	6
1,278	242		Quiriudi	39	8	25	5	54	10	35	3
1,195	248		*Quipolly	40	11	26	2	56	7	36	3
1,245	254		Werris Creek ..	41	11	27	2	58	1	37	6
1,113	257	North-western Line.	*Gap	42	8	27	6	59	0	38	0
951	268		Breeza	44	11	28	11	61	10	39	9
895	283		*Curlewis ..	47	8	30	11	65	10	42	6
874	294		Gunnedah ..	49	11	32	5	68	7	44	6
—	304		*Emerald Hill ..	51	11	33	8	71	4	46	0
822	318		Boggabri ..	54	8	35	5	74	10	48	6
—	328		*Baan Baa ..	56	8	36	8	77	7	50	3
817	338		*Turrawan .	58	5	38	2	80	1	52	0
—	347		Tibberena ..	60	5	39	3	82	7	53	9
697	350		Narrabri ..	60	11	39	8	83	4	54	3
1,407	262		Currabubula.. ..	43	8	28	2	60	3	38	9
1,495	269		*Duri	45	0	29	0	62	0	40	3
1,246	280		West Tamworth ..	47	2	30	5	65	1	42	0
1,246	281		Tamwortb	47	5	30	8	65	3	42	3
1,345	288		Tintinbull	48	11	31	5	67	3	43	3
1,381	292		Moonbi	49	8	32	2	68	4	44	0
3,012	316		Macdonald River ..	54	5	35	2	74	7	48	3
3,386	320		Walcba Road ..	55	2	35	8	75	7	49	0
3,553	328		*Wollun	56	8	36	8	77	7	50	3
3,475	334		Kentucky ..	57	8	37	8	79	1	51	6
3,335	343		Uralla..	59	8	38	9	81	7	53	0
—	353		*Kelly's Plains ..	61	8	40	0	84	3	54	9
3,313	358		Armidale	62	3	40	8	84	9	55	6
3,495	364		Dumaresq	63	3	41	5	86	3	56	6
—	371		Duval..	64	3	42	3	87	6	57	6
4,328	378		Black Mountain ..	65	3	42	9	89	0	58	3
4,328	385		Guyra..	66	3	43	6	90	6	59	3
4,363	392		Llangothliu	67	6	44	3	91	9	60	6
4,471	400		Ben Lomond ..	68	9	45	3	93	6	61	9
3,794	408		Glencoe	70	0	46	3	95	3	63	0
3,552	416		Stonehenge	71	0	47	0	96	9	64	0
3,518	422		Glen Innes	72	3	47	9	98	3	65	0
3,423	429		Yarrowford	73	3	48	6	99	6	66	0
3,206	436		Dundee	74	3	49	3	101	0	67	0
3,183	445		Deepwater	75	6	50	0	102	9	68	3
2,715	459		Bolivia	77	9	51	9	105	6	70	3
—	465		Sandy Flat	78	9	52	6	106	9	71	3
2,499	470		Bluff Rock	79	6	53	0	108	0	72	0
2,827	479		Tenterfield	80	9	54	0	109	9	73	3
2,669	486		Sunnyside	81	9	54	6	111	0	74	0
2,923	490		Wallangarra ..	82	6	55	0	111	9	74	9
58	722		Brisbane*(Q.) ..	100	0	60	0	—		—	

Western Line.

Height.	Distance.		Stations.	Fares from Sydney.							
				Single.				Holiday Excursion.			
				1 Cl.		2 Cl.		1 Cl.		2 Cl.	
Feet.	Mls.			s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
64	—		Sydney	—		—		—		—	
32	8		Homebush	0	10	0	7	—		—	
32	13		Granville	1	4	0	10	—		—	
49	14		Parramatta	1	5	0	11	2	0	1	3
94	15		*Westmead	1	6	0	11	2	0	1	3
80	16		*Wentworthville ..	1	7	0	11	2	2	1	3
96	18		*Toongabbie	1	9	1	1	2	4	1	6
113	20		Seven Hills	2	0	1	2	2	8	1	7
183	22		Blacktown	2	4	1	4	3	2	1	10
94	25	Richmond Branch.	Douglas's ..	2	11	1	9	3	11	2	4
82	27		Schofelds ..	3	3	2	1	4	4	2	10
78	28		Riverstone ..	3	5	2	2	4	7	2	11
42	33		Mulgrave ..	4	6	2	10	6	0	3	10
41	34		Windsor ..	4	8	2	11	6	3	3	11
—	35		*Clarendon ..	4	10	3	1	6	6	4	2
61	38		Richmond ..	5	6	3	5	7	6	4	7
140	24		*Doonside	2	8	1	7	3	7	2	2
131	25		Rooty Hill	2	11	1	9	3	11	2	4
150	27		*Mount Druitt ..	3	3	2	1	4	4	2	10
113	29		St. Mary's	3	9	2	4	5	0	3	2
79	30		*Parkes .. .	3	11	2	5	5	3	3	3
150	33		Kingswood	4	6	2	10	6	0	3	10
88	34		Penrith	4	8	2	11	6	3	3	11
87	36		Emu Plains	5	0	3	2	6	9	4	3
462	39		*Lucasville	5	9	3	8	7	9	4	11
597	40		Glenbrook	5	9	3	9	7	9	5	0
766	42		*Blaxland	6	3	4	0	8	6	5	3
1,000	45		*Karabar	6	9	4	5	9	3	6	0
1,048	46		*The Valley	7	3	4	6	9	6	6	0
1,216	48		Springwood	7	6	4	9	10	0	6	3
1,463	49		*Faulconbridge ..	7	9	4	11	10	3	6	6
1,672	52		*Numantia	8	3	5	3	11	0	7	0
1,725	52		*Linden	8	3	5	3	11	0	7	0
2,191	54		*Woodford	8	9	5	6	11	6	7	6
2,390	56		Hazelbrook	9	0	5	9	12	0	7	9
2,399	58		Lawson	9	6	6	0	12	9	8	3
2,856	62		*Wentworth Falls ..	10	3	6	6	13	9	8	9
—	65		Leura	—		—		—		—	
3,349	66		Katoomba	11	0	7	3	14	9	9	6
3,450	70		*Medlow	11	9	7	9	15	9	10	3
3,494	73		*Blackheath	12	6	8	3	16	6	11	0
3,422	77		Mount Victoria ..	13	3	8	9	17	6	11	6
3,318	81		*Hartley Vale ..	14	0	9	3	18	6	12	3
3,478	83		*Bell	14	6	9	6	19	3	12	9
3,658	88		*Clarence Siding ..	15	3	10	0	20	3	13	3
3,070	92		Zig-zag	16	0	10	6	21	6	14	0
3,033	95		Esk Bank	16	9	11	0	22	9	14	9
3,006	96		*Lithgow	16	9	11	0	22	9	14	9
2,972	97		Bowenfels	17	0	11	3	22	9	15	3
3,073	101		*Marrangaroo ..	18	0	11	9	24	0	15	9
2,928	105		Wallerawang ..	18	9	12	6	25	0	16	6
3,080	109	Mudgee Line.	Irondale ..	19	6	13	0	26	0	17	3
3,070	109		*Piper's Flat ..	19	9	13	0	26	3	17	3
2,800	112		Portland Siding	20	0	13	3	26	9	17	6
2,780	115		Carson Siding ..	20	9	13	9	27	9	18	3
2,976	121		*Ben Bullen ..	21	9	14	6	29	3	19	3
2,739	127		Capertee .	23	3	15	3	31	0	20	3
2,402	133		Excelsior Siding	24	3	16	0	32	3	21	6
2,450	136		Carlo's Gap ..	24	9	16	3	33	0	21	9
2,450	141		Brogan's Creek	26	0	17	0	34	9	22	9
2,450	149		*Ilford	27	3	18	3	36	6	24	3
1,993	158		Rylstone ..	29	3	19	3	39	0	25	6
2,100	163		Cox's Siding ..	30	3	20	0	40	3	26	9
1,907	172		*Lue	31	9	21	0	42	6	28	0
1,780	177		Havilah.. ..	32	9	21	9	43	9	29	3
1,656	186		*Bumberra ..	34	9	23	0	46	3	30	6
1,635	190		Mudgee	35	6	23	6	47	3	31	3
3,117	111		Rydal	20	0	13	3	26	9	17	6
2,850	114		*Sodwalls	20	6	13	6	27	3	18	0
2,561	120		Tarana	21	6	14	3	28	9	19	0
2,128	130		*Locksley	23	9	15	6	31	6	20	9
2,476	135		Brewongle	24	9	16	3	33	0	21	9
2,436	140		Raglan	25	6	16	9	34	0	22	6
2,154	143		Kelso	26	3	17	3	35	0	23	3
2,153	145		Bathurst	26	6	17	9	35	6	23	6
2,318	147		*Orton Park	27	0	18	0	36	3	24	0

Western Line—(*Continued.*)

Height.	Distance.		Stations.	Fares from Sydney.							
				Single.				Holiday Excursion.			
				1 Cl.		2 Cl.		1 Cl.		2 Cl.	
Feet.	Mls.			s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
2,225	149		*Perth	27	3	18	3	36	6	24	3
2,260	152		George's Plains ..	27	9	18	6	37	3	24	6
2,737	158		*Wimbledon	29	3	19	3	39	0	25	6
2,877	164		Newbridge	30	3	20	0	40	3	26	9
2,841	172		†Blayney	31	9	21	0	42	6	28	0
3,138	180		Millthorpe	33	6	22	0	44	6	29	6
3,086	184		Spring Hill	34	3	22	6	45	6	30	3
3,176	186		*Huntley	34	9	23	0	46	3	30	6
2,843	192		Orange	35	9	23	9	47	9	31	6
2,974	195	Molong Br.	Orange Racec'rse	36	6	24	3	48	9	32	3
2,919	198		Cargo Road ..	37	0	24	6	49	6	32	6
2,662	202		Borenore ..	37	9	25	0	50	6	33	3
2,264	208		Amaroo	39	0	25	9	52	0	34	3
1,736	216		Molong	40	6	26	9	54	0	35	9
2,827	203		*Mullion Creek ..	38	0	25	3	50	9	33	9
2,529	210		*Kerr's Creek.. ..	39	6	26	0	52	6	34	9
2,072	218		*Warne	41	0	27	0	54	9	36	3
1,870	222		*Store Creek	41	9	27	6	55	9	36	9
1,780	228		Stuart Town.. ..	42	9	28	6	57	3	38	0
1,500	234		Mumbil	44	3	29	3	59	0	39	0
1.235	241		*Dripstone	45	6	30	3	60	6	40	3
1,095	245		Apsley	46	3	30	9	61	9	41	0
995	248		Wellington	46	9	31	0	62	3	41	3
1,004	254		*Maryvale	47	9	31	9	63	9	42	6
1,030	261		Geurie	48	9	32	6	65	3	43	6
1,265	267		*Murrumbidgerie ..	50	0	33	6	66	6	44	6
865	278		Dubbo	51	6	34	6	68	9	46	0
932	287		Manoa	—		—		—		—	
783	300		*Narramine	55	0	36	9	73	3	49	0
714	321		*Trangie	58	0	39	3	77	6	52	3
644	341		Nevertire	61	3	41	3	81	6	55	0
597	361		*Mullengudgery ..	64	3	43	6	85	9	58	3
582	368		Alison's Siding ..	—		—		—		—	
568	377		Nyngan	66	6	45	3	88	9	60	3
664	391	Cobar Br.	Panjee	69	4	47	2	92	7	62	10
645	395		Thorndale ..	70	2	47	8	93	7	63	6
722	406		Hermidale .	72	3	49	2	96	6	65	6
949	432		Boppy Mountain	77	6	52	9	103	6	70	3
820	446		Meryula	80	3	54	6	107	0	72	6
803	459		Cobar	82	9	56	0	110	6	74	9
637	405		Girilambone ..	71	0	48	0	94	9	64	3
738	424		*Coolabah	72	9	49	6	97	0	66	0
524	442		*Glenariff	74	9	50	6	99	9	67	3
499	456		Byrock	76	6	51	6	102	0	68	9
373	483		Mooculta	79	3	53	3	105	9	71	3
347	503		Bourke	81	6	54	9	108	6	73	0

* Platforms.

† Junction with the Blayney-Murrumburrah Branch Line. For Fares, etc., see Southern Line.

Suburban Line.

64	—	Sydney	—		—		—		—
—	¾	Eveleigh	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	2
—	1½	M'Donald Town ..	0	3	0	2	0	5	0	4
96	2	Newtown	0	3	0	2	0	5	0	4
—	2¼	Stanmore	0	4	0	3	0	7	0	5
100	3½	Petersham	0	4	0	3	0	7	0	5
—	3¾	Lewisham	0	5	0	4	0	8	0	6
—	4¼	Summer Hill ..	0	5	0	4	0	8	0	6
86	5	Ashfield	0	6	0	5	0	9	0	7
86	5¾	Croydon	0	7	0	5	0	11	0	8
68	6½	Burwood	0	8	0	6	1	0	0	9
—	7¼	Strathfield	0	8	0	6	1	0	0	9
32	7¾	Homebush	0	10	0	7	1	3	0	11
—	8¾	Flemington	0	11	0	8	1	4	1	0
55	10½	Rookwood	1	0	0	8	1	6	1	0
—	11½	Auburn	1	2	0	9	1	9	1	2
—	12¾	Clyde	1	4	0	10	2	0	1	3
32	13¼	Granville	1	4	0	10	2	0	1	3
—	14	Harris Park	1	5	0	11	2	2	1	5
49	14¼	Parramatta	1	5	0	11	2	2	1	5

Illawarra Line.

Height.	Distance.	Stations.	Fares from Sydney. Single. 1 Cl.		Single. 2 Cl.		Holiday Excursion. 1 Cl.		Holiday Excursion. 2 Cl.	
Feet.	Mls.		*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
64	—	Sydney	—		—		—		—	
—	1	Eveleigh	0	2	0	1	—		—	
45	2	Erskineville	0	3	0	2	—		—	
33	2	St. Peters	0	3	0	2	—		—	
10	3	Marrickville	0	4	0	3	—		—	
11	4	Tempe	0	5	0	4	—		—	
47	5	Arncliffe	0	6	0	5	—		—	
52	6	Rockdale	0	7	0	5	—		—	
66	7	Kogarah	0	8	0	6	—		—	
217	8	Carlton	0	10	0	7	—		—	
214	9	Hurstville	0	11	0	8	—		—	
—	10	Penshurst	1	0	0	8	—		—	
121	11	Oatley	1	1	0	9	—		—	
49	13	Como	1	4	0	10	—		—	
353	15	Sutherland	1	6	0	11	2	0	1	3
380	16	Loftus Junction ..	1	7	0	11	2	5	1	3
395	18	Loftus (National Pk.)	1	9	1	1	2	4	1	6
626	20	Heathcote	2	0	1	2	2	8	1	7
721	24	Waterfall	2	8	1	7	3	7	2	2
425	27	Helensburgh ..	3	3	2	1	4	4	2	10
—	29	Lillydale	3	9	2	4	5	0	3	2
347	30	Otford	3	11	2	5	5	3	3	3
233	35	Clifton	4	10	3	1	6	6	4	2
271	36	Clifton South ..	5	0	3	2	6	9	4	3
68	39	Austinmer	5	9	3	8	7	9	4	11
46	40	Robiusville	5	9	3	9	7	9	5	0
54	42	Bulli	6	3	4	0	8	6	5	3
30	44	Bellambi	6	6	4	3	8	9	5	9
44	45	Corrimal	6	9	4	5	9	3	6	0
21	46	Para Meadow ..	7	3	4	6	9	6	6	0
54	48	Wollougong	7	6	4	9	10	0	6	3
43	52	Unauderra	8	3	5	3	11	0	7	0
33	56	Dapto	9	0	5	9	12	0	7	9
40	59	Yallah	9	9	6	3	13	0	8	6
15	61	Albion Park	10	0	6	6	13	3	8	9
8	66	Shellharbour ..	11	0	7	3	14	9	9	6
18	70	Kiama	11	9	7	9	15	9	10	3

Statistics, 1891-92.

(With 1890-91 shown for purposes of comparison.)

RAILWAYS.

	1890-91.	1891-92.
Total spent in construction and equipment	£31,768,617	£33,312,608
Debentures finally paid off ..	£1,139,175	£1,182,275
Cost of construction and equipment, less debentures paid off	£30,629,442	£32,130,333
Cost per mile open for traffic	£14,559	£15,246
*Mileage open for traffic ..	2,182	2,185
Average miles open'd for year	2,182	2,182½
Gross revenue	£2,974,421	£3,107,296
Working expenditure ..	£1,831,371	£1,914,252
Profit on working	£1,143,050	£1,193,044
Percentage of working expenses to revenue	61·57	61·60 %
Earnings per average mile open	£1,363	£1.423
Expenditure per average mile open	£839	£877
Gross earnings per train mile	84·88d.	89·25d.
Expenses per train mile ..	52·26d.	54·98d.
Net profit per mile	32·62d.	34·27d.
Number passenger journeys	19,037.760	19.918,916
Goods tonnage	3,686,998	4,151,483
Live stock tonnage	115,851	145,230
Train mileage	8,410,421	8,356,096
Locomotives, Number of ..	439	489
Passenger stock, Number of	1,023	1,054
Goods stock, Number of ..	9,940	10,455

* On 30th June ; but since then the following extensions have been opened for traffic : Nyngan to Cobar, 81 miles ; Cnlcairn to Corowa. 47 miles.

Intercolonial Railway Communication.

THROUGH FARES—SYDNEY TO

	Melbourne. £	s.	d.	Adelaide. £	s.	d.	Brisbane. £	s.	d.
First Class, single ..	4	1	0	5	17	0	5	0	0
Second Class, single ..	3	0	8	3	19	3	3	0	0
First Class, return ..	6	1	6	8	15	6	6	10	0
Second Class, return ..	4	11	0	5	19	0	4	0	0

Return tickets to Melbourne are available for two months; to Brisbane. three months; and to Adelaide, six months.

Sleeping-cars, for first-class passengers only, are attached to these trains. Berths can be secured in advance, for either journey, by letter or telegram addressed to the stationmaster, Sydney; and for the return journey to the stationmaster at the point of departure.

The charge for a sleeping-berth on the New South Wales lines is 12s. 6d. by express trains; by mail trains, 12s. 6d. for lower and 10s. for upper berths; on the Victorian and South Australian lines, 12s. 6d.; and on the Queensland line, 10s. for lower and 7s. 6d. for upper berths.

Passengers per European steamships are booked at the following rates to—

	Melbourne. £	s.	d.	Adelaide. £	s.	d.	Brisbane. £	s.	d.
First Class, single ..	2	14	0	5	4	0	3	6	8
Second Class, single ..	2	0	6	3	10	6	2	0	6
First Class, return ..	4	1	0	7	16	0	—		
Second Class, return ..	3	0	8	5	5	9	—		

The steamship passenger tickets are issued to those who present certificates from the purser or agents of the ocean steamships that the applicants are *bona fide* passengers by such vessels.

Break of Journey.—The Adelaide Journey :—Ordinary tickets (single). one week at Melbourne ; on ordinary returns, one week at Melbourne each way ; on steamship passenger single tickets. one month at Melbourne. Ordinary return tickets, issued for steamship passengers, are available for the usual time embraced in the Steamship Company's own return tickets, and the journey may be broken at Melbourne within that time. The Brisbane journey may be broken for one week either way, and the Melbourne journey any time up to the term of the ticket.

Carriages are changed at Wallangarra for Brisbane ; at Albury for Melbourne ; at Melbourne for Serviceton ; and at Serviceton for Adelaide.

Luggage has to pass the Customs at Wallangarra, Albury (or Melbourne if preferred), and Serviceton.

Stoppages for Refreshments.

NEW SOUTH WALES LINES.—Singleton, Murrnrundi, Werris Creek, Armidale, and Tenterfield; Moss Vale, Goulburn, Harden, Junee Jnnction, Wagga Wagga, and Albnry.

QUEENSLAND LINE.—Wallangarra, Stanthorpe, Warwick, Cambooya, Toowoomba, Helidon, and Ipswich.

VICTORIAN LINES.—Wodonga, Wangaratta, Benalla, and Seymour; Geelong, Ballarat, Ararat, Horsham, and Servicetou.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN LINE.—Murray Bridge.

CARRIAGE RATES, &C.

The goods are divided into classes, according to the practice observed by all railway managers. The rates for the various classes, for specified distances, are as follow, intermediate distances being charged proportionate rates :—

Classes.	50 Miles, per ton.		100 Miles, per ton.		150 Miles, per ton.		200 Miles, per ton.		250 Miles, per ton.		300 Miles, per ton.		350 Miles, per ton.		400 Miles, per ton.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
A	5	5	9	10	13	7	16	11	19	5	21	11	24	5	26	11
B.	8	10	17	2	24	8	31	4	36	4	41	4	46	4	51	4
Miscellaneous	4	10	8	4	12	6	15	8	18	9	20	10	22	11	25	0
First	17	10	34	6	49	6	62	10	72	10	82	10	92	10	102	10
Second	21	9	42	7	61	4	78	0	90	6	103	0	115	6	128	0
Third	29	5	58	7	84	10	108	2	125	8	143	2	160	8	178	2

The above rates are general, but the competition for the Riverina trade between Victorian and New South Wales Railways has caused both departments to adopt differential rates. In New South Wales the maximum rate for any class of down traffic from Sydney to stations distant over 305 miles from Sydney on Southern and 340 miles on South-western lines is £7 5s. per ton, or if in four-wheeled truck loads not exceeding 6 tons, the maximum charge will be : Galvanized iron and fencing wire, £24 per truck ; other first, second, and third class goods, £30 per truck. The maximum rate for sugar, rice, unwrought (bar, rod, etc.) and galvanized iron, fencing wire and wire netting, from Sydney or Western Stations to any Station on the Western Line, will be £28 per four-wheeled truck load not exceeding 6 tons. Smaller quantities to be charged at the ordinary tonnage rates. The maximum rate for any class of merchandise (except explosives), from Sydney or any Western Line Station to Byrock or Bourke, will be £41 per truck load not exceeding 6 tons. Smaller quantities to be charged at the ordinary mileage rates. A rebate of £5 per truck upon general merchandise, and £6 per truck upon sugar, rice, unwrought (bar, rod, etc.) and galvanized iron, wire netting, and fencing wire, consigned to Bourke, *delivered at places not further north than Wilcannia*, will be allowed on production of a certificate signed by the Customs officer on a form which will be provided by the department. The various articles, with the classes under which they are carried, are as follow :—

Article.	Cl.
Acids—in cases or carboys ..	3
Acid—Sulphuric	1
Aërated Waters	2
Alum and Alum Cake	B
Artificial Manures	M
Asphalt—in bags	A
Bags—new, empty	B
Bark—tanning	A
Baskets	3
Battens—*See* "Timber"	
Beer, Ale, and Porter—in bulk ..	2
" " bottled in cases or casks	3
Beet-root	A
Bicycles	3
Billiard Tables—in cases ..	3
Bismuth—in 6-ton lots	A
Boats at per mile—up to 100 miles, 6d. ; 101 to 250, 5d. ; 251 and upwards, 4d.	
Boilers, New Steam	2
Bones—in bags	A
Bottles—common, new, empty, in cases or crates	B
Bran	A
Bricks, Building	M
Buggies, Waggonettes, Light Waggons, Carts and Carriages on wheels or in pieces, by goods trains. 4d. ea. per mile ; one-fitfh reduction for each mile over 150 and up to 200 miles, and one-third reduction on every additional mile	
Buggies, Waggonettes, Light Waggons, Carts and Carriages packed in cases	3
Buggy Bodies, Wheels, or Shafts, finished and packed	3
Buggy Bodies, Wheels, or Shafts, unfinished and unpacked—owner's risk	3
Bullock Drays, Dobbins, Lorries, and Heavy Waggons (not requiring more than 1 four-wheeled vehicle), 6d. each per mile ; one-fifth reduction for each mile over 150 and up to 200 miles, and one-third reduction on every additional mile (minimum, 15s.)	
Bullock Drays, Dobbins, Lorries, and Heavy Waggons (requiring equal to 2 four-wheeled vehic'es), 9d. each per mile ; one-fifth reduction for each mile over 150 and up to 200 miles, and one-third reduction on every additional mile (minimum, 20s.)	
Candied Fruits	3
" Up transit ..	B
Cases and Casks—new, empty ..	B
Castings—See Iron	
Cement	B
" Up transit..	A
Charcoal—in bags	M
Chicory Root—down transit ..	A
Chimney Pots	B
Clay	M
Coal—in Commissioners' trucks..	M
Coke	M
Condimental Food—for cattle ..	B
Copper—Smelted	B
Dairy Produce—	
Butter, Eggs, Honey	B
Drain Pipes & Tiles—agricultural	M
Earthenware, in crates	2
Edging Tiles	A
Engines (portable)..	3
Felloes—rough	A
Felt—Roofing	1
Fern-trees	1
Fire-clay Retorts	A
Firewood (minimum, 5 tons) ..	M
Fireworks	3
Flour—Down transit	A
Flower-pots	B
†Fruit—packed	A
Furniture—in cases	3
" (loose, owner's risk)	3
Garden Seeds	3
Girders—*See* "Iron"	
Glass, Plate—in cases	3
Glass, Broken—for smelting ..	M
Glucose	1
Glue Pieces—dry	B
Glue—wet	M
Grain—except otherwise specified	A
Guano	M
Hardware (not otherwise specified)	3
Hats—in cases	3
Hay Presses	2
Hemp..	B
Hides—dry	B
Hides—Green and wet, salted ..	A
Horns and Hoofs	A
Hurdles, Wooden and Iron ..	1

† *Fruit*—Actual weight to be charged, subject to "Small" minimum.

Article.	Cl.
Instruments—musical and scientific	3
Iron—	
Bar, rod, angle, and T	2
Boiler-plate or sheet ..	
Castings—rough ..	
Corrugated—in cases.. ..	1
Pipes—water and gas ..	2
Girders	2
Tanks—round, corrugated ..	3
Tanks—square, empty ..	3
Wire — in bundles (unless otherwise specified) ..	1
Wheels	2
Nails	2
Pig—Scrap	M
Ironmongery	3
Iron-stone	M
Jams	3
Do., up transit	B
Joinery	3
Kerosene Oil..	3
Laths—*See* "Timber"	
Lead—pig	B
Do. —sheet	2
Leather—in bales or bundles, up transit	1
Leather — in bales, bundles, or cases	2
Lick-blocks	B
Lime	1
Do. —Muriate of	1
Limestone	M
Machinery, in lots of 5 tons ..	1
Machines—Sewing..	3
Malt	1
Mangold-wurzel	A
Marble—rough and dust	M
Meal	A
Metal—road	M
Millinery	3
Mirrors—packed	3

Article.	Cl.
Naphtha	3
Offal (minimum 5 tons)	M
Oil Cake	B
Opium	3
Ores—crude	M
Palings—*See* "Timber"	
Paper, and paper bags—packed ..	B
Paper—small quantities	2
Perambulators	3
Permanent Way Railway materials	B
Pier Glasses	3
Pipes, Iron—*See* "Iron"	
Pitch and Tar	1
Plaster of Paris	B
Plate Glass—in cases	3
Pollard—down transit	A
Posts and Rails (Fencing) ..	M
Potatoes—down transit	A
Pottery—not otherwise specified.	2
Poultry and Sucking Pigs, in coops and cases—by measurement, 140 cubic feet to the ton. ..	1
Pyrites	M
Quicksilver	3
Rags and materials for making paper—not chemicals ..	A
Resin	B
Roofing Felt..	1
Rope	3
Sand	M
Salt—dairy and meat-curing ..	B
Do.—rock	B
Sawdust	M
Screws and washers	2
Seed—agricultural..	M
Do.—garden	3
Do.—hemp	3
Shafts—*See* "Buggies"	A
" in rough	A

Article.	Cl.
Shale	M
Shingles	A
Skins—sheep, hare, and rabbit ..	B
Do. all others	3
Slates	A
Slate Slabs for Billiard Tables ..	3
Sleepers, railway	M
Soap—except scented and fancy..	1
Soda—caustic	B
Do.—crystals	B
Do.—silicate	B
Spokes—undressed	A
Stocks—undressed	A
Stone—undressed	M
Stone–cut for building	A
Stone—carved, including gravestones, packed	1
Sulphuric Acid	1
Sugar	2
Sugar—in truck-loads of 6 tons ..	1
Tallow and Fat	B
Tar and Pitch	1
Terra Cotta ware	3
Tiles—tesselated and ornamental	1
Timber—	
Boards—flooring, and other planed or dressed timber	B
Logs, poles, posts, palings, rafters and sleepers ..	M
Piles and girders	M
Split or sawn of all descriptions not otherwise specified (50 per cent. added).	A
Tin Ore—lode	M
Tin Plates	2
Do.—smelted	B
Tobacco—Colonial leaf	A
Vegetables (not otherwise specified)	A
Vine Cuttings	1
Wheelbarrows	2
Whiting	B
Wine—New South Wales.. ..	B
Wire Fencing—in bundles ..	1
Woolpacks	B
Zinc	2
" Scrap	B

Rates for Cattle and Sheep (per full truck load).

Miles.	Sheep.	Cattle.	Miles.	Sheep.	Cattle.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
50	1 13 4	1 13 4	300	6 7 11	7 16 8
100	3 3 4	3 6 8	350	7 2 6	8 13 4
150	4 2 1	4 18 4	400	7 17 1	9 10 0
200	4 18 9	6 3 4	450	8 11 8	10 6 8
250	5 13 4	7 0 0	500	9 6 3	11 3 4

Hay, straw, chaff, green fodder and ensilage are carried at truck rates. Gunpowder is carried at an exceptional rate of 1s. per mile.

For wool, the following are the charges from the principal stations to Sydney :—

South.

Miles.	Stations.	Wool per ton to Sydney.					
		Undumped Scoured.			Greasy.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
454	Hay	4	3	9	3	4	9
347	Narrandera	4	3	9	3	4	9
412	Jerilderie	4	3	9	3	4	9
386	Albury	4	4	0	3	6	6
309	Wagga Wagga	3	14	2	2	18	6
228	Harden	4	0	2	3	1	8
187	Yass	3	10	5	2	14	7
134	Goulburn	2	13	9	2	1	6
86	Moss Vale	1	16	3	1	8	1
	West.						
503	Bourke	5	0	3	4	0	3
377	Nyngan	5	0	3	3	16	0
278	Dubbo	4	10	7	3	9	0
192	Orange	3	11	11	2	15	9
145	Bathurst	2	17	6	2	4	4
105	Wallerawang	2	3	9	1	13	11
	North.						
479	Tenterfield	5	10	0	3	15	0
422	Glen Innes	5	10	0	3	15	0
358	Armidale	5	8	7	3	15	0
281	Tamworth	4	10	11	3	15	0
350	Narrabri	5	6	11	4	7	1
294	Gunnedah	4	14	10	3	18	5

Rates for carriage, on the up journey, of grain, flour, meal, bran, pollard, millet seed, beet-root, chicory-root, potatoes, and other agricultural produce not otherwise specified :

Mileage.	Quantities not less than 1 ton, at per ton.		At per ton, in 6-ton Truck Loads.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
50 to 55	5	4	5	3
100 ,, 105	9	4	8	8
150 ,, 155	12	3	10	2
200 ,, 205	14	9	12	2
250 ,, 255	17	3	13	9
300 ,, 305	19	1	14	7
350 ,, 355	19	11	15	5
395 ,, 400	20	8	16	2

Astronomical and Meteorological.

SYDNEY.

(Public Instruction Department.)

Lon. 10h. 4m. 50.81s. E. Lat. 33° 51′ 41.10″ S.

Height of Observatory above sea level, 146 feet.

WHEN the first colonists came to Australia, a young astronomer, Lieutenant Dawes, came to set up an Observatory on Dawes' Point, not far from the present Observatory, for the purpose of observing Halle's comet. The first attempt to establish a permanent Observatory was made by Sir Thomas Brisbane at Parramatta, who, at his own expense, brought out an astronomer, Mr. Rumker, and complete set of instruments.

Sir Thomas was in the habit of assisting in the work, and for some time it was pushed on vigorously. Mr. Rumker, however, resigned, and was succeeded by Mr. Dunlop, who had come out as assistant. When Sir Thos. Brisbane left the colony he sold the instruments to the Government, and the observatory work was continued by Mr. Dunlop until about 1847, when the Observatory was dismantled.

In 1856 at the instance of Sir William Denison, then Governor of the colony, a sum of £7,000 was voted for erecting the present Observatory, and supplying it with instruments. The Rev. W. Scott was appointed Government Astronomer. Twelve meteorological stations were established, and as soon as the building at Sydney was completed, Mr. Scott began his astronomical work. Mr. H. C. Russell, B.A. (Sydney), the present Astronomer, obtained the position of assistant on January 1st, 1859, and has been ever since in the Observatory.

In July, 1862, the Rev. W. Scott resigned, and Mr. Russell was Acting Astronomer until Mr. G. R. Smalley, B.A., arrived from England and took charge Jan., 1864.

In July, 1870, Mr. Smalley died, and Mr. Russell was appointed Government Astronomer. At that time the meteorological stations were only six, and the instruments in the Observatory were nearly all old fashioned. These have been replaced by instruments of the very best construction and modern design, and many entirely new ones added, so that now the Observatory is well furnished with instruments equal to the requirements of modern science in both astronomical and meteorological departments. The transit instrument is by Simms, and has all his recent improvements—the object glass is 6½ inches, focal length 7 feet. It has two circles 24 inches in diameter, and each is read by means of four microscopes. It is provided with large collimators fixed on massive stone piers outside the main building, but protected from the weather. There are two chronographs, one tape and the other a cylinder.

In the Transit-room are placed the sidereal clock, a splendid time-keeper by Frodsham, of London, and the mean time clock which drops the Sydney time ball at 1 p.m. daily; and sends signals to Newcastle by which the clock there is regulated to exact agreement with it, and then in turn drops the Newcastle time ball at 1 p.m., Sydney mean time. The Sydney mean time clock sends time signals to the recording instruments in the Observatory, and ensures their accuracy as to time, and is sometimes used as well as the sidereal clock to send time signals along the telegraph lines for the purpose of determining longitudes of various towns in the country in connection with the trigonometrical survey.

The Observatory has two domes, and each contains a large and fully equipped equatorial; the larger one has an object glass 11½ inches diameter. There is also an astrophotographic telescope of the same size as those used in all the observatories taking part in the star charting. It is of most perfect construction in every respect. The object glass is $13\frac{1}{16}$ inches aperture.

Time signals are distributed daily all over the colony by telegraph signals, and at Sydney and Newcastle by first-class time balls.

In addition to the astronomical work the Astronomer has charge of a thoroughly complete and extensive Meteorological Department in which there are, all told, 1,298 observers. A daily weather chart has been published since 1878, and is now issued twice a day, with weather forecasts, and it is sent to other Observatories in exchange. There is also a monthly meteorological abstract published, and two yearly volumes, giving all usual data.

The Meteorological Department was established in 1858 on a small scale, but its present development began in 1871.

The Observatory is open to the public every Monday afternoon, and admission at night may be obtained on application to the Astronomer.

GOVERNMENT ASTRONOMER, HENRY CHAMBERLAINE RUSSELL, B.A., C.M.G., F.R.S., F.R.M.S., £760. Allowed a residence; also £100 for astronomical work for trigonometrical surveys.

Astronomical Assistant, Henry Alfred Lenehan, £470 and £50 for quarters; *Meteorological Assistant*, Edwin George Savage, £260; *Astronomical Observer*, Richard Pickering Sellors, B.A., £270 and £50 for quarters; *2nd Meteorological Assistant*, Henry Ambrose Hunt, £240; *3rd ditto*, Andrew Noble, £165; *Computer*, W. J. Sloman, £140; *Officer in Charge of Newcastle Time-ball*, W. F. Weatherill, £75; *Instrument-maker*, W. I. Masters, £220; *Photographer for the Star Charting Telescope*, £150; *Messenger*, £120; *Meteorological Observers*, 1,298—36 salaried, 1,262 unpaid.

SYDNEY.

MONTH.	BAROMETER. (*Reduced to 32° Fah. and Mean Sea Level*).			TEMPERATURE. (*In Shade*).			RAINFALL. (*15 inches above ground*).			
	9 a.m. Mean.	Highest Reading	Lowest Reading	Mean.	*Extremes.* Max.	*Extremes.* Min.	Total Fall.	No. of Days.	Greatest Fall.	Date.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	°	°	°	Inches.		Inches.	
1891.										
July	30·123	30·527	29·484	52·3	61·5	39·7	3·833	18	1·023	28
August..	30·172	30·553	29·700	54·9	67·3	43·7	3·588	17	0·832	7
September	30·153	30·605	29·611	57·4	73·1	45·8	5·839	15	1·008	26
October	30·055	30·524	29·462	62·5	85·8	46·3	1·787	14	0·545	21
November	30·052	30·372	29·655	66·0	83·0	53·7	3·297	16	0·655	23
December	29·868	30·344	29·346	71·4	97·5	58·5	1·706	14	0·473	3
1892.										
January	29·978	30·228	29·642	70·5	81·7	57·5	6·386	13	1·810	11
February	30·054	30·164	29·773	72·0	90·0	59·5	4·448	8	3·542	27
March	30·006	30·219	29·617	70·1	83·9	58·8	18·467	21	4·337	20
April	30·099	30·452	29·775	62·8	76·5	49·2	4·194	19	0·599	22
May	30·198	30·477	29·808	58·7	71·1	46·2	3·024	19	0·829	24
June	30·163	30·547	29·481	59·8	66·3	41·6	1·968	10	0·590	15
Sums or Means	30·078			63·2			58·537	184		March
Extremes		30·605	29·346		97·5	39·7			4·337	20

Mean Barometer for 34 years, 30·047 inches. Average Annual Rainfall for 34 years, 50·385 inches.
Ditto Wet Days, 156. Average Shade Temperature for 34 years, 63·0.

Climate of New South Wales during the Year 1891.

Contributed by H. C. RUSSELL, Esq., B.A., C.M.G., F.R.S., F.R.M.S., &c., Government Astronomer for New South Wales.

STATIONS. (*Arranged Alphabetically.*)	S. Latitude.	E. Longitude.	Altitude.	Barometer at 32° and Mean Sea Level.	Temperature.					Mean a.m. Cloud.	Prevailing Wind.	Rainfall.		
					Mean in Shade.	Mean Humidity.	Mean Max. in Hottest Month.	Mean Min. in Coldest Month.	Mean Daily Range of Temper'ture			Total in Inches.	Number of Days.	Percentage above or below Average
	° ′	° ′												%
Albury..	36·6	147·0	572	30·098	60·7	76·1	87·6	38·9	25·3	4·6	N.	29·100	91	18 above
Armidale	30·32	151·38	3.278	30·070	54·6	78·3	78·5	34·0	21·1	5·6	E.	38·820	123	22 above
Bathurst	33·24	149·37	2,200	30·119	56·3	77·4	83·5	33·2	27·5	4·4	E.	30·950	131	29 above
Bourke..	30·3	145·58	456	30·138	68·7	68·4	101·6	40·3	27·4	3·1	N.E.	25·100	53	49 above
Cape St. George	35·12	150·45	175	30·133	59·2	68·7	75·5	47·4	11·4	6·0	N.W.	73·220	155	52 above
Cooma ..	36·12	149·9	2,637	30·043	54·0	80·8	79·5	30·9	24·2	5·5	.NW.	32·760	100	70 above
Deniliquin	35·32	145·2	320	30·153	61·6	73·4	93·5	35·5	32·5	3·0	SS.W.	21·120	72	24 above
Dubbo ..	32·18	148·35	865	30·114	61·9	74·8	90·3	37·6	27·9	3·3	E.	27·210	101	21 above
Edeu ..	37·0	149·59	107	30·052	60·0	79·7	76·1	..	13·5	5·1	S.W	58·950	145	67 above
Forbes ..	33·27	148·5	808	30·101	63·6	73·4	89·2	37·5	25·1	1·7	N.	29·870	93	43 above
Goulburn	34·45	149·45	2,129	30·064	56·4	78·4	81·7	35·5	22·9	3·6	W.	40·900	104	55 above
Grafton	29·43	152·56	40	..	68·1	..	90·4	44·4	25·4	3·3	S.	44·070	113	16 above
Hay ..	34·30	144·56	305	30·087	63·4	71·5	89·6	39·7	24·7	3·0	S.	17·160	85	14 above
Inverell	29·48	151·10	1,953	30·084	59·7	74·0	82·3	37·0	19·3	4·7	N.	35·400	111	14 above
Kiandra	35·52	148·32	4,640	30·072	45·8	74·4	71·4	25·0	20·5	4·6	N.W.	64·890	138	1 above
Maitland	32·47	151·35	98	..	64·5	..	87·8	45·9	17·3	4·8	S.W.	38·880	122	14 above
Mount Victoria	33·36	150·15	3,490	30·007	52·9	81·6	73·5	27·0	18·5	5·0	W.	43·610	108	18 above
Mudgee	32·35	149·35	1,500	..	61·7	78·6	86·3	37·7	26·4	4·7	W.	33·870	94	27 above
Newcastle	32·55	151·50	34	30·089	63·8	73·3	80·9	47·9	12·4	5·0	N.W.	56·460	196	18 above
Orange..	33·18	149·9	2,891	..	55·1	..	78·9	37·4	18·5	4·3	N.E.	49·250	116	28 above
Port Macquarie	31·25	152·54	49	30·049	63·5	86·1	80·5	44·7	17·0	4·4	S.W.	74·450	185	18 above
Sydney..	33·51	151·13	146	30·098	62·8	77·6	81·1	46·4	12·7	5·2	W.	55·302	187	10 above
Wagga Wagga	35·8	147·24	615	30,165	62·5	76·5	94·7	36·9	31·1	3·5	N.E.	26·350	92	15 above
Walgett	30·2	148·10	522	30·131	64·9	73·2	95·8	32·9	25·6	2·9	E.N.E.	24·940	78	33 above
Warialda	29·35	150·37	1,106	30·129	60·8	68·8	85·7	34·2	25·0	4·0	S.E.	32·720	92	13 above
Wentworth	34·8	142·0	144	30·195	61·4	75·8	88·3	37·1	24·1	3·4	S.	10·540	51	15 below
Wileannia	31·31	143·23	337	30·169	66·0	61·3	97·3	37·7	27·6	3·0	S.	13·680	57	19 above
Wollongong	34·25	150·56	67	30·076	60·8	81·2	81·0	42·1	21·7	4·2	S.W.	55·030	120	31 above

Crown Lands, 1891.

(Latest Returns.)

(Compiled from a valuable report by WM. HOUSTON Esq., *Under Secretary for Lands.)*

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AMONG the more important events of the year was the operation of the Crown Rents Act.

The Crown Rents Act was rendered necessary by the judgment of the Privy Council in the case of Allison *v.* Burns, and it provided that any lessee, dissatisfied with his rent as fixed by the Minister, and differing from that appraised by the Land Board, might, by making application, secure a determination of his rent by the Land Court; while the fact of his not applying would operate as a validation of the rent already charged. This provision extended, not only to leases then current, but to those which had expired or might expire before the advantages of the new enactment could be secured. So far the result has been that in 412 cases the Minister's rate has been reduced; in 181 cases it has not been altered; and in 104 cases it has been increased; the total net difference as against the Crown being £104,003.

The Rabbit Act.—On the 20th March Balranald, Cobar, Hay North, Hillston North, Wentworth, Wilcannia, Willyama, and portions of Balranald South, Bourke, Cobar East, Condobolin, Deniliquin, Dubbo, Hillston, Narrandera, Hay, Parkes, Urana and Wagga were declared "rabbit infested," and subject to the fencing provisions of the Act. The latest returns state that 6,032½ miles of rabbit proof fencing had already been erected, and the total was being added to daily.

Crown Lands Act of 1889.—The operation of section 29, which offered lessees the option of retaining their holdings subject to the rental provisions of the Act of 1884, or of having their rentals periodically appraised, was a matter of even more importance than the operation of the Crown Rents Act. The combined effect of the two acts has been a review and a redetermination of rent, both of the past and the current period of the holdings brought within their provisions. Those brought under the Act of 1889 were 1,002 pastoral, 413 homestead, 927 conditional leases, 487 occupation licences in existence before 1889, and 420 preferential occupation licences (Eastern Division).

The Triangulation Survey of the colony was, with strict regard to economy and practical requirements, continued. The objects include the means of producing absolutely correct local maps, of affording an effective check on the accuracy of contiguous surveys, of determining permanent points of reference, which will hereafter be found invaluable in reproducing the original position of survey marks which have become obliterated, besides offering a means of solving a number of important scientific questions.

Land Court.—There were 17 sittings held in Sydney and 10 sittings in the country during the year, at which 291 appeals, 149 references, 73 motions, and 735 applications for the determination of rentals or licences, were heard and disposed of by the Court.

Auction Sales.—The sales of town lands were 435 acres, realizing £30,845, an average per acre of £70 16s. 9d.; of suburban lands, 2,322 acres, realizing £18,346, an average of £7 18s.; of country lands, 44,347 acres, realizing £92,361, an average of £2 1s. 8d.

Conditional Purchases.—The stimulus created in the demand for land by the determination of the Eastern Division pastoral leases in 1890 was not fully sustained during 1891, although exclusive of 1890 a larger area was applied for during the year than in any year since the 1884 Act came into operation. During 1891 6,154 applications were made for an area of 1,303,414 acres, necessitating deposits £159,185. At the close of 1891, 161,008 conditional purchases were in existence, comprising an area of 21,320,188 acres. The failure to comply with the conditions of residence, fencing, &c., resulted in the forfeiture of 471 conditional purchases, containing an area of 50,039 acres 1 rood 21 perches, consequent on the non-payment of balance, interest, or instalment money, and 9 conditional purchases, comprising 1,350 acres.

Conditional Leases.—Applications confirmed 3,973, comprising 2,133,381 acres. Gazetted conditional leases in existence 31st December, 1891, 14,623; total area, 9,094,977 acres; total rent, £111,559.

Improvement Purchases.—An aggregate area of 3,270 acres were alienated during 1891, at an appraised value of £23,473.

Special Areas.—Three hundred and ten special areas, comprising 265,553 acres, were proclaimed during the year. On 31st Dec., 1891, the balance of special areas undisposed of amounted to 324,807 acres.

Volunteer Land Order Applications.—Under provisions of the Volunteer Act of 1867, nine applications for 450 acres were received, 11 for 550 acres were refused, and 21 for 1,050 acres were satisfied during the year, while 11 for 550 acres remained undisposed of upon 31st Dec.

Survey.—The licensed surveyors measured 4,198,010 acres. The salaried surveyors measured 266,587 acres.

Annual Leases.—The area submitted for annual lease by auction, under the provisions of the 85th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, was 58 lots, comprising an area of 22,002 acres 3 roods. Of those submitted 34 lots, containing 10,809 acres 2 roods, and producing an annual rent of £227 12s. 3d., were sold. An area of 579,534 acres, comprised in 580 lots, was submitted for tender, and resulted in the disposal of 95 lots, comprising 83,314 acres at an annual rent of £777 16s 4d. The total number of annual leases current on the 31st Dec., 1891, was 6,016, comprising an area of 4,018,745 acres 3 roods, at an annual rent of £28,212 19s. 4d.

Artesian Well Leases.—During the year 6 applications, referring to an area of 61,440 acres, were received; this area was temporarily exempted from sale and lease, but no leases had been issued up to the close of the year.

Homestead Leases.—Inclusive of applications outstanding on the 31st Dec., 1890, 127 were satisfied by the approval of leases, containing an area of 1,085,213 acres, and producing an annual rent of £4,521 8s. 6d., and 41 were refused or withdrawn. Of the applications received during 1891, 7 were granted and 19 refused. At the close of the year 260 applications remained undisposed of. 983 homestead leases were current on 31st December, 1891, with an area of 7,760,610 acres, and returning an annual rent of £54,226 1s. 6d.

Pastoral Leases and Occupation Licences.—The number of pastoral leases existing on 31st Dec., 1891, was 1,049, representing an area of 58,416,794 acres, and an annual revenue of £369,727 1s. 7d. The area of land under licence is necessarily constantly decreasing as it is now subject to annual absorption by conditional purchase, etc. On 31st Dec., 1891, 1,626 licences, over an area of 49,638,749 acres, were in existence, producing £178,447 15s. annual rental. Two preferential occupation, and 13 occupation, licences were surrendered, and 14 pastoral leases, 1 preferential occupation, and 282 occupation, licences were forfeited during the year. During the same period 193 preferential occupation licences in the Eastern Division, containing 1,993,400 acres, were gazetted at an appraised rental of £14,337.

Special Leases under the Principal Act.—The number of applications, including 102 brought forward from 1890, was 456; of these 136 representing 3,390 acres, and returning £2,236 13s. 6d. annual rent, were granted; 94 referring to 7,509 acres were refused or withdrawn, and 226, comprising 10,379 acres, held over. During the year 21 special leases, representing 782 acres and £441 10s. rental, were forfeited, and 47 representing 141 acres and £975 rental expired. The total of special leases current on 31st Dec., 1891, was 516, representing 11,287 acres and an annual revenue of £10,863 8s. 6d.

Residental Leases.—This is a tenure provided for by the Crown Lands Act of 1889, admitting of the holder of a miner's right or mineral licence obtaining, within a gold or mineral field, a lease not exceeding 10 acres, subject to certain conditions as to residence, improvements, &c. During the year 93 applications were received for leases of this character, which, with 139 outstanding from 1890, made 232, for an area of 2,082 acres, requiring action. Of these 117 were disallowed or withdrawn, and 32, comprising 308 acres, at an annual rent of £70 12s., granted. On 31st December 4 leases, containing 40 acres, at a rental of £10 15s., were forfeited.

Forestry, 1891.

(Latest Returns.)

History of the Department.—In 1871 the first timber reserves were proclaimed to protect forests in the Murray River and Clarence River districts, but it was not till 1875 that any special officers were appointed to supervise them. Other reserves were made in course of time, until they numbered some 461 in 1881, with an approximate area of 3,401,447 acres, 250 of these reserves being proclaimed exempt from the operation of ordinary timber licences. In 1877 and 1878 regulations were made regarding the cutting of forest timber. In its early stages the Forest Branch appears to have been worked under the then "Occupation of Lands Branch" up to September, 1878, when it was transferred to the Department of Mines, and continued thereunder till 1st January, 1888, when it was once more in charge by the Department of Lands, and continued thereunder until the 17th of April, 1889, when it was transferred to the Colonial Secretary's Department, under which jurisdiction it still remains.

State Conservation of Forests.—The wisdom of the policy of placing the forest lands of all settled countries under the immediate control of the State, has been fully demonstrated by practical experience during the last quarter of a century in India, America, Canada, Africa, and Australia. In New South Wales the prevalence of improvident denudation of forest lands imperatively demanded State interference. For the effective control of the unalienated timber lands the colony has now been subdivided into 25 districts, under the supervision of resident foresters and travelling inspectors, whose duties consist in actively safeguarding the forest areas under their charge.

Revenue and Expenditure.—For the year 1891 the revenue was £18,455, and the expenditure £23,875. The excess was chiefly owing to the extensive operations carried out upon the northern reserves for the conservation of the red cedar, the wattle thinning at Otford and West Bargo, and the treatment of the valuable red gum saplings on the river Murray reserves, the returns from which in a few years will amply justify the outlay. The total revenue derived, 1877 to 1891, was £197,468, and the expenditure £211,771.

Total Number of Reserves at the close of 1891 was 1,013 of an estimated area of 5,600,653 acres. Twenty-eight areas were gazetted during the year as exempted from the operations of wood-cutters and cedar licences.

Forestry Operations.—The total number of trees which had succeeded and were making progress from the different systems adopted in thinning and planting was:—From planting, 16,450; from distribution to schools, &c., 75,000; thinning (red gum) on the Murray, 2,000,000; red cedar on Don Dorrigo, 7,000; at Otford and West Barge (wattles), 128,000. Total number of trees operated on during the year 2,226,450. The expense in connection with these operations did not exceed three-eighths of a penny per tree.

Commercial Importance of Forests.—Annually hundreds of thousands of pounds are being sent out of the colony for timber, a very large portion of which might be raised in the forests of the colonies, and the whole of which might be produced in N.S.W. for a comparatively small annual expenditure. Nearly all the timber that is required for mining, fencing, railway, and firewood purposes can be obtained from our own forests, and, with a little care, it would be possible to produce nearly every kind of timber, including all the best hardwoods, required for building and manufacturing purposes. The total forest area of New South Wales is estimated at 21,000,000 acres, of which only 5,600,653 acres are directly under the State forest administration.

Arbor Day—During the year about 100,000 young trees and shrubs were supplied to the Public Schools and corporate bodies in connection with Arbor Day, most of the trees being obtained from the Gosford nursery.

Gosford Nursery.—This, the only State nursery, embraces an area of about 65 acres, of which some 30 acres are cleared and partly under crop. The total stock consists of about 1,200,000 trees and shrubs, representing over 250 kinds.

NUMBER AND CLASS OF FOREST RESERVES.

—	Number	Acres.
Reserves in Class A, including 20 reserves partly in Class C ..	719	3,555,131
Reserves in Class B	9	57,585½
Reserves in Class C, inc. 5 reserves, partly proclaimed State Forests	286	1,890,120¾
State Forests	21	97,711¾
Reserves for planting	3	104
Total number of reserves from sale	1,013	—
„ „ „ in two classes	25	—

AREA AND NUMBER OF RESERVES UNDER SUPERVISION OF FORESTERS.

Locality.	Res'rves	Acres.
Richmond and Tweed Rivers ..	27	133,899½
Upper Richmond	26	271,546
Northern New England and east part of Gwydir	58	364,004½
Clarence	21	164,658¾
Nambucca and Bellinger Rivers ..	9	86,365½
Kempsey	9	164,575
Gunnedah and Tamworth	35	241,241
Armidale and Walcha	67	366,042½
Port Macquarie	20	73,048¼
Myall and Gloucester Rivers ..	6	20,005¾
Hunter River	17	104,064¾
Mudgee and Cassilis	19	51,491¾
Dubbo	19	223,310
Condobolin	50	211,567½
Upper Lachlan	100	353,615½
Penrith and Hartley	16	141,293½
Lower Namoi and west part of Gwydir	51	836,515
Brisbane Water and Wollombi ..	17	85,197
Mittagong and Camden	32	34,595¼
Shoalhaven, Monaro, and South Coast	41 73	233,195¼ 108,430¾
Queanbeyan	13	54,547
Gundagai, Albury, Wagga Wagga, and Tumbarumba	69	528,042¾
Narrandera and Urana	86	257,264
Murray, Edward, and Wakool Rivers	92	418,576
Silverton	22	35,418½
Cumberland	1	6,000
Miscellaneous	17	32,141½

TIMBER TRADE, 1891.

	Imports.	Exports.
Timber, Dressed	£147,018	£3,439
„ Rough	575,642	49,647
Firewood	1,100	949
Bark	28,162	13,056
Shooks and staves	3,097	7,997
Laths	7,783	20
Shingles	864	..
Pitch and tar	4,747	853
Resin	6,836	512
Turpentine	17,365	377
Boats	1,857	1,332
Charcoal (animal or vegetable) ..	1,158	1,570
Corks and bungs	11,886	3,224
Wooden doors	25,537	703
Fibre	5,625	367
Sashes	958	68
Gum	14,104	13,714
Kapok	20,901	3,314
Oars	2,496	875
Turnery	3,348	2,886
Palings	996	33

Postal, Money Order, and Telegraphic Intelligence.

POSTAL.

HEAD POST OFFICE, George-street, Sydney.

Office Hours—Letter Delivery 8.45 a.m. to 9 p.m. *Private Boxes*, 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. *Dead Letter* 10 a.m. to 4 p.m; Saturdays, 1 p.m. *Postage Stamps Sale* 8 a.m to 9 p.m. *Inquiry*, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. *Registered Letter*, 9 a.m to 8 p.m. *Newspaper Delivery*, 8.45 a.m. to 6 p.m. *Parcels Post*, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., and 2 p.m. to 5 p m.; Saturdays, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. Holidays, 8.30 a.m. to 10 a.m.

LETTER DELIVERIES.

City, four a day, leaving at 8 and 11.30 a.m., 2.30 and 4.30 p.m.; Saturdays, 8 and 11.30 a.m. only. *Suburban*, two a day (generally), at 8 a.m. and 1.30 p.m.

Note.—Letters must reach G.P.O. one hour before first and half an hour before other deliveries.

RATES.

NEW SOUTH WALES: For delivery within the Colony—*Letters*: Town*, each ½ oz., 1d.; Country, ditto, 2d.; containing gold, each 1 oz. (avoir.), 4d. *Books*, each 4 oz., or fraction thereof, 1d. *Packets*, each 2 oz., or fraction thereof, 1d. *Newspapers* (within seven days of publication), free. *Post Cards*, each, 1d. *Reply Post Cards*, each, 2d.

*The *town rate* is levied upon all correspondence posted within the following radii from central post offices for delivery within the same radius:—Sydney same radius as Parramatta; Newcastle, 12 miles; Moss Vale, 10 miles; Albury, Armidale, Bathurst, Camden, Carcoar, Cootamundra, Dubbo, Goulburn, Grafton, Kempsey, Kiama, Lismore, Lithgow, Maclean, Mudgee, Nowra, Orange, Penrith, Queanbeyan, Tamworth, Taree, West Maitland, Windsor, Wollongong, and Young, each 13 miles; between West Maitland, East Maitland, Morpeth and Hinton; between Bathurst and Esrom; between Bathurst and Kelso; between Kempsey, East Kempsey, and West Kempsey; between Narrabri West and Narrabri; and between Broken Hill, Broken Hill South, and Broken Hill Railway Station; also for all to be delivered within the limits of any city or town in which the letters are posted.

VICTORIA, QUEENSLAND, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, NEW ZEALAND, FIJI, NEW GUINEA, NORFOLK ISLAND, FRIENDLY (TONGA), NEW HEBRIDES, SOLOMON ISLANDS, AND FEDERATED (COOK) ISLANDS (RAROTONGA).

Letters, each ½ oz., 2d. *Books*, each 4 oz. or fraction thereof, 1d. *Packets*, each 2 oz. or fraction thereof, 1d. *Newspapers* (within seven days of publication), free*. *Post Cards*, 1d. *Reply Post Cards*, 2d.

*Newspapers for Queensland ½d per 10 oz. or fraction thereof, and for South Australia or Victoria, ½d. each.

OTHER PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Letters, for every ½ oz. or under, 2½d. *Post Cards*, each 1½d.; ditto reply (double cards, each half impressed with 1½d. stamp), 3d. *Newspapers*, to United Kingdom, 1d. each; ditto to other foreign places, 1d. each for any weight up to 4 oz., and 1d. for every additional 4 oz. or fraction of 4 oz. *Printed Matter*, 1d. for any weight up to 2 oz., and 1d. for every additional 2 oz. or fraction of 2 oz. up to 4 lb. *Commercial Papers* (up to 4 lb.), not exceeding 4 oz., 2½d.; exceeding 4 oz., but not exceeding 6 oz., 3d.; every additional 2 oz. or fraction of 2 oz., 1d. *Patterns or Samples*: For the United Kingdom up to 1 lb.; for France, Italy, Egypt, or Hawaii, up to 12 oz.; for other places up to 8 oz., for every 2 oz. or fraction of 2 oz., 1d. Letters for transmission by the Messageries Maritimes Co. must be endorsed "via Marseilles," and by the German Route, "by German Mail."

REGISTRATION.

Registration fee on all letters, &c., to above places	3d
Stamped Registered-letter Envelopes (each) ..	3d

Registered letters must be posted at least half an hour before the closing of the mails, except for 7 p.m. mails in Sydney, for which the letters must be registered by 6 p.m.

CLOSING OF MAILS.

Mails for the country districts close at the following hours:—

New South Wales:—Western: Monday to Friday 8 a.m. and 3.30 p.m. as far as Penrith and for places towards Blayney, and 6.30 p.m. for places beyond; Saturday, 8 a.m. and 5 p.m., as far as Penrith and for places towards Orange, and 9.30 p.m. for places beyond. Southern: Monday to Friday 8.30 a.m. as far as Goulburn, 4 p.m. to Picton, and 7 p.m. for places beyond; Saturday, 8.30 a.m. as far as Goulburn, 5 p.m. to Harden, 9.30 p.m. for places beyond. Northern: Daily, by rail at 8 a.m. and 4.45 p.m., by Hunter River steamers at 9.30 p.m., per Grafton steamers, 9 p.m., about twice a week, and to other places per coasting steamers.

Note.—At country post offices letters must be posted at least half an hour previous to despatch of the mails, and 9.30 p.m. previous night if mails leave 6 a.m. next day.

Intercolonial.—Victoria: Monday to Friday, 4.15 and 7 p.m.; Saturday, noon (by steamer). South Australia: Monday to Friday, 4 p.m.; Saturday, noon. Tasmania: Monday to Friday, 4 p.m.; Saturday, noon. Queensland: Daily (Saturday excepted), overland, 4.45 p.m. Saturday, 9.30 p.m. Per Coasting Steamer, Saturday, noon.

United Kingdom.—Viâ San Francisco, per U.S.S. Co.'s steamers, 2 p.m.; *viâ* Suez, per O.S.N. and P. and O. Co.'s steamers, 3 p.m; *viâ* Marseilles, per M.M. Co.'s steamers, 3 p.m.; *viâ* Brindisi, by German Co., 3 p.m.

PARCELS POST.

Parcels not exceeding 11 lb. in weight, and in greatest length 3 ft. 6 in., greatest length and girth combined 6ft., will be received for the United Kingdom.

Rates of Postage.—Not exceeding 2 lb. in weight, 1s. 6d. for every additional lb. or fraction thereof, 9d. extra.

Parcels can also be sent to certain foreign countries and colonies, subject to special rates of postage and limitations as to size and weight.

The rates must be prepaid by postage stamps affixed.

A parcel must be taken into a Post Office and presented at the counter, and must be plainly directed.

Parcels will be liable to Customs duties and regulations, and the sender of each parcel will be required to make a Customs declaration, a special form for which can be obtained at any Post Office. Customs duties must be paid before the parcels are delivered or forwarded.

Parcels found to contain forbidden articles and parcels, the contents of which have been falsely declared, will be dealt with in accordance with the Customs and other laws and regulations. A parcel must not contain a letter, neither must it contain another parcel or other packet addressed to a person other than the addressee of the first-named parcel. If such be discovered, the contents will be charged with postage at the unpaid rate applicable to such contents. Should any writing in the nature of a letter be found in any parcel, such parcel will be charged as an insufficiently paid letter.

Parcels for transmission must be received at the Parcels Post Office, General Post Office, Sydney, at least twenty-four hours before the departure of the steamers by which they are intended to be sent.

Until further notice, parcels will be received and delivered only at Post Offices at places accessible from Sydney by railway, steamer, or mail-coach.

Any additional information required may be obtained upon application at the Parcels Office, G.P.O., Sydney, or any Post Office through which parcels are transmissible.

NEWSPAPERS.

Newspapers printed and posted within the Colony are transmitted free of charge, excepting newspapers posted at any post office or receiver in Sydney for delivery within the boundaries of the City; newspapers posted after seven days from the date of publication, are subject to a charge of 1d. each; newspapers posted within the colony for transmission to Q'land, are charged ½d. per 10-oz. paper, and to S.A. or Vic., ½d. each. Those received from beyond the Colony, stitched in monthly parts, are, when re-posted, subjected to a charge of 1d. for every No. contained therein. Bulk parcels containing newspapers for S.A. or Vic., posted by registered newspaper publishers, or by newsvendors, are charged 1d. per lb. or fraction thereof. The same charge is made to other Australasian colonies under the following conditions:—For West. Aus., Tas., N.Z., Fiji, and British N. Guinea, if over 7 days old or printed out of the colony; for Queensland if not over 14 lb. weight.

PACKETS.

A packet containing printed matter of any kind, lithographed letters, bankers' pass-books, merchandise, patterns, samples, &c., must not be above 16 oz. in weight nor 2 feet in length by 1 foot in breadth or depth, and must be open at one end or have flap unsealed.

PRIVATE MAIL-BAGS.

Postmasters are permitted to make arrangements with settlers upon mail routes requiring a private bag upon payment (in advance) of a sum not exceeding £2 2s. per annum to the postmaster who has to make up the bag.

POST-OFFICE DAILY LIST,

Showing mails closing in Sydney, &c., can be seen at the General Post Office, or any City Office. All changes, additions, &c., are shown on fly-leaf of Postal Guide.

RE-DIRECTION.

New South Wales.—All letters, post-cards, and packets are, when re-directed, liable to additional charge for each re-direction from or to any Post Office or place in the colony, which will be collected on delivery. Letters posted at any office in the colony, with endorsement on the envelope, "If not delivered or claimed within *(fourteen or more)* days, re-address to————" (here state where letter is to be sent, and to whom), will be re-addressed accordingly, and charged re-direction fee.

Newspapers are re-directed free of charge, except to Queensland, to which place a charge of 1d. each is made.

All other places.—Section 12 of the Post Office Act requires that a re-direction fee of the amount of the postage from the place of re-direction to the place of delivery, in addition to the original postage, SHALL be charged; while the rule of the Universal Postal Union—to which this colony is now a party—is that no charge for re-direction is made, except as follows:—

Articles fully pre-paid to the place to which they were originally addressed, and re-directed to a place to which there is a higher rate of postage, are subject to a charge equal to the difference between the amount of postage already pre-paid, and that which would have been chargeable if the articles had originally been despatched to the new destination. The amount of this difference must be expressed by the re-directing officer, by the side of the stamps, in francs and centimes.

Articles unpaid or insufficiently pre-paid to their original address are treated as though addressed directly to the place in which the addressee is.

The section of the Postage Act referred to is practically inoperative, for were the re-direction charge mentioned therein marked on correspondence for foreign places by postmasters in this colony, it would not be collected on delivery; and on correspondence coming to the colony from foreign places no re-direction fee would be charged, except in accordance with the Postal Union Convention, as explained above.

Mis-sent correspondence of all kinds is reforwarded without delay by the quickest route to its destination.

Parcels for Tasmania or Victoria mis-sent to this colony, or for persons in those colonies who may have removed from New South Wales, will be directed free.

Parcels for South Australia sent here in error will be forwarded to that colony free of charge, but will be surcharged to persons who have changed address.

Notices of removal, and applications for letters, &c., to be re-directed, must in all cases be signed by the person to whom the correspondence is addressed.

POSTAGE AND DUTY STAMPS.

The denominations of postage-stamps at present in use are as follow:—½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 7½d., 8d., 9d., 10d., 1s., 1s. ½d., 5s., 10s. and 20s. Stamped envelopes, 1d., 2d.; newspaper wrappers, ½d., 1d.; post cards, 1d., 2d. (reply cards) for Australasia, Norfolk Island, Fiji, New Guinea, Friendly (Tonga), New Hebrides Solomon Islands, and Federated (Cook) Islands (Rarotonga), and 1½d. for other parts of the world.

Duty-stamps cannot be used as postage-stamps, although postage-stamps may be used for duty-stamp purposes.

SALE OF STAMPS.

The Postage-Stamp Office at the General Post Office is open to the public daily, from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. Stamps are also sold at all Post Offices, and by licensed vendors. For public convenience, they may also be purchased at the suburban railway stations, while any of the officials are on duty, between 6 p.m. and 9 a.m.

Licensed vendors of stamps can obtain supplies of not less than £5 worth, on which they are allowed 2½ per cent. commission.

UNPAID OR INSUFFICIENTLY STAMPED.

Town and Country—Letters or packets bearing one postage-stamp will be regularly transmitted; but double deficient postage will be charged on delivery.

United Kingdom (see "Rates of Postage to United Kingdom"), Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, Fiji, New Guinea, Norfolk Island, Friendly (Tonga), New Hebrides, Solomon Islands, and Federated (Cook) Islands (Rarotonga:—Unpaid as well as insufficiently paid letters will be forwarded, the postage, together with a fine equal to a single ½-oz. rate, being collected on delivery, but packets cannot be forwarded unless a single rate of postage has been prepaid. Other parts of the world same as United Kingdom.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

Will be recorded and attended to for six months only that period being considered to afford ample time to correspondents to address their letters properly, and when sending in the present address care should be taken to state where letters are expected from, as well as late address.

POSTAGE-DUE STAMPS.

Postmasters and postmen, upon collecting insufficiently prepaid postage upon letters, etc., must affix and obliterate "postage-due" stamps to the value of the amount collected. These stamps, all of green color (of the values, 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 8d., 5s., 10s., and 20s.), are for use solely in connection with insufficiently prepaid postage collection, and are not for sale to the public.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

Letters should be fastened with gum or wafers; sealing-wax should never be used.

To facilitate the delivery of letters, letter-boxes should be provided at all houses and places of business.

Persons sending bank-notes or cheques should cut them in halves, and the second halves should not be despatched until the receipt of the first has been acknowledged. The numbers, dates, and amounts should also be carefully taken.

If information is required from a country postmaster, a stamped directed envelope should be enclosed for the reply.

LATE LETTERS.

Viâ San Francisco—For the United Kingdom, Canada, United States of America, and Honolulu, received at the G.P.O. and at the Custom House, Circular Quay, up to 3·30 p.m., late fee 2½d. each, on the days of the departure of the mail.

Viâ Suez—United Kingdom, per P. and O., O. S. N., and M. M. Co.'s steamers, and per German mail steamers, to 4 p.m., at the G.P.O. *only*, on day of closing Mail. Late fee, 2½d.; also per P. and O. and O.S.N. Co.'s steamers, at Redfern railway station, up to 5.5 p.m., late fee 5d.

Letters for any of the Australasian Colonies may be posted within a quarter of an hour after closing of mails, or placed aboard mail steamers immediately before starting, on payment of a late fee of 2d.

At Country P. O.'s late letters can be posted to within a quarter of an hour of despatch of the mails, or they may be posted in mail-vans, on payment of a late fee of 2d.

Late letters must bear full postage and late fee *in stamps.*

MONEY ORDERS.

For names of Money Order Offices see Post Towns in Gazetteer marked *.

Office Hours, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.; Saturday, 10 a.m. to noon.

NEW SOUTH WALES: Payable within the Colony—

	s.	d.
For any sum not exceeding £5	0	6
Over £5, but not exceeding £10..	1	0

By Telegraph, in addition to above rates, charge for a message of ten words.

INTERCOLONIAL: Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand—

	s.	d.
For any sum not exceeding £2	0	6
Over £2, but not exceeding £5	1	0
Over £5, but not exceeding £7	1	6
Over £7, but not exceeding £10..	2	0

By Telegraph (excepting New Zealand), in addition to above rates, charge for a message of ten words.

UNITED KINGDOM, CANADA, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, CEYLON, CHINA, GERMANY, INDIA, JAPAN, MACAO, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, AND UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:—

	s.	d.
For any sum not exceeding £2	1	0
Over £2, but not exceeding £5	2	6
Over £5, but not exceeding £7	3	6
Over £7, but not exceeding £10..	5	0

No single order issued for a larger sum than £10.

Orders drawn on the United States, Canada and Germany, will be payable in the currency of those countries (£1 being considered equivalent to 4 dollars 87 cents. of American money, and 20 marks 40 pfennings of German money).

TELEGRAPHIC.

Sydney Office.—Open from 9 a.m. until 10 p.m.; *closed on Sundays. All the offices throughout the Colony, on Public Holidays*, are open from 9 a.m. to 10 a.m., and (with a few exceptions) from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m.

Telegraphic messages are forwarded to any station in the following parts of the world at the rates specified—no charge being made for signature and address, except where specially noted:—

NEW SOUTH WALES:

		s.	d.
Ten words	Sydney Branch & Suburban offices; between West Maitland, East Maitland, Morpeth, and Hinton, between Grafton and South Grafton, between Narrabri West and Narrabri, between Broken Hill, South Broken Hill, and Broken Hill Railway Stn., between Bourke and North Bourke, between Armidale and Armidale Railway Stn., between Wagga and Bomen, between Cooma and Cooma Railway Station, and between Newcastle, Adamstown, Carrington, Hamilton, Lambton, Merewether, Minmi, Newcastle West, Stockton, Tighe's Hill, Wallsend, Waratah, and Wickham.	0	6
Ten words	Between other Country Offices and to Border Stations in Victoria, Queensland, and South Australia; also between Broken Hill and Silverton and all stations in South Australia.	1	0
Extra words (except to S. Australia) ..	each	0	1

Press Rates.		s.	d.
Ten words and under		0	6
Extra words up to thirty-four	each	0	0½
Over thirty-four and up to one hundred ..		1	6
Each additional fifty words, or under.. ..		0	6

VICTORIA:

Ten words, 1s.; extra words .. .. each 0 2

QUEENSLAND or SOUTH AUSTRALIA (Port Darwin line excepted):

Ten words, 2s.; extra words .. .. each 0 2

WESTERN AUSTRALIA:

Ten words, 3s.; extra words .. .. each 0 3

TASMANIA:

Ten words, 2s. 6d.; extra words.. .. each 0 3

NEW ZEALAND:

Ten words, 9s. 6d.; extra words .. each 1 0

EUROPE.

The following rates per word (inclusive of names and addresses) from any station in New South Wales for:

Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Bosnia - Herzegovnia, Bulgaria, Denmark, France—*Via* India, 4s. 2d; *via* Moulmein, 8s. 11d; *via* Hongkong, 12s.

France Press messages—*Via* India, 1s. 10d.

Germany, Gibraltar, Great Britain—*Via* India, 4s. 2d *via* Moulmein, 8s. 11d; *via* Hongkong, 12s.

Great Britain Press messages—*Via* India, 1s. 10d.

Great Britain Government messages—*Via* India, 3s. 8d; *via* Moulmein, 7s. 3d.; *via* Hongkong, 9s. 9d.

Greece (Mainland), Greece (Islands), Holland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Russia in Europe, Russia in Caucasus, Servia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey in Europe—*Via* India, 4s. 2d.; *via* Moulmein, 8s. 11d.; *via* Hongkong, 12s.

Turkey in Asia—*Via* India, 4s. 2d.; *via* Moulmein, 7s. 10d.; *via* Hongkong, 12s.

Crete, Rhodes, Chios (Lemnos), Tenedos, Cyprus, other Islands—*Via* India, 4s. 2d.; *via* Moulmein, 8s. 11d.; *via* Hongkong, 12s.

Messages can be transmitted in *cypher* at fifty per cent. above the ordinary rate of charges. Groups of five letters or five figures count as one cypher word.

TELEGRAMS FORWARDED BY POST.

Telegrams posted at any Post Office (not also a Telegraph Station) in the Colony will be forwarded by first mail to the nearest Telegraph Office, and be transmitted thence by wire to destination, provided unobliterated postage-stamps are affixed to the form on which the message is written (in the place provided for the purpose) sufficient in value to defray the cost of the message, and that the message be enclosed in an envelope prepaid with the requisite amount of postage, and directed to the Telegraph Station Master at—(*give the name of the nearest Telegraph Station, which can be obtained from the Postmaster on enquiry*). Telegrams addressed to Post Towns to which there is no telegraphic communication will be transmitted by wire to the nearest Telegraph Station and forwarded thence to destination by first Post without additional charge. All Telegrams for Post must be written in a clear and legible manner on the form specially provided, and in accordance with the printed instructions on such form.

PRESS TELEGRAMS.

No person is entitled to send, or any proprietor, publisher, or agent of any newspaper to receive, at press rates, a telegraphic message or messages, in any one day, containing more than 500 words in the aggregate. This restriction, however, will not apply to messages transmitted between 6 p.m. and 9 a.m., nor to Intercolonial or Foreign telegrams.

If, during any other hours, the line on which a press telegram is desired to be sent is clear and unoccupied, such telegram, of whatever length, may be sent at press rates; provided that if, during its transmission, any private or business telegram is required to be sent on such line, the press message shall be stopped to allow of the transmission of the private telegram.

No press message, intercolonial, foreign, or otherwise, can at any time be sent to a greater extent than 500 words, if there be any other press message required to be sent on the same line; but press messages are sent in rotation as they come in to the extent of 500 words at a time.

DIRECTIONS.

Messages must be written in ink in a clear and legible manner on the forms provided for that purpose, and must bear a proper date and address; the signature of the sender in each case being required in authentication of the message, and as subscribing to the conditions imposed. All numbers must be written in words.

SYDNEY TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.

Office Hours.—The central telephone exchange at the General Post Office, Sydney, is open day and night, including Sundays and holidays.

RECEIVING PILLARS AND BOXES IN THE CITY.

LOCALITY.	LATEST TIMES FOR POSTING.	
SOUTH SYDNEY.	A.M.	P.M.
Abercrombie & O'Connor sts.	5. 10.35	3.15, 5.50, 8
Abercrombie & George-sts. W	5, 10.35	3.15, 5.50, 8
Albion and Riley streets ..	5, 10.30	3.30, 5.50, 8
Bourke and Fitzroy streets ..	5, 10.10	3.10, 5.50, 8
Bourke and Little Arthur sts.	5, 10.15	3.10, 5.45, 8
Castlereagh and Goulburn sts.	5, 10.40	3, 6, 8
Castlereagh and Bathurst sts.	5.10	12.15, 3, 6.8
Chippendale (Railway Bridge)	5, 10.15	3.15, 5.30, 8
Cleveland and Castlereagh sts.	5, 10.10	3.5, 5.25, 8
Crown and Collins streets ..	5, 10.25	3.15, 5.45, 8
Devonshire and Elizabeth sts.	5, 10.25	3.30, 5.40, 8
Dowling-st., nr. Jewish Home	5, 10.10	3.5, 6, 8
Foveaux-st., Albion Hotel ..	5, 10.30	3.25, 5.55, 8
George and Liverpool streets	5, 10.45	12.10, 3.40, 6, 8
George-st., opp. Town Hall ..	5, 10.20	12.35, 3.35, 6.5
George-st., opp. Royal Hotel	5, 10.40	12.35, 3.35, 6.15, 8
George and Pitt streets (Watch-house)	5, 10.40	2, 3.20, 5.55, 8
George and Market streets ..	5, 10.30	12.35, 3.35, 6.10, 8
Goulburn and Sussex-streets	5, 10.40	3.25, 6, 8
High Holborn & Cleveland-st.	5, 10.20	3.10, 5.30, 8
Late Letter Boxes Redfern Railway Station .. .. — Southern	..	8.50
— Northern	..	6, Sat. excepted.
— Western	..	7.50
Liverpool and Elizabeth sts.	5, 10.40	12.10, 3.25, 6.10, 8
Macquarie-street South and Campbell-street .. .	5, 10.35	3.25, 5.55, 8
Market-street, No. 89	5, 10.45	12.40. 3.30, 6.10, 8
Myrtle and Shepherd sts. ..	5, 10.35	3.15. 5.50, 8
Parramatta and Regent sts.	5, 10.20	3.20. 5.30, 8
Pitt-street, School of Arts ..	5, 10.25	12.25, 3.30, 6.10, 8
Pitt-street, near King-street	5, 10.45	12.40, 3.30, 6.10, 8
Railway Station	5, 10.20	3.25, 5.35, 8
Redfern and Walker sts. ..	9.30 10.30	2.40
Sydney Arcade (Wooden Box)	5, 10.45	12.35, 3.30, 6.15, 8
University Grounds	10.30	3.5
WEST SYDNEY.		
Erskine and Sussex streets ..	5, 10.20	12.20, 3.25, 5.30, 8
Erskine and Sussex streets ..	5,	2 .. ..
Jones and Miller streets ..	5, 10.35	3.5, 5.30, 8
Margaret and Sussex streets	5, 10.25	12.20, 3.25, 5.35, 8
Pier and Lackey streets, Darling Harbor	5, 10.30	3.20, 5.30, 8
Pyrmont, Captain Knight's Gate, Point-street	5, 10.35	3.5, 5.30, 8
Pyrmont, foot of John-street	5, 10.35	3.5, 5.30, 8
Ultimo-road and Harris-st. ..	5, 10.30	3 20, 5.30, 8

PILLARS AND BOXES—*continued.*

LOCALITY.	LATEST TIMES FOR POSTING.	
EAST SYDNEY.	A.M.	P.M.
Bayswater Road, No. 28 ..	5, 10.10	2.15, 5.30, 8
Bayswater Rd. and Roslyn st.	5, 10.10	2.15, 5.30, 8
Billyard Avenue	5, 10.15	3.0, 5.30, 8
College and Liverpool streets	5, 10.40	3.25, 6.10, 8
Darlinghurst (Court House)	5, 10.45	2.0, 3.20, 6.5, 8
Elizabeth Bay, Ithaca-road ..	5, 10.15	3.0, 5.30, 8
Elizabeth-street, No. 97 ..	5, 10.40	12.35, 3.30, 6.0, 8
Forbes and Griffith streets ..	5, 10.40	3.30, 5.55, 8
Forbes-street, opp. Braham ..	5, 10.10	3.20, 5.45, 8
Ice and Barcom streets ..	5, 10.15	12.10, 3.25, 6.10, 8
King and Castlereagh streets	5, 10.45	12.40, 3.40, 6.5, 8
King and Phillip streets .	5, 10.40	12.35, 3.30, 6.0, 8
Liverpool and Barcom sts. ..	5, 10.15	2.50, 5.55, 8
Liverpool & Upp. Dowling sts.	5, 10.20	3.20, 5.45, 8
Macquarie-st. (Parliament) ..	5, 10.30	12.30, 3.30, 5.55, 8
M'Leay-st. & Elizabeth Bay-rd.	5, 10.20	3.0, 5.30, 8
M'Leay and Wylde streets ..	5, 10.25	3.0, 5.35, 8
Orwell and Victoria streets ..	5, 10.30	3.0, 5.35, 8
Phillip-st., Wentworth Court	5, 10.35	12.35, 3.30, 6.0, 8
Regent-st. & Moore Park. Rd.	5, 10.5	3.0, 5.55
Stanley and Yurong streets	5, 10.25	3.20, 5.45, 8
St. Mary's-road and Woolloomooloo-street	5, 10.45	2.25, 6.0, 8
Victoria-street North ..	5, 10.30	3.0, 5.35, 8
Victoria and Liverpool sts...	5, 10.20	3.20, 5.45,
William and Bourke streets	5, 10.35	3.10, 5.50, 8
William and Boomerang sts.	5, 10.25	3.25, 5.50, 8
NORTH SYDNEY.		
Argyle-st. Bridge, Princes-st.	5, 10.5	2.45, 5.45
Bent and Bligh streets ..	5, 10.40	12.35, 3.10, 6.8, 8
Bent and Macquarie streets	5, 10.30	12.30, 3.0, 5.55, 8
Bridge-street and Exchange	5, 10.35	12.30, 3.30, 5, 5.30, 6.5, 8
Bridge and George streets ..	5, 10.30	12.30, 3.30, 6.5, 8
Bridge and Macquarie streets	5, 10.30	12.30, 3.5, 5.30, 5.55
Circular Quay (Orient Whf.)	5, 10.25	12.25, 2.55, 5.50, 8
Custom House	5, 10.25	12.25, 2.55, 5.50, 8
Exchange	5	2.0
George-street (No. 301) ..	5, 10.45	12.40, 3.30, 6.10, 8
Hosking Plc. & Castlereagh-st. nr Athenæum Club ..	5, 10.45	12.40, 3.10, 6.8,8
Hunter and Elizabeth streets	5, 10.45	12.40, 3.10, 6.8, 8
Hunter-street (*Herald* Office)	5, 10.40	12.35, 3.20, 5, 5.30, 6.10, 8
Hunter-st., Norwich Union Chambers	10.40	12.35, 3.20, 6.10
Lower Fort-st., near George-st.	5, 10.10	2.45, 5.45,
Opposite Grosvenor Hotel ..	5, 10.30	12.25, 3.30, 5.35, 8
Op. Petty's Hotel (Church H.)	5, 10.30	12.25, 3.30, 5.35, 8
Royle's Chambers (Bond-st.)	10.30	12.30, 3.30, 6.5
Union Club	5, 10.40	12.40, 3.10, 6.8, 8

Receiving Pillars and Boxes in the City only cleared at first-mentioned hour on public holidays.

Gazetteer.

Italics signify Telegraphic Stations. * Money-order Offices. ‖ Receiving Offices only. † Delivery by Letter-carriers.
‡ Post-office Savings Banks. § Communication by Electric Telegraph to the Railway Station.
¶ Per steamer, or as opportunity occurs. B.O., Branch Office. Cap., Capital.
C, City. L, Land Office. M, Municipality. R, Railway Station. Sb., Suburban Post Office. T, Township.
V, Government Village. Numerals, Number of Mails per week from Sydney.
Total population of the Colony as per Census 5th April, 1891—approximately 1,134,207.
The population of the City of Sydney at census of 1891, was 107,652; of the Metropolitan area, 383,283.
Estimated population of Sydney, 31st Dec., 1891, 109,090; of the Metropolitan area, 399,270.
Column 4 shows the Population (1891 Census) of the City, Town, &c., as designated in Column 9.

Post Towns.	Route.	Distance from Sydney.	Populati'n Census, 1891.	*	†	‡	§	C, M, T, or V	L	R	Mails per Week.
		Miles.									
Abattoirs,Sb. B.O.	W	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Aberdeen	N	185	..	*	..	‡	§	V	..	R	12
Aberglasslyn ‖	N	123	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Acacia	NW	380	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Acacia Creek	N	615	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Adaminiby	S	295	..	*	..	‡	..	T	..	..	4
Adamstown	N	101	..	*	†	‡	..	M	..	R	12
Adelong	S	308	..	*	..	‡	..	T	..	..	6
Adelong Cg. Pl.	S	297	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Adjungbilly ‖	S	233	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Agnes Banks ‖	W	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Albion Park	S	61	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	R	12
Albury	S	386	..	*	†	‡	..	M	L	R	11
Alectown	W	313	.	*	..	‡	..	..	..	..	6
Alexandria, Sb.	S	..	8,505	*	†	‡	..	M	..	..	18
Alfred Town ‖	S	319	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Aliceton	N	132	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Alison	N	160	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Allandale	N	126	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	R	6
Allynbrook	N	152	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Alstonville	N	367	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Altcar ‖	S	583	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Amaroo ‖	W	208	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	6
Annandale	W	2	..	*	†	‡	..	..	..	..	18
Angledool (late Mehi)	N	557	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Appin	S	42	..	*	..	..	..	T	..	..	6
Arakoon	N	336	..	*	..	‡	..	T	..	..	3&¶
Araluen	S	196	..	*	..	‡	..	T	..	..	6
Arding	N	351	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Argent's Hill	N	370	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Argoon	S	447	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Arkstone	W	167	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Armidale	N	359	..	*	†	‡	§	C	L	R	6
Arncliffe, Sb.	S	6¾	..	*	†	‡	..	M	..	R	12
Arthurville	W	265	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Ashfield, Sb.	S	5	11,698	*	†	‡	..	M	..	R	18
Ashford	N	508	67	..	..	..	..	V	..	..	2
Ash Island	N	112	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Ashley ‖	N	431	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Athey's ‖	W	253	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Attunga	N	291	..	..	..	..	..	V	..	..	6
Attunga Springs	N	294	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Auburn	S	11½	..	*	†	‡	..	..	..	R	12
Andley	S	18½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Austinmer	S	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	12
Avenel ‖	W	239	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Avisford	W	186	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Awaba	N	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	6
Baan Baa	N	328	..	..	..	..	..	V	..	R	6
Baerami	N	209	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Baker's Swamp	W	249	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Balala	N	351	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Bald Nob	N	433	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Balgowlah	N	10½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Balgownie	S	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	6
Ballalaba	S	215	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Ballimore ‖	W	295	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Ballina	N	364	1,113	*	†	‡	..	M	..	..	6&¶
Balmain, Sb. B.O.	W	1	23,478	*	†	‡	..	M	..	..	30
Balmoral	S	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	6
Balranald	S	574	661	*	..	‡	..	M	L	..	5
Bandon Grove	N	164	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Bankstown	S	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Bannaby	S	175	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Baradine	N	390	..	*	..	..	..	T	..	..	3
Barber's Creek	S	110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	6
Bargo	S	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Barmedman	S	347	176	*	..	‡	..	T	..	..	3
Barraba	N	339	..	*	..	‡	..	T	..	..	6
Barragan	W	227	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Barrenjoey	N	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Barrengarry	S	99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Barrington	N	181	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Barringun	W	593	180	*	..	‡	..	T	..	..	2
Barry	W	179	..	..	†	..	..	..	..	..	3
Barwang	[illegible]	239	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Bateman's Bay	S	200	..	*	..	‡	..	V	..	..	4
Bathurst	W	145	..	*	†	‡	..	C	L	R	12
Batlow	S	333	..	*	..	‡	..	..	..	..	2
Baulkham Hills	W	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Bayview	N	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Beachport	N	212	..	*	..	‡	..	..	..	..	¶
Bear Hill	N	426	261	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Bedgerebong	W	294	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Beechwood	N	295	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Beecroft ‖	N	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	6
Bega	S	316	..	*	†	‡	..	M	L	..	6&¶
Beggan Beggan ‖	S	242	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Belarbigill	W	288	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Belford	N	138	..	..	..	..	..	V	..	R	6
Belgravia	W	209	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Bell	W	83	..	..	..	..	§	..	..	R	6
Bellambi	S	44	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	R	12
Belawongarah ‖	S	110½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Bellbrook	N	345	..	..	..	..	..	T	..	..	3
Bellingen	N	378	..	*	..	..	..	T	..	..	3&¶
Bellinger Heads	N	363	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Bell's Creek	S	190	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Belmont	N	113	..	*	..	‡	..	..	..	..	6
Belmore, Sb.	S	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Bena ‖	W	372	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Ben Bullen	W	121	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	6
Bendemeer	N	306	..	*	..	..	..	T	..	..	3
Bendeela ‖	S	102½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Bendick Morrell ‖	S	268	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	6
Bendolba	N	162	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Benandarah ‖	S	207	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ben Lomond, R.S.	N	400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	6
Ben Lomond ‖	N	403	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	2
Bergalia	S	247	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Bermagui	S	246	..	*	..	..	..	T	..	..	5
Berrellan ‖	S	101	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Berridale	S	284	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Berrigan	S	442	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Berrima	S	92	..	*	..	‡	..	T	L	..	12
Berry	S	87	908	*	†	‡	..	M	..	..	12
Bethungra	S	268	..	*	..	‡	§	V	..	R	6
Bevendale	S	189	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bexhill	N	364	393	..	..	..	..	V	..	..	2&¶
Bexley	S	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Bibbenluke	S	302	..	..	..	..	..	V	..	..	4
Bigga	S	199	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Big Hill	S	127	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Billeroy	W	410	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	1

Post Towns.	Route.	Distance from Sydney.	Populati'n Census, 1891.	*	†	‡	§	C, M T, or V	L	R	Mails per Week.
		Miles.									
Bimbi	S	328	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Binalong	S	208	..	*	..	‡	§	T	..	R	6
Binda	S	173	..	*	..	..	..	V	..	..	3
Bindogandra ‖	W	255	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Bingera	N	378	..	*	†	‡	..	M	L	..	6
Bingleburra ‖	N	156	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Binnaway	W	316	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Bishop's Bridge	N	122	..	..	..	..	..	T	..	..	3
Blackheath	W	73	771	*	..	‡	§	V	..	R	12
Blackman's Pt.	N	278	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Black Mountain	N	378	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	6
Black Range	S	390	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Black Springs	W	152	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Black Swamp ‖	N	490	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Blacktown	W	22	..	*	..	..	§	..	..	R	12
Blackville	N	272	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Blackwall	N	58	..	*	..	‡	..	..	..	..	6
Blakehurst, Sb.	S	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Blandford	N	213	..	..	..	..	§	..	..	R	6
Blayney	W	172	..	*	†	‡	..	M	..	R	12
Blowering	S	317	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bluey ‖	N	231	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Bobundarah	S	294	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Bodalla	S	257	..	*	..	‡	..	T	..	..	6
Bogan Gate ‖	W	299	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Boggabilla	N	492	..	..	..	..	..	V	..	..	3
Boggabri	N	318½	..	*	..	‡	..	T	..	R	6
Boggy Creek	S	319	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	6
Boggy Flat	N	155	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Bolaro ‖	N	315	..	..	..	..	..	V	..	..	2
Bolivia	N	459	..	*	..	‡	§	..	..	R	6
Boloko	S	306	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Bolong	S	127½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Bolton Vale ‖	W	144	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Bombala	S	318	..	*	..	‡	..	M	L	..	6
Bombo	S	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Bomen	S	304	..	*	..	‡	§	..	..	R	6
Bondi, Sb.	E	5	..	*	†	‡	..	..	..	..	12
Bongongo ‖	S	223	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Bongongolong	S	297	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Bonnie Doon ‖	S	164	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Bonnyrigg	S	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Bonshaw	N	536	41	..	..	..	..	V	..	..	2
Bookham	S	206	..	*	..	..	..	T	..	..	3
Boolambayte	N	160	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Booligal	S	505	146	*	..	..	..	V	..	..	3
Boomey	W	233	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Boonoo Boonoo ‖	N	490	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Booral	N	146	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Booroolong ‖	N	384	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Booroorban	S	480	..	..	..	..	..	V	..	..	6
Boree Creek ‖	S	418	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Borenore	W	202	..	*	..	‡	§	..	..	R	6
Boro	S	162	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Botany, Sb.	S	5	2,060	..	†	..	..	M	..	..	12
Bourbah	S	345	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Bourke	W	503	..	*	†	‡	..	M	L	R	6
Bowan Park	W	224	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Bowenfels	W	97	..	*	..	‡	§	V	..	R	12
Bowling Alley Point	N	316	106	..	..	..	..	T	..	..	4
Bow ‖	N	235	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Bowna	S	394	..	*	..	‡	..	V	..	..	6
Bowning	S	194	..	*	..	‡	§	T	..	R	6
Bowral	S	80	..	*	†	‡	..	M	..	R	12
Bowraville	N	362	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	3&¶
Box Ridge	W	182	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Braidwood	S	181	..	*	†	‡	..	T	L	..	6
Branxton	N	134	490	*	..	‡	..	V	..	R	6
Brawlin	S	260	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	6
Breadalbane	S	145	..	*	..	‡	§	V	..	R	6
Bredbo ‖	S	263	..	..	..	..	..	V	..	R	6
Breeza	N	268	..	*	..	..	§	T	..	R	6
Brenda ‖	N	572	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Brewarrina	W	515	490	*	..	‡	.	T	L	..	3
Brewongle	W	135	..	..	..	..	§	..	..	R	6
Bridgeman	N	155	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	2
Brierfield	N	376	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Brindabella	S	239	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bringagee	S	403	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	5
Bringelly	S	32	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	6

Post Towns.	Route.	Distance from Sydney.	Populati'n Census, 1891.	*	†	‡	§	C, M T, or V	L	R	Mails per Week.
		Miles.									
Broadwater	N	342	..	*	..	‡	..	..	..	..	6&¶
Brocklehurst	W	280	..	..	..	..	..	V	..	..	3
Brockley ‖	N	397	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Brodie's Plains	N	444	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Brogo	S	307	..	..	..	..	..	T	..	..	5
Broke	N	157	..	*	..	..	..	V	..	..	6
Broken Dam ‖	S	359	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Broken Hill	S	925	..	*	†	‡	..	M	..	..	5
Brok'n Hill (R.S.)	S	927	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Bronte ‖	S	167	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Brookfield	N	148	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Brooklyn	N	36	..	*	..	..	§	..	..	R	12
Brookvale ‖	N	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Brooman	S	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Broombee ‖	W	158	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Broughton Vill.	S	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Broughton Vale	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Brownlow Hill	S	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	6
Brown's Creek	W	178	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Brownsville	S	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Brucedale ‖	S	315	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Brundah Creek	S	295	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Brungle	S	299	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Brunswick	N	402	87	*	..	‡	..	..	..	..	4
Brush Grove	N	338	..	*	..	‡	..	V	..	..	3&¶
Brushy Hill	N	188	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Bryan's Gap	N	486	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Bucca Bucca	N	398	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	¶
Buchanan	N	122	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Buckendoon	N	339	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Buckley's Cg. Pl.	S	296	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Budgee Budgee	W	195	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Bugaldi ‖	N	404	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Bugilbone	N	422	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Bukkulla	N	493	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Bulahdelah	N	155	..	*	..	‡	..	V	..	..	3
Bulgandramine	W	321	..	..	..	..	..	T	..	..	2
Bulga Creek	S	202	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Bullagreen ‖	W	381	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Bullenbong ‖	S	339	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Bulli	S	42	..	*	..	‡	..	T	..	R	18
Bulli (Ry. Stn.)	S	43	..	*	..	‡	..	..	..	R	18
Bull Plain	S	449	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Bullock Creek ‖	W	351	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Bulyeroi ‖	N	441	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Bumberry	W	241	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	6
Bumble	N	399	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Bundanoon	S	95	..	*	..	‡	§	..	..	R	6
Bundarra	N	393	330	*	..	‡	..	V	..	..	5
Bundella	N	296	..	..	..	..	..	V	..	..	3
Bungawalbin	N	345	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6&¶
Bungendore	S	177	..	*	..	‡	..	V	..	R	6
Bungonia	S	126	..	..	..	..	..	T	..	..	6
Bungowannah	S	398	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Bungwall Flat	N	175	..	*	..	‡	..	..	..	..	3
Bunnan	N	210	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Burbong ‖	S	188	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	6
Burnt Yards ‖	W	212	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Burra ‖	S	239	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Burradoo	S	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	12
Burraga	W	188	..	*	..	‡	..	..	..	..	3
Burragorang	S	54	..	..	..	..	..	V	..	..	3
Burrawang	S	97	..	*	..	‡	..	..	..	..	6
Burrendong	W	256	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Burrier	S	142	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Burringbar	N	414	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	¶
Burrowa	W	214	..	*	..	‡	..	M	L	..	6
Burrumbuttock ‖	S	406	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Burwood, Sb.	S	7	6,229	*	†	‡	..	M	..	R	18
Byangum	N	400	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	¶
Bylong	W	244	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Byng	W	190	..	..	..	..	..	V	..	..	3
Byrock	W	456	..	*	..	‡	..	..	..	R	6
Byron Bay	N	405	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	¶
Byron Creek	N	412	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	¶

Post Towns.	Route.	Distance from Sydney. Miles.	Populati'n Census, 1891.	*	†	‡	§	C, M T, or V	L	R	Mails per Week.
Cabramatta	S	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	12
Cadia	W	192	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Caloola	W	170	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Camberwell	N	158	..	..	..	..	..	V	..	..	6
Cambewarra	S	114	517	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Camden	S	41½	..	*	†	‡	..	M	L	R	12
Camden Haven	N	256	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Campbelltown	S	34	..	*	†	‡	..	M	L	R	18
Camperdown, Sb.	S	3	6.659	*	†	‡	..	M	..	..	12
Canadian Lead	W	205	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Canangles ‖	W	253	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Canberra	S	2-6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Candelo	S	343	..	*	..	‡	..	T	..	..	6
Canimbla	W	224	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Canley Vale	S	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	6
Cannonbar	W	395	..	*	..	‡	..	V	..	..	2
Canoblas	W	196	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Canowindra	W	217	..	*	..	‡	..	V	..	..	6
Canterbury, Sb.	S	6	2,427	*	†	‡	..	M	..	..	18
Capertee	W	127	..	*	..	..	§	..	..	R	6
Captain's Flat	S	201	..	*	..	‡	..	..	..	..	6
Carabost,	S	377	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Carcoar	W	184	..	*	..	‡	..	M	L	R	6
Cardiff	N	94½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Cargo	W	246	..	*	..	‡	..	V	..	R	5
Carinda	W	4.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Carlingford	W	17	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	R	12
Carlton	S	8	..	..	†	..	..	..	..	..	12
Carnsdale	S	433	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Carrathool	S	419	163	*	..	‡	§	..	..	R	5
Carrawobity ‖	W	279	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Carrick	S	122	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	6
Carrington	N	103	..	*	†	‡	..	M	..	..	12
Carroll	N	315	..	*	..	‡	..	T	..	..	6
Carrow Brook ‖	N	173	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Casino	N	385	1,494	*	†	‡	..	M	L	..	6&¶
Cassilis	N	256	164	*	..	‡	..	T	L	..	6
Castle Doyle ‖	N	368	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Castle Hill	W	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Castle Mountain	N	221	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Castlerag	N	451	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Castlereagh	W	41	..	..	..	..	..	T	..	..	6
Cathcart	S	325	..	..	..	..	..	V	..	..	2&¶
C'th'rine Hill B'y	N	129	..	*	†	..	..	..	..	..	6
Cattai Creek ‖	N	243	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Cavan	S	209	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Cave Creek ‖	W	207	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Cedar Party Ck.	N	238	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Central M'D'ld.	W	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Central Raleigh ‖	N	377	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2&¶
Cent'l Wattag'n ‖	N	167	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Cessnock	N	130	..	*	..	..	..	T	..	..	3
Chandler's Creek	N	486	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Chanticleer ‖	S	382	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Charlestown	N	110	..	*	..	‡	..	T	..	..	6
Charleyong	S	198	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Chatsbury	S	147	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Chatswood	N	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	6
Chatsworth Isld.	N	320	..	*	..	‡	..	..	..	..	2&¶
Cheeseman's Ck.	W	209	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Cherry Tree Hill ‖	.	498	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Chidowla ‖	S	218	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Clar'nce Riv. Hds.	N	307	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	¶
Clarence Town	N	140	..	*	..	‡	..	T	..	..	6
Clarence Tunnel	W	88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Clareval ‖	N	153	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Clarkson's Cg.	N	211	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Clear Creek	W	154	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Clifton	S	35	..	*	..	‡	..	T	..	R	18
Clunes	N	370	..	*	..	..	..	..	..		¶
Clybucca	N	326	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Cobar	W	545	..	*	†	‡	..	M	L	..	3
Cobargo	S	296	..	*	..	‡	..	..	..	..	6
Cobbadah	N	351	..	..	..	..	..	T	..	..	6
Cobbitty	S	44½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Cobbora	W	329	..	*	..	‡	..	T	..	..	3
Cochran Creek ‖	S	530	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cockle Creek	N	91	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	6
Cocomingla	W	226	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Codrington ‖	N	355	96	..	..	..	..	T	..	..	3
Coff's Harbor	N	429	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	¶
Colane	W	407	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Coldstream	N	342	..	..	..	..	..	V	..	..	¶
Colinton	S	231	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Collarendabri	N	517	138	*	..	‡	..	T	..	..	2
Collector	S	155	..	*	..	..	..	T	..	..	6
Collie	W	349	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Collingullie ‖	S	325	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Colly Blue	N	290	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Colo Vale	S	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	6
Come-by-Chance	N	442	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Comerong	S	131	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Comleroy Road	W	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Como	S	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	6
Comobella	W	264	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Conargo	S	458	..	..	..	..	..	T	..	..	6
Condobolin	W	328	..	*	..	‡	..	T	..	..	6
Concord	..	..	2,107	*	..	‡	..	T	..	..	12
Conjola	S	148	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Cooba ‖	S	333	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Cookardinia	S	372	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Coolabah ‖	W	424	..	*	..	‡	..	..	..	R	6
Coolac	S	276	..	*	..	..	§	V	..	R	6
Coolah	N	385	..	*	..	..	..	T	..	..	4
Coolalie ‖	S	192	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Coolamon	S	309	..	*	..	‡	..	V	..	..	6
Coolangatta	S	124	..	*	..	‡	..	..	..	..	6
Coolongolook	N	178	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Cooma	S	264	..	*	†	‡	..	M	L	R	6
Coonabarabran	W	360	..	*	..	‡	..	T	L	..	5
Coonamble	W	375	..	*	†	‡	..	M	L	..	5
Cooney Creek	N	369	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Coopernook	N	242	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Cooper's Creek ‖	N	267	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2&¶
Cooplacurripa	N	274	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Coorabell Creek	N	384	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	¶
Cooranbong	N	80	..	*	..	‡	..	..	..	..	6
Cootamundra	S	253	..	*	†	‡	..	M	L	R	6
Cooyal	W	205	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Copeland North	N	186	..	*	..	‡	..	V	..	..	6
Coraki, Richmond River	N	349	537	*	..	‡	..	V	..	..	6&¶
Coramba	N	403	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	¶
Corindi Clar'nce ‖	N	380	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	¶
Corona ‖	S	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Corowa	S	438	1,171	*	†	‡	..	T	L	..	11
Corrimal	S	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	6
Corrowong	S	362	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Corunna	S	276	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Countegany ‖	S	291	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Coutts' Crossing	N	532	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Cowan's	N	221	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Cow Flat	W	157	..	*	..	‡	..	..	..	..	6
Cowlong	N	369	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1&¶
Cowper ‖	N	340	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	¶
Cowra	W	219	..	*	†	‡	..	M	L	R	6
Cox's River	S	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Craigie	S	338	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Cranbury	W	234	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Cranebrook ‖	W	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Croki, Manning River	N	236	..	*	..	‡	..	..	..	..	6&¶
Cronulla Beach	S	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Crookwell	S	164	..	*	..	‡	..	T	..	..	6
Croome	S	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Cross Roads	S	97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Croydon, Sb.	W	6	..	*	†	‡	..	M	..	R	18
Crudine	W	151	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Cudal	W	221	..	*	..	‡	..	V	..	R	6
Cudgebegong Ck	W	290	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Cudgegong	W	148	..	*	..	..	..	M	..	..	6
Cudgen ‖	N	432	345	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Cudgen Scrub	N	420	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Culcairn	S	356	..	*	..	..	§	..	..	R	6
Cullenbone	W	303	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Cullen Bullen	W	127	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Cullerin ‖	S	154	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Cullinga	W	248	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Culparlin ‖	S	550	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cumnock	W	231	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Cundle Flat ‖	N	259	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cundletown	N	230	28	*	..	‡	..	T	..	..	6

Post Towns.	Route.	Distance from Sydney.	Populati'n Census, 1891.	*	†	‡	§	C. M T, or V	L	R	Mails per Week.
		Miles.									
Cundumbul‖	W	238	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Cunningham	S	225	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Curban ‖	W	320	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Curlewis	N	283	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	R	6
Currabubula	N	262	..	*	..	..	..	T	..	R	6
Currawang	S	156	..	*	..	..	..	V	..	..	3
Curraweela	S	175	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Cuttabri	N	432	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Dalmorton	N	478	139	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Daltou	S	172	..	*	..	..	..	T	..	..	6
Dalwood	N	138	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Dandaloo	W	362	..	*	..	..	..	V	..	..	5
Dapto	S	56	..	*	..	..	..	M	..	R	12
Darby's Falls	W	225	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Darke's Forest	S	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Darlington, Sb.	S	2	3,465	*	†	‡	..	M	..	..	12
Darlington Point	S	393	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Darlington R. Sn.	S	385	..	..	..	..	§	..	..	R	5
Davies' Creek	N	209	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Davis Towu	N	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Day Dream	S	834	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Daysdale	S	413	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Deep Creek	N	356	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3&¶
Deepwater	N	445	362	*	..	‡	..	V	..	R	6
Delegate	S	314	..	*	..	..	..	V	..	..	3
Demondrille	S	235½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	6
Deniliquin	S	534	..	*	†	‡	..	M	L	R	10
Denison Town (Talbragar)	N	299	79	*	..	..	..	T	..	..	5
Denman	N	194	269	*	..	‡	..	T	..	..	6
Devlin's Siding	S	228	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	6
Dignam's Creek‖	S	289	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Diugo Creek	N	237	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Dora Creek	N	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	2
Doree	N	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Doughboy Hlw,	N	224	..	*	..	..	..	V	..	R	6
Douglas	S	45	..	..	..	..	§	..	..	R	12
Douglass Gap	S	262	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Downside	S	323	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Drake	N	518	71	*	..	‡	..	V	..	..	6
Dripstone	W	241	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	6
Drummoyne, Sb.	W	4	1,451	†	‡	..	M	..	..	..	6
Dry Lake	S	437	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Dry Plain	S	273	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Dry River	S	302	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Dubbo	W	278	..	*	†	‡	..	M	L	R	6
Duck Flat‖	S	162	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Duckmaloi	W	144	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Dudauman	S	263	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Dulwich Hill	S	3¾	..	*	..	‡	..	..	..	..	12
Dudley	N	112	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Dumaresq	N	364	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	6
Dunbar's Creek	N	188	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Dundas	W	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Dundee	N	440	..	*	..	..	§	V	..	R	6
Dundee(Ry.Stn.)	N	436	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	6
Dungog	N	156	..	*	†	‡	..	T	L	R	6
Dungowan	N	305	..	..	..	..	..	T	..	..	4
Dunkeld	W	152	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Dunmore	S	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Dunoon	N	365	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Dural	W	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Duramana	W	154	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Duri	N	270	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	6
East Balmain	W	..	..	*	†	‡	..	..	..	..	18
East Carlingford	N	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Eastern Creek	W	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
East Kangaloon	S	106	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
East Kempsey	N	310	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
East Maitland	N	116	2,926	*	†	‡	..	M	L	R	12
East Raleigh	N	379	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2&¶
East Wardell	N	352	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2&¶
Eastwood	W	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	6

Post Towns.	Route.	Distance from Sydney.	Populati'n Census, 1891.	*	†	‡	§	C. M T, or V	L	R	Mails. per Week.
		Miles.									
Eatonsville	N	360	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	¶
Eunabalong	W	369	..	*	..	‡	..	..	..	..	4
Ebenezer	W	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Eccleston	N	166	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Eckersley	S	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Eden	S	350	..	*	..	‡	..	T	L	..	6&¶
Edgecliffe, Sb.	E	..	..	*	..	‡	..	..	..	..	12
Edith‖	W	141	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Egantou ‖	N	195	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Eglinton	W	148	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Elderslie	N	138	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Ellalong	N	138	..	..	..	..	..	V	..	..	3
Ellenborough	N	306	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3&¶
Elizabeth-st. Sth. (Syduey)	..	..	..	*	..	‡	..	..	..	..	18
Elsmore	N	440	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Emerald Hill	N	304	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	6
Emigrant Creek	N	367	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	¶
Emmaville	N	463	979	*	..	‡	..	T	..	..	6
Emu	W	37	..	*	..	..	..	T	..	..	12
Emu Plains	W	36	..	*	..	..	§	..	..	R	18
Enfield, Sb.	S	8	2,050	*	†	‡	..	M	..	..	18
Enfield North	S	8½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Enngonia	W	563	83	*	..	‡	..	..	..	..	2
Enuis	N	290		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3&¶
Erina	N	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Ermington	W	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Eskdale	N	133	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Erskineville	..	..	..	*	..	‡	..	..	..	..	30
Esrom	W	147	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Essington	W	154	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Eugowra	W	240	..	*	..	‡	..	V	..	..	6
Eulourie	N	357	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Eureka	N	374	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	¶
Eurimbla ‖	W	234	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Euriowie	S	936	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Eurobodalla	S	264	..	*	..	..	..	T	..	..	6
Eurongilly	S	272	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Eurunderee	W	193	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Euston	S	640	..	*	..	‡	..	V	..	..	3
Evans' Plains	W	156	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Everett ‖	N	390	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Exeter	S	91	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Failford	N	219	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Fairfield	S	18	..	..	..	..	§	M	..	R	12
Fairview	N	256	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Fairy Meadow	S	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	6
Falls Creek	S	103	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Farley	N	120	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	6
Fassifern	N	87	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	R	6
Faulconbridge	W	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	6
Fernmount	N	371	..	*	..	‡	..	T	..	..	3&¶
Ferrier's	S	347	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Field of Mars (see Dundas)	W	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Fig Tree	S	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Fish River Ck.	W	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Fitzgerald's Vy.	W	162	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Five Dock, Sb.	W	6	1,250	..	†	..	..	M	..	..	6
Five Mile Creek	S	213	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Forbes	W	276	..	*	†	‡	..	M	L	..	6
Ford's Bridge	W	545	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Forest Reefs	W	186	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Forest Road	S	10½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Forster	N	201	330	*	..	‡	..	T	..	..	3
Fox Ground	S	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Frederickton	N	316	221	*	..	..	..	T	..	..	3&¶
Freeman's Reach	W	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Freemantle	W	168	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
French Park ‖	S	337	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Frogmoor	S	246	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Fullerton	S	174	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Galley Swamp	W	194	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Galong	S	216	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	R	6
Galston	W	29	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	6

Post Towns.	Route.	Distance from Sydney.	Populati'n Census, 1891.	*	†	‡	§	C, M T, or V	L	R	Mails per Week.
		Miles.									
Garland ‖	W	192	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Gannon's Creek‖	N	294	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Garra	W	226	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Genanagie ‖	W	306	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Gentl'm'n's Halt	W	88	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
George's Plains	W	152	..	..	..	..	§	..	..	R	6
George-st., North, B.O.	..	..	..	*	..	‡	..	..	..	..	22
George-st., West, B.O.	..	..	..	*	†	‡	..	..	..	..	22
German Creek	N	360	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2&¶
German's Hill	W	198	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Germanton	S	373	..	*	..	‡	..	T	..	..	6
Gerogery	S	368	..	*	..	‡	§	V	..	R	6
Gerringong	S	78	..	*	..	‡	..	M	..	..	7
Gerrymberryn	N	357	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	¶
Geurie	W	261	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	6
Ghinni Ghinni	N	235	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6&¶
Giant's Creek ‖	N	206	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Gidginbung‖	S	352	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Gilgai	N	423	148	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Gilgandra	W	292	..	*	..	‡	..	T	..	..	3
Gil Gil ‖	N	460	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Gilmore	S	318	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Gingerra Statn.	S	324	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Gingkin	W	148	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Ginninderra	S	220	..	..	..	‡	..	T	..	..	6
Girilambone	W	405	..	*	..	‡	§	V	..	R	6
Girvan	N	155	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Gladesville, Sb.	W	¶	..	*	†	‡	..	..	..	..	12
Gladstone	N	326	..	*	..	‡	..	V	..	..	3&¶
Glanmire	W	143	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Glasston	N	252	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Glebe, Sb., B.O.	S	3	17,078	*	†	‡	..	M	..	..	12
Glen Alice	W	152	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Glenbower	S	203	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Glenbrook	W	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	6
Glencoe	N	408	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	R	6
Glendon Brook	N	159	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Glendhu ‖	N	567	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Glenfield ‖	S	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	6
Glengarry ‖	S	194	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Gleniffer ‖	N	384	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Glen Innes	N	423	2,534	*	†	‡	..	M	L	R	6
Glen Morrison	N	345	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Glennie's Creek	N	156	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	6
Glenoak	S	135	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Glenthorne	N	226	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Glenquarry	N	89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Glen Rock ‖	N	339	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Glen William	N	145	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Gloucester	N	176	..	*	..	..	..	T	..	..	6
Gocup	S	301	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Golspie	S	178	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Gongolgon	W	466	..	*	..	‡	..	T	..	..	2
Goodooga	N	562	219	*	..	..	..	T	..	..	4
Good Hope‖	S	203	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Goolagong	W	244	..	*	..	..	..	T	..	..	4
Goolma	W	282	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Goolmangar	N	372	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Goombargona	S	426	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Goomoorah	N	488	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Goonellabah ‖	N	360	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Goonoo Goonoo	N	277	..	*	..	‡	..	T	..	..	6
Goorangoola	N	173	..	..	..	..	..	T	..	..	3
Goran Lake	N	296	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Gordon, Sb.	N	9	..	*	..	..	..	V	..	R	12
Gosford	N	50	582	*	..	‡	..	M	L	R	22
Gosforth	N	116	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Goulburn	S	134	..	*	†	‡	..	C	L	R	18
Gouldsville	N	320	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Gowrie ‖	N	282	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Grabben Gullen	S	162	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Grafton	N	528	4,460	*	†	‡	..	C	L	..	3&¶
Grahamstown	S	304	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Graham's Valley	N	418	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Graman	N	503	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Granville	W	13	..	*	†	‡	§	M	..	R	24
G't. Sn. Colliery‖	S	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Green Cape	S	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Greendale	S	38½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Greenfield Farm	S	208	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Greenhill	N	314	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Greenmantle	W	207	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Greenridge	N	396	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Green Valley	N	318	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Greenwell Point	S	106	..	*	..	‡	..	..	..	..	6
Greenwich, Sb.	W	2½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Greenwich Park‖	S	126	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Greghamstown‖	W	178	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Gregra ‖	W	231	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Greig's Flat	S	343	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Grenfell	W	287	1,832	*	†	‡	..	M	L	..	6
Gresford	N	144	..	*	..	‡	..	T	..	..	6
Greta (AnvilCk.)	N	130	1,751	*	†	‡	..	V	..	R	6
Grogan	S	274	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Grong Grong	S	334	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	6
Grose Vale	W	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Guildford	S	17	..	..	..	..	..	T	..	R	6
Guildford (R.S.)	S	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	6
Gulargambone	W	335	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Gulgamree‖	W	154	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Gulgong	W	207	..	*	..	‡	..	M	..	..	6
Gullen	S	159	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Gum Flat	N	426	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Gunbar	S	458	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Gundagai	S	287	..	*	†	‡	..	M	L	R	6
Gundaroo	S	181	..	*	..	‡	..	T	..	..	6
Gundurimba	N	363	75	..	..	..	..	T	..	..	6&¶
Gundy	N	200	..	..	..	..	..	V	..	..	2
Gungal	N	212	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Gunnedah	N	295	..	*	†	‡	..	M	L	R	6
Gunning	S	164	..	*	..	‡	..	T	L	R	6
Guntawang	W	298	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Gurrundah	S	153	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Guy Fawkes ‖	N	416	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Guyong	W	184	..	*	..	..	..	V	..	..	3
Guyra	N	385	..	*	..	‡	§	V	..	R	6
Hall	S	213	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Halton ‖	N	160	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Hamilton	N	100	..	*	†	‡	..	M	..	R	12
Hanging Rock	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Harden	S	228	..	*	..	‡	§	..	..	R	6
Harefield	S	294	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	6
Hargraves	W	181	..	*	..	‡	..	T	..	..	3
Harrington	N	250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2&¶
Harris-st., Pyr.	..	..	..	*	†	‡	..	..	..	..	24
Hartley	W	82	..	*	..	..	..	T	L	..	6
Hartley Vale	W	87	797	*	..	‡	..	..	..	R	6
Harwood Island	N	319½	..	*	..	‡	..	..	..	..	1&¶
Hatfield ‖	S	655	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Hawk's Nest	N	148	..	*	..	‡	..	..	..	..	2
Hay	S	454	2,742	*	†	‡	..	M	L	R	5
Haydonton	N	217½	..	*	..	..	§	T	..	..	12
Haymarket, B.O.	..	..	..	*	†	‡	..	..	..	..	36
Hazlebrook ‖	W	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Hazelgrove	W	132	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Heathcote	S	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	6
Helensburgh	S	27	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	R	12
Henty	S	345	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Hermidale	W	407	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Hexham	N	108	335	*	..	‡	§	V	..	..	6
Hickey's Creek	N	339	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Hillas Creek ‖	S	311	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Hill End	W	203	..	*	†	‡	..	M	..	..	6
Hillgrove	N	381	..	*	..	‡	..	..	..	..	6
Hillgrove West	N	377	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Hillston	S	434	..	*	..	‡	..	M	L	..	3
Hilltop	S	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	6
Hinton	N	122	684	*	†	‡	..	T	..	..	12
Hobby's Yards	W	172	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Holdsworthy	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Holmwood ‖	W	214	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Holt's Flat	S	293	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Homebush, Sb.	S	8	472	*	†	‡	..	..	..	R	18
Home Rule	W	203	..	*	..	‡	..	T	..	..	6
Hopefield ‖	S	434	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Hornsby	N	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	12
Hornsby Jun.	N	21	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	R	12
Hoskin's Town	S	190	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Howlong	S	405	425	*	..	‡	..	T	..	..	2

Post Towns.	Route.	Distance from Sydney.	Population Census, 1891.	*	†	‡	§	C, M T, or V	L	R	Mails per week.
		Miles.									
Hoxton Park	S	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Humula	S	479	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Hungerford	W	643	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Hunter's Hill, Sb.	W	4	3,636	*	†	‡	..	M	..	..	12
Huntingdon	N	290	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3&¶
Hurstville, Sb.	S	10½	3,175	*	†	..	..	M	..	R	18
Huskisson	S	141	..	..	..	..	..	T	..	..	2
Idaville	N	260	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ilford	W	136	..	*	..	..	..	V	..	R	6
Illabo	S	276	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	R	6
Iluka	N	308	..	..	..	..	..	T	..	..	3&¶
Ingleburn	S	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	6
Ingledow ‖	S	186	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Inveralochy ‖	S	146	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Inverell	N	468	2.568	*	†	‡	..	M	L	..	6
Invergowrie	N	369	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Ironcove Br., Sb.	W	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Irvington	N	387	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	¶
Ivanhoe	S	734	..	*	..	‡	..	..	..	..	3
Jamberoo	S	119	..	*	..	‡	..	T	..	..	6
Jamison Town	W	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Jasper's Brush	S	89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Jeir	S	206	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Jembaicumbene	S	188	..	..	..	..	..	V	..	..	3
Jenolan Caves	W	143	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Jerangle	S	212	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Jerilderie	S	412	541	*	..	‡	.	M	..	R	5
Jerrawa	S	175	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	6
Jerrong	S	179	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Jerry's Plains	N	169	..	*	..	‡	..	T	..	..	3
Jerseyville ‖	N	341	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	3
Jiggi	N	376	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Jilliby ‖	N	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Jimenbuan	S	316	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Jindabyne	S	293	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Jindalee	S	246	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Jindera	S	390	..	*	..	‡	..	..	..	..	3
Jingellic	S	450	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Joadja Creek	S	95	..	*	..	‡	..	..	..	..	6
John's River ‖	N	220	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Judd's Creek	W	178	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Jugiong	S	290	..	*	..	..	..	T	..	..	3
Junction Point ‖	S	185	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Junction, The (Newcastle)	N	103½	..	..	†	..	..	..	..	..	6
Junee Junction	S	286	..	*	†	‡	§	M	..	R	11
Kadina	W	296	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Kamandra ‖	W	260	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Kangaloon	S	110	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Kangaroobie ‖	W	204	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Kangaroo Camp ‖	N	413	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Kangaroo Creek	N	363	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	¶
Kangaroo Volley	S	104	563	*	..	‡	..	..	..	..	6
Kareela ‖	S	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Kar's Springs	N	221	..	..	..	..	§	..	..	..	2
Katoomba	W	66	1,592	*	†	‡	..	M	..	R	12
Kayuga	N	182	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Keepit	N	313	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Keiraville	S	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Kelly's Creek ‖	W	231	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Kelly's Plains	N	353	..	..	..	..	§	..	..	R	6
Kellyville	W	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Kelso	W	143	..	*	..	‡	..	T	..	R	6
Kembla Heights	S	..	..	..	..	‡	..	..	..	..	
Kempsey	N	311	..	*	†	‡	..	M	..	..	6&¶
Kendall	N	264	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Kenthurst	W	29	..	..	..	..	..	V	..	..	3
Kentucky	N	334	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	R	6
Kerrabee	N	224	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Kerr's Creek	W	210	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	6
Kew	N	265	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Khancoban	S	424	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	2
Kiah ‖	S	291	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	¶
Kialla	S	175	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Kiama	S	71	..	*	†	‡	..	M	L	R	18
Kiandra	S	388	..	*	..	‡	..	..	..	..	3
Kildary ‖	S	391	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Kilgin	N	342	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6&¶
Killawarra	N	238	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Kilrush ‖	S	263	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Kimbriki	N	220	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Kinchela Creek	N	335	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3&¶
Kincumber	N	57	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
King's Plains	W	176	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
King-street B. O.	..	..	..	*	†	‡	..	..	..	..	30
Kingstown	N	374	..	..	..	..	..	V	..	..	2
King's Vale ‖	S	238	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	6
Kingswood	W	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	6
Kiora	S	244	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2&¶
Knorrit Flat ‖	N	259	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Kogarah, Sb.	S	8	2.328	*	†	‡	..	M	..	R	18
Kookabookra ‖	N	459	147	*	.	‡	..	..	..	..	3
Koorawatha	S	277	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	6
Krambach	N	201	..	*	..	..	..	V	..	..	6
Krawarree	S	217	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Kundibakh ‖	N	195	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Kunopia	N	478	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Kurrajong	W	49	..	*	..	‡	..	..	..	..	6
Kurrajong Hts.	W	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Kyamba	S	346	..	..	..	..	..	T	..	..	3
Kybean ‖	S	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Kyle	N	261	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Laggan	S	158	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Laguna	N	161	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Lake Albert	S	315	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Lake Bathurst	S	160	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	R	6
Lake Cudgellico	W	465	..	*	..	‡	..	T	..	..	3
Lallarook ‖	S	356	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Lamb's Creek ‖	N	133	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Lambton	N	103	..	*	†	‡	..	M	..	..	6
Landsdown	N	239	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Langworthy's	N	155	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Lankey's Creek ‖	S	407	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
La Perouse, Sb.	S	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Larbert ‖	S	193	..	..	..	..	..	V	..	..	2
Largs	N	119	241	*	..	..	..	T	..	..	6
Laurel Hill ‖	S	343	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Laurieton	N	271	..	*	..	‡	..	T	..	..	4
Lawrence	N	330	357	*	†	‡	..	T	..	..	3&
Lawson	W	58	..	*	..	‡	§	..	..	R	12
Leadville	W	31	..	*	..	..	§	..	..	..	3
Ledgerton ‖	S	207	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Leconfield ‖	N	135	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Leet's Vale	N	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Leichhardt, Sb.	W	4	17,070	*	†	‡	..	M	..	..	18
Leighwood	S	186	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Lewis Ponds	W	208	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Liddell	N	164	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	6
Lidsdale	W	106	..	*	..	‡	..	..	..	..	6
Lilyfield, Sb.	W	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Limeburner's C.	N	126	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Limekilns	W	163	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Limestone	S	830	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Limestone C'k. ‖	S	198	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Linburn	W	199	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Lincoln	W	263	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Linden ‖	W	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	6
Lionsville	N	420	..	..	..	..	..	V	..	..	¶
Lismore	N	357	2,953	*	†	‡	..	M	L	..	6&
Lithgow	W	96	3.867	*	†	‡	..	M	..	R	12
Little Billabong	S	360	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Little Bombay ‖	S	188	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Little Hartley	W	80	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Little Plain	N	479	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Liverpool	S	22	..	*	†	‡	..	M	L	R	18
Llandilo	W	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Llangothlin	N	394	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	3
Lochiel ‖	S	371	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Lochinvar	N	125	462	*	..	‡	§	T	..	R	6
Locksley	W	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	6
Lode Hill ‖	N	231	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Long Creek	W	183	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Long Flat	N	313	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Long Reach	S	120	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4

Post Towns.	Route.	Distance from Sydney.	Populati'n Census, 1891.	*	†	‡	§	C, M, T, or V	L	R	Mails per Week.
		Miles.									
Longueville, Sb.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Lord Howe Isld.	N	420	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	¶
Lostock	N	154	..	..	..	..	..	T	..	..	3
Louth	W	573	..	*	..	‡	..	T	..	..	2
Lower Belford‖	N	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Lower Botany	S	6	..	*	†	‡	..	T	..	..	12
L'w'r Botobolar‖	W	204	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Lower Corowa ‖	S	440	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Lr. H'wkesbury	W	74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
L'w'r Mangrove	W	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Lr. Mookerawa ‖	W	250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Lower Portland	W	50	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Lower Tarcutta	S	317	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Lw'r Yamm'tree	S	286	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Lowesdale	S	421	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Lowther	W	91	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Lucknow	W	198	..	*	..	..	..	T	..	..	6
Luddenham	W	47	..	*	..	..	..	T	..	..	6
Lyndhurst	W	191	..	*	..	..	..	T	..	R	6
Lyttleton	S	308	..	*	..	‡	..	..	..	..	6
Lue	W	173	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Macdonald River	N	316	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
M'Don'ld T'n, Sb.	S	4	5,275	*	†	‡	..	M	..	R	12
Macksville	N	346	..	*	..	‡	..	..	..	..	3
Maclean (Rocky Mouth)	N	323	911	*	†	‡	..	M	..	..	3&¶
Mahouga	S	434	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Major's Creek	S	196	..	*	..	‡	..	..	..	..	3
Malebo	S	314	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Manar	S	170	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Mandalong	N	85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Mandurama	W	187	..	..	..	..	..	T	..	R	6
Mangrove Creek	W	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Manildra	W	239	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Manilla	N	309	..	*	..	‡	..	T	..	..	6
Manly, Sb. B.O.	N	9	3,237	*	†	‡	..	M	..	..	18
Maracket ‖	S	444	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
March	W	198	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Marengo	S	241	..	*	..	‡	..	T	..	..	6
Markdale‖	S	178	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Marlee	N	245	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Marraua Creek ‖	N	169	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Marrangaroo	W	101	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	6
Marrar ‖	S	301	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	6
Marrickville, Sb.	S	3½	13,507	*	†	‡	..	M	..	R	12
Marsden Park	W	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Marsden's	W	318	..	*	..	‡	..	..	..	..	4
Marshall Mount	S	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Marshal M'Mahon Reef	S	237	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Marulan	S	114	..	*	..	‡	§	V	..	R	12
Maryland	N	499	..	..	..	..	..	V	..	..	6
Maryvale	W	254	..	*	..	‡	..	..	..	R	6
Matheson	N	429	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Mathoura	S	512	..	*	..	..	..	T	..	..	10
Maude	S	490	..	..	..	..	..	V	..	..	4
Maybole ‖	N	409	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Mayfield	S	174	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
May's Hill	W	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Meadow Flat	W	116	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Medlow	W	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	6
Meermaul ‖	N	301	..	..	..	..	..	T	..	..	2
Melrose	N	373	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Menangle	S	40	..	*	..	..	§	..	..	R	12
Menindie	S	880	..	*	..	‡	..	T	..	..	2
Meranburn	W	237	..	*	..	‡	..	..	..	..	6
Merewether	N	104½	..	*	..	‡	..	M	..	R	6
Merigal ‖	W	357	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Merimbula	S	372	..	*	..	‡	..	T	..	..	¶
Merindee	W	245	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Meringlo ‖	S	268	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Meroe	N	423	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Merool Creek ‖	S	363	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Merrilla	S	152	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Merriwa	N	228	439	*	..	‡	..	V	..	..	6
Merrygoen	W	250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Merrylands	S	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	12

Post Towns.	Route.	Distance from Sydney.	Populati'n Census, 1891.	*	†	‡	§	C, M, T, or V	L	R	Mails per week.
		Miles.									
Meryla ‖	S	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Michelago	S	224	..	*	..	..	..	T	..	R	6
Middle Adelong ‖	S	318	..	..	..	..	..	V	..	..	1
Middle Arm	S	152	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Middledale	S	432	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Middleton-street Stanmore	S	3½	..	..	†	..	..	..	..	..	12
Midgeegrass ‖	N	372	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	¶
Milburn Creek	W	218	..	..	..	..	..	T	..	..	6
Millamurra	W	160	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Miller's Forest	N	119	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Miller's Pt. (B.O.)	N	1	..	*	†	‡	..	..	..	..	22
Millfield	N	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Millie	N	391	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Millingand	S	272	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Millthorpe	W	180	..	*	..	‡	§	..	..	R	6
Milperinka	S	862	146	*	..	‡	..	T	..	..	2
Milson's Pt., Sb.	N	2	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Milton	S	159	..	*	..	‡	..	..	L	..	6&¶
Mingelo	W	291	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Minmi	N	111	788	*	†	‡	..	T	..	..	12
Minto	S	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	12
Mitchell's Creek‖	W	265	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Mitchell's Flat	N	156	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Mitchell's Island	N	242	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Mittagong	S	77	..	*	†	‡	..	M	..	R	12
Mitta Mitta	S	278	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Moama	S	578	..	*	†	‡	..	M	..	R	10
Moatefield	S	261	..	..	..	..	..	V	..	..	6
Mogilla	S	354	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Mogil Mogil	N	490	52	*	..	‡	..	T	..	..	2
Mogo	S	205	..	*	..	..	..	T	..	..	3
Moira	S	559	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Molong	W	216	1,066	*	†	‡	..	M	L	R	6
Molonglo	S	189	..	*	..	‡	..	T	..	..	3
Mongarlowe	S	191	..	*	..	..	..	V	..	..	2
Monkerai	N	162	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Mouteagle	S	261	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	3
Montefiores	W	253	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Moonbah	S	303	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Moonan Brook	N	224	..	*	..	‡	..	T	..	..	2
Moonbi ‖	N	294	..	..	..	..	..	T	..	R	3
Moonbi R. Station	N	292	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	R	6
Moor Creek	N	287	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Moorebank ‖	S	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Moorilda	W	166	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Moorland	N	249	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Moorwatha	S	414	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Morago ‖	S	494	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Morangarell	S	286	..	*	..	..	..	T	..	..	2
Moree	N	421	..	*	†	‡	..	M	L	..	6
Moriset ‖	N	76	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	6
Morongla Creek	S	264	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Morpeth	N	120	1,139	*	†	‡	..	M	..	R	17
Mortdale	S	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Mortlake	W	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Morton ‖	S	161	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Moruya	S	242	..	*	..	‡	..	M	L	..	6&¶
Morven	S	360	..	..	..	..	..	T	..	..	6
Mossgiel	S	545	..	*	..	‡	..	V	..	..	3
Mossman's Bay	N	3	..	*	..	‡	..	..	..	..	12
Moss Vale	S	87	..	*	..	‡	..	M	..	R	17
Moulamein	S	541	..	*	..	‡	..	T	..	..	2
Mount Adrah	S	321	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Mount Alleu ‖	S	227	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Mount Aubrey	W	325	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Mount Browne	S	868	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Mount Costigan	S	204	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Mount Druitt	W	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	6
Mount Elliott	S	422	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Mount Gipps	W	953	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Mount Harris	W	398	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Mount Hope	W	517	..	*	..	‡	..	..	..	..	2
Mount Hunter	S	45½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Mount Ida	S	410	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Mount Keira	S	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Mount Kembla	S	54	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Mt. McDonald	W	218	..	*	..	‡	..	T	..	..	6
Mount Mitchell	N	418	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Mt. Pleasant‖	N	325	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Mount Victoria	W	77	666	*	..	‡	..	..	..	R	12

Post Towns.	Route.	Distance from Sydney.	Populati'n Census, 1891.	*	†	‡	§	C, M T, or V	L	R	Mails per Week.
		Miles.									
Mount Vincent	N	108	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Mount Wilson‖	W	93	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Mountain Top ‖	S	279	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Mudgee	W	190	..	*	†	‡	..	M	L	R	6
Mulbring‖	N	109	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Mulgoa	W	40	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Mulgrave	W	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	12
Mulguthrie‖	W	311	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Mullaley	N	317	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Mullenderee ‖	S	234	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Mullengandra	S	398	..	..	..	..	..	V	..	..	6
Mullengudgery	W	361	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	6
Mullion Creek	W	203	..	..	..	..	§	..	..	R	6
Mulloon	S	172	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Mullumbimby	N	409	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	¶
Mulwala	S	448	206	*	..	‡	..	T	..	..	6
Mumbil	W	234	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	6
Mummel	S	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Mundawaddera‖	S	346	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Mundooran	W	256	..	*	..	‡	..	V	..	..	2
Mungindi	N	501	..	*	..	..	..	T	..	..	2
Munguuyah	W	553	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Munyabla ‖	S	350	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Murga	W	223	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Murragang ‖	N	370	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Murray Hut	S	432	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Murrumb'tem'n	S	201½	..	..	..	..	..	V	..	..	6
Murrumbidgerie	W	267	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	6
Murrumburrah	S	229	..	*	..	‡	..	M	..	R	6
Murundah	N	367	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Murrungundy	W	296	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Murrurundi	N	218	..	*	..	‡	..	M	L	R	12
Murwillumbah	N	407	537	*	..	‡	..	V	..	..	6
Muscle Creek	N	185½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Muswellbrook	N	178	1,298	*	†	‡	..	M	L	R	12
Muttama	S	266	..	*	..	..	..	V	..	R	6
Myrtle Creek	N	354	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	¶
Myrtleville	S	157	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Nambucca	N	346	..	*	..	‡	..	V	..	..	3
Nambucca Hds.	N	356	..	*	..	‡	..	..	..	..	3
Nana Creek ‖	N	412	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	¶
Naua Glen ‖	N	409	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	¶
Nanama ‖	S	207	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Nangar	W	240	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Nangus ‖	S	298	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Narara	N	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	6
Narellan	S	39½	..	..	..	..	..	V	L	R	12
Narooma	S	268	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Narrabeen	N	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Narrabri	N	351	..	*	†	‡	..	M	L	R	6
Narrabri West	N	350	..	*	..	‡	..	..	..	R	6
Narramine	W	300	..	*	..	..	..	V	L	R	5
Narrandera	S	347	1,840	*	†	‡	..	M	L	R	6
Narrawa	S	175	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Nashaw	N	376½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	¶
Nelligen	S	216	..	*	..	‡	..	T	..	..	3
Nelson's Bay	N	178	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Nelson's Plains	N	116	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Nemingha ‖	N	287	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Nerriga	S	231	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Nerrigundah	S	273	..	*	..	..	..	T	..	..	6
Neurea	W	243	..	..	..	..	..	V	..	..	6
Neutral Bay, Sb.	N	..	..	*	†	‡	..	..	..	..	12
Never Never	N	386	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1&¶
Nevertire	W	341	..	*	..	‡	§	..	..	R	6
Neville	W	189	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
New Angledool	N	557	..	*	..	‡	..	..	..	..	2
Newbridge	N	164	..	*	..	..	§	..	..	R	6
Newcastle	N	102	..	*	†	‡	..	C	L	R	12
Newcastle West	N	102	..	*	..	‡	..	..	..	..	12
New Cryan ‖	N	454	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
New Italy ‖	N	338	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Newlands ‖	W	311	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Newport	N	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Newrybar ‖	N	376	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	¶
Newtown, Sb. B.O.	S	2½	17,871	*	†	‡	..	M	..	R	30
Niangala	N	360	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Nicholson's ‖	S	328	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Nimbin	N	381	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Nimitybelle	S	282	..	*	..	‡	..	T	..	..	6
Nine Mile	N	450	284	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Noorong‖	S	546	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Noraville	N	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
N. Berry Jerry	S	321	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
North Botany	..	4	2,407	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
North Bourke‖	W	508	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
N. Gobarralong	S	291	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Nrth Parramatta	W	16	..	*	†	‡	..	..	..	..	18
North Pimlico	N	360½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Nth. Richmond	W	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
North Ryde ‖	W	15	..	..	†	..	..	..	..	..	6
Nth. Springwood	W	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
North Sydney (Sb. Br. office.)	N	2	..	*	†	‡	..	M	..	R	30
N. Tumbulgum	N	422	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
N. Willoughby Sb	N	5	3,411	*	†	..	..	M	..	..	6
Norton ‖	W	176	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Nowendoc	N	226	..	..	..	..	..	V	..	..	1
Nowra	S	98	1,706	*	†	‡	..	M	L	..	18
Nubba	S	237	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	6
Nullamauna	N	453	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Numba	S	128	692	*	..	‡	..	M	..	..	6
Numbugga	S	324	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Numeralla	S	279	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Nuuulgi ‖	N	363	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	¶
Nundle	N	321	..	*	..	‡	..	T	..	..	4
Nymagee	W	483	..	*	..	‡	..	V	..	..	3
Nymboida ‖	N	552	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Nyngan	W	377	..	*	†	‡	..	V	..	R	6
Nuntherunge ‖	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Oak Hill J'uction	S	187	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	6
Oaklands	S	428	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Oaks	S	66	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Oakwood	N	483	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Oakwood Gulf ‖	N	440	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Oban	N	405	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Oberon	W	136	..	*	..	‡	§	V	..	..	6
Obley	W	253	..	*	..	..	..	V	..	..	4
O'Connell	W	140	..	*	..	..	..	T	..	..	6
Old Goree ‖	S	384	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Old Junee	S	291	..	*	..	‡	..	T	..	R	6
Ollera ‖	N	400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Omega	S	74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Ophir	W	216	..	..	..	..	..	V	..	..	2
Orange	W	192	3,201	*	†	‡	..	M	L	R	6
Orundumbi	N	356	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Otford	S	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	6
Ourimbah	N	57	..	..	..	..	§	..	..	R	6
Ournie ‖	S	463	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Overton	S	399	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Oxford-st., Syd., B. O.	..	..	..	*	†	‡	..	..	..	..	22
Oxley	S	605	197	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Oxley Island	N	239	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Paddington, Sb. Br. Office	E	3	18,393	*	†	‡	..	M	..	..	12
Pallamallawa	N	411	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Palmer's Island	N	316	..	*	..	‡	..	..	..	..	¶
Palmer's Oakey	W	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Pampoolah	N	233	..	..	..	..	..	V	..	..	3
Panbula	S	339	128	*	..	‡	..	T	..	..	6
Parkes	W	266	1,961	*	†	‡	..	M	L	R	6
Parksbourne‖	S	149	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Park-st., Syd. B.O.	..	..	..	*	†	‡	..	..	..	..	22
Parkville	N	199	..	..	..	..	..	V	..	R	6
Parliament House (during ses'ns)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Parramatta	W	14	8,432	*	†	‡	..	M	L	R	36

Post Towns.	Route.	Distance from Sydney.	Populati'n Census, 1891.	*	†	‡	§	C, M T, or V	L	R	Mails per Week.
		Miles.									
Paterson	N	128	..	*	..	‡	..	T	L	..	6
Peacock Creek ‖	N	542	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Peak Hill	W	272	..	*	..	‡	..	..	..	..	6
Peakhurst	S	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Peakview	..	284	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pearce's Creek	N	374	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	¶
Peel	W	150	..	..	..	..	..	V	..	..	6
Peelwood	S	181	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Pejar	S	177	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Pelican Islaud	N	328	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Penuaut Hills	W	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	6
Penrith	W	34	..	*	†	‡	..	M	I	R	18
Pericoe	S	304	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Perimec	N	374	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	¶
Perricoota	S	592	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Perth	W	149	..	..	..	..	§	..	..	R	6
Petersham, Sb. Br. Office	S	3	10,372	*	†	‡	..	M	..	R	18
Phcasaut Gr'nd ‖	S	108	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Picton	S	54	..	*	..	‡	..	T	L	R	18
Pilliga	N	412	..	*	..	‡	..	V	..	..	3
Pine Ridge	N	242	..	..	..	..	§	..	..	..	2
Piney Rauge ‖	S	297	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Pinnacles	S	989	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Pipeclay Creek ‖	S	343	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Piper's Flat	W	110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	6
Pitt Town	W	38	..	..	..	..	..	T	..	..	6
Plattsburg (see Wallsend)											
Pleasaut Hills	S	356	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Plumpton	W	27	..	*	..	‡	..	..	..	..	12
Pokolbin	N	146	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Ponto	W	258	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Pooncarie	S	800	..	*	..	..	..	V	..	..	3
Porcupine Gap	W	252	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Porter's Retreat	W	167	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Port Hacking ‖	S	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Portlaud	W	112½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Port Macquarie	N	275	..	*	..	‡	..	M	L	..	6&¶
Preston's	S	25½	..	-	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Pretty Gully ‖	N	533	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Prctty Pine ‖	S	524	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Prospect	W	26	..	..	..	..	..	M	..	..	6
Prospect Res'v'r	W	27	..	*	..	‡	..	..	..	..	6
Puddledock ‖	N	377	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pulpit Hill ‖	W	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	6
Punkalla	S	275	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Purnamoota	S	840	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Putty	W	124	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pymble	N	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Pyree	S	104	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Pyrmont, Sb.	W	1	..	*	†	‡	..	..	..	..	22
Quambone	W	382	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Queanbeyan	S	195	..	*	†	‡	..	M	L	R	6
Quipolly	N	247	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	2
Quipolly Creek	N	245	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Quirindi	N	243	..	*	..	‡	..	M	..	R	12
Raglan	W	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	6
Rainbow Rch.	N	330	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Ramornie ‖	N	362	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	¶
Randwick, Sb. B. Office	S	4	6,981	*	†	‡	..	M	..	..	18
Rankin's Sprgs.	S	453	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Ravensworth	N	160	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	6
Rawden Vale	N	204	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Rawdou Island	N	287	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Raymond Ter.	N	114	..	*	†	‡	..	M	L	..	12
Reddestone	N	433	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Redfern, Sb. B.O.	S	1	21,323	*	†	‡	..	M	..	R	24
Red Range	N	435	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Reedy Creek ‖	N	489	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Reeves ‖	S	175	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Reidsdale	S	185	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Reid's Flat	S	237	..	..	..	..	-	..	..	..	2
Rhine Falls	S	310	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Richmond	W	38	1,242	*	†	‡	..	M	..	R	18
Riverstone	W	28	..	*	..	‡	..	..	..	R	12
Rivertree ‖	N	523	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Rix's Creek	N	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	3
Robertson	S	102	..	*	..	‡	..	..	..	..	12
Rob Roy	N	473	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	6
Rockdale, Sb.	S	6	4,911	*	†	..	..	M	..	R	18
Rock Flat	S	268	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Rockley	W	166	..	*	..	‡	..	V	..	..	6
Rockwell	S	951	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Rocky Glen	N	351	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Rocky Hall	S	339	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Rocky Plaiu	S	288	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Rocky River	N	348	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Rolland's Plains	N	310	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Rookwood	S	10	..	*	..	‡	..	T	..	R	12
Rooty Hill	W	25	..	*	..	..	§	..	..	R	18
Rose Bank	N	380	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2&¶
Rosebrook ‖	N	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Rosedale	S	306	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Rosemouut ‖	S	306	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Rose Valley		77	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Rosewood	S	387	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Rothbury	N	140	..	..	..	..	..	T	..	..	3
Rouchell Brook	N	199	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Round Hill	S	947	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	5
Round Swamp	W	132	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Rous	N	357	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3&¶
Rouse Hill	W	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Rouse Mill	N	359	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Rydal	W	111	144	*	..	‡	§	V	..	R	12
Rydalmere	W	16½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Ryde	W	12	3,226	*	†	‡	..	M	..	R	12
Rye Park	S	198	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Rylstone	W	149	..	*	..	‡	..	T	L	R	6
Sackville Reach	W	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	6
Salisbury ‖	N	176	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Salisbury Plns. ‖	N	356	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	2
Sally's Flat ‖	W	169	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Salt Ash	N	99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sandy Flat	N	465	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	6
Sandy Hill	N	510	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Sassafras	S	246	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Savernake	S	469	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Scone	N	194	..	*	..	‡	..	M	L	R	12
Scott's Flat	N	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Seaham	N	130	..	..	..	..	..	T	..	..	6
Sebastopol	S	312	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Sedgefield	N	153	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Seven Hills	W	20	..	..	..	..	§	..	..	R	12
Shanuon Vale ‖	N	430	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Sharks Creek ‖	N	330	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Shaw	W	184	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Shellharbor	S	66	..	*	..	..	..	M	..	R	12
Shepard's Town	S	305	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Sherbrooke	S	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Sherwood	N	323	..	..	..	..	..	M	..	..	3
Shooter's Hill	W	156	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Silverton	S	822	..	*	†	‡	..	M	..	..	6
Singleton	N	148	..	*	†	‡	§	M	L	R	17
Skillion Flat	N	323	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Smithfield	S	20	..	*	..	‡	..	M	..	..	12
Smithtown	N	324	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	3&¶
Sobraon	N	391	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Sofala	W	166	..	*	..	‡	..	T	..	..	6
Somerton	N	301	..	*	..	..	..	T	..	..	6
South Bowenfels	W	100	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
S'uth Broken Hill	S	943	..	..	..	‡	..	..	..	..	5
Southgate	N	359	..	..	..	..	..	V	..	..	¶
South Grafton	N	523	..	*	†	‡	..	..	..	..	3&¶
South Gundagai	S	292	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
South Head	E	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
South Mt. Hope ‖	W	418	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
South Woodburn	N	336	392	*	..	‡	..	..	..	..	6&¶
Spicer's Creek	W	273	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Spriugbrook	N	470	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Spring Hill	W	184	..	*	..	‡	§	V	..	R	6
Spring Ridge ‖	N	276	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

Post Towns.	Route.	Distance from Sydney.	Populati'n Census, 1891.	*	†	‡	§	C, M, T, or V	L	R	Mails per Week.
		Miles.									
Springside	W	197	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Springvale ‖	N	375	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	¶
Springwood	W	48	..	*	†	‡	§	..	..	R	18
St. Albans	W	70	..	*	..	‡	..	..	..	..	2
St. Clair	N	166	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
St. Ge'rge's Bsn. ‖	S	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
St. Ives	N	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
St. John's Park	S	21½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
St. Leonard's Ck.	N	367	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
St. Mary's	W	29	..	*	..	‡	..	M	..	R	12
St. Peter's, Sb.	S	4	4,868	*	†	‡	..	M	..	R	12
Stanborough	N	408	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Stanmore Ry. S. ‖	S	3	..	..	†	..	..	M	..	R	12
Stanmore Road	S	4	..	*	..	‡	..	..	..	..	12
Stannifer	N	425	211	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Steinbrook	N	485	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Steve King's Pls.	N	359	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6&¶
Stewart's Brook	N	229	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Stockinbingal	S	267	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Stockton	N	76	..	*	†	‡	..	M	..	..	12
Stockyard Creek	N	586	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	¶
Stonehenge	N	416	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	6
Stony Creek	W	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Stony Crossing	S	621	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Store Creek ‖	W	222	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	6
Stott's Creek ‖	N	425	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Strathfield	S	7½	1,220	*	†	..	..	M	..	R	18
Stroud	N	146	..	*	..	‡	..	T	L	..	6
Stuart's Point	N	211	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	¶
Stuart Town	W	229	..	*	..	‡	§	..	..	R	6
Summer Hill, Sb.	S	4½	..	*	†	‡	..	..	..	R	18
Summer Islaud	N	334	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Sunny Corner	W	124	..	*	†	‡	..	..	..	..	6
Sunnyside	N	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Suntop ‖	W	254	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Surry Hills	S	..	..	*	..	‡	..	..	..	..	22
Sussex-st., Sydney	..	..	..	*	†	‡	..	..	..	..	24
Sutherland	S	15	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	R	12
Sutton	S	191	..	..	..	..	..	T	..	..	6
Sutton Forest	S	90	..	*	..	‡	..	V	..	..	12
Swamp Oak	N	325	..	*	..	..	..	T	..	..	2
Swan Bay	N	342	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	6&¶
Swansea	N	122	..	*	..	‡	..	..	..	..	3
Swan Vale	N	439	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
SYDNEY	Cap.	..	107652	*	†	‡	§	C	L	R	22
Sylvania	S	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Tabulam	N	530	71	*	..	‡	..	..	..	..	6
Tallagandra ‖	S	192	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Talmalo ‖	S	431	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Taloumbi ‖	N	321	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	¶
Tambaroora	W	206	..	*	..	..	..	T	..	..	6
Tambar Spgs.	N	336	..	*	†	..	..	..	..	..	3
Tamworth	N	282	..	*	†	‡	..	M	L	R	6
Tangmangaroo	S	206	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Tanja	S	340	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Tanner's Creek	S	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Tantawanglo ‖	S	360	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Tarago	S	157	..	*	..	‡	§	T	..	R	6
Taralga	S	164	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Tarana	W	120	..	*	..	..	§	..	..	R	6
Taradale ‖	..	342	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Tarcutta	S	324	..	*	..	..	..	T	..	..	3
Taree	N	212	716	*	†	‡	..	M	..	..	6&¶
Tareena	S	796	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Tarlo	S	142	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Tarro, Rail. Stn.	N	109	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	6
Tatham	N	368	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Tathra	S	328	..	..	..	..	..	T	..	..	¶
Tathra Road ‖	S	326	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	¶
Tataila	S	581½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Taylor's Arm	N	356	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Tea Gardens	N	147	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Telegherry ‖	N	152	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Telegraph Pt.	N	287	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Temora	S	342	..	*	..	‡	..	T	..	..	6
Tempe, Sb.	S	6½	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	R	12
Tenandra	W	363	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
		Miles.									
Tenterfield	N	479	2,477	*	†	‡	..	M	L	R	6
Teut Hill	N	457	323	..	..	..	..	V	..	..	6
Teralba	N	89	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	R	6
Terara	S	126	..	*	..	‡	..	T	..	..	6
Termeil	S	176	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Terra Bella ‖	W	268	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Teven Creek ‖	N	371	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Thackaringa	S	974	..	*	..	‡	..	..	..	..	5
Thalaba ‖	S	169	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Tharwa ‖	S	211	..	..	..	..	..	V	..	..	3
The Bulga	N	165	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
The Exchange, Sy.	..	..	..	*	†	..	..	..	..	..	22
The Feus ‖	N	156	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
The Gulf	N	487	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
The Lagoon	W	162	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
The Reefs	S	298	..	..	..	..	..	T	..	..	2
The Risk ‖	N	420	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
The Rock	S	327	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	R	6
The Valley	W	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	6
Thirlmere	S	57	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	R	6
Thirroul	S	40	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	R	12
Thornford ‖	S	147	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Thornleigh	N	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	6
Thornton ‖	N	112	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	12
Thuddungra	S	266	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Thurgoona	S	392	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Thyra ‖	S	524	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Tibooburra	S	892	..	*	..	..	..	T	..	..	2
Tichborne	W	284	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Tighe's Hill	N	81½	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Tilba Tilba	S	279	..	..	..	‡	..	..	..	..	6
Tilpa	W	636	..	*	..	..	..	T	..	..	2
Timbarra	N	497	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Timbery Rauge ‖	S	301	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Timbiliea	S	316	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	¶
Timbriebungie	W	308	..	..	..	..	..	V	..	..	2
Timor	N	225	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Tinda Tank ‖	W	375	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Tingha	N	418	1,168	*	..	‡	..	T	..	..	6
Tinonee	N	209	215	*	..	‡	..	T	..	..	6&¶
Tintenbar	N	371	169	*	..	..	..	V	..	..	¶
Tintin Hull	N	288	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	4
Tocumwall	S	449	..	*	..	‡	..	V	..	..	6
Tomago	N	108	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Tomakin ‖	S	210	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1&¶
Tomanbill	S	250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Tomboy ‖	S	218	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Tomerong	S	136	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Tomingley	W	320	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Tomki School	N	370	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Tongarra	S	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Toogong	W	226	..	..	..	..	..	V	..	..	6
Tooloom	N	570	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Tooma	S	490	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	2
Toongabbie	W	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Torington	N	460	140	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Torouto	N	89	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Torrowangee	S	961	..	*	..	‡	..	..	..	..	2
Towamba	S	298	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	3
Towrang	S	124	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	6
Trangie	W	321	..	*	..	‡	..	..	..	..	6
Trevallyn	N	135	..	..	..	..	..	T	..	..	6
Trickett ‖	S	331	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Trundle	W	314	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Trunkey Creek	W	181	..	*	..	‡	..	T	..	..	6
Tubbul	S	267	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Tuckurimba	N	353	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6&¶
Tuena	S	197	..	*	..	‡	..	T	..	..	2
Tuggranong	S	207	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Tullimbar	S	65	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Tumbarumba	SW	358	..	*	..	..	..	T	..	..	5
Tumbulgum	N	421	..	*	..	‡	..	..	..	..	6
Tumut	S	304	..	*	†	‡	..	M	L	..	6
Tuncurry	N	199	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Turee Creek ‖	N	262	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Turlinjah	S	252	..	..	..	..	..	T	..	..	6
Turrumurra	N	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Tweed Heads	N	427	..	*	..	‡	..	..	..	..	6
Two-mile Flat	W	288	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Tyndale	N	344	..	..	..	..	..	T	..	..	¶
Tyringham	N	416	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

Post Towns.	Route.	Distance from Sydney.	Population Census, 1891.	*	†	‡	§	C, M T, or V	L	R	Mails per Week.
		Miles.									
Uarbry	W	272	..	..	..	..	..	V	..	R	2
Ulan ‖	W	204	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Ulladulla	S	164	1,631	*	..	‡	..	M	..	..	6&¶
Ulmarra	N	342	1,601	*	..	‡	..	M	..	..	3&¶
Ultimo	W	..	..	*	†	..	..	..	..	..	24
Umarella ‖	S	254	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Umberumberka ‖	S	824	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Unanderra ‖	S	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	12
Underbank	N	171	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Ungarie	..	444	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Unkya Creek	N	336	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Unumgar	N	435	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Up. Bankstown	S	12½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Up. Bottobolar	W	185	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
U. Burragorang	S	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Up. Chichester ‖	N	178	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Up. Coldstream	N	348	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	¶
Upper Colo	W	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
U. Copmanhurst	N	563	256	*	..	‡	..	V	..	..	6&¶
Upper Gilmore ‖	S	325	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Upper Gundaroo	S	186	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Upper Horton	N	363	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Up. Landsdown	N	244	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Upper Lostock ‖	N	159	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Upper M'Douald	N	76	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Upper Manilla	N	317	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Upper Meroo ‖	W	181	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Upper Myall R.	N	165	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Upper Orara ‖	N	593	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	¶
Upper Pyramul	W	161	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Up. Quinburra ‖	S	344	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Up. Rolland's Pls	N	317	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Upper Run	W	92	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Upp. Shark Ck. ‖	N	330	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	¶
U. Tumbarumba	S	353	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Upper Turon	W	189	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Uralla	N	343½	..	*	†	‡	..	M	..	R	6
Urana	S	393	407	*	..	‡	..	T	L	..	4
Urangeline	S	366	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Uranquinty ‖	S	318	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Uriarra	S	221	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Vacy	N	130	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Vale of Clwydd	W	95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Vere	N	149	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Verona ‖	S	306	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Vittoria	W	183	..	..	..	..	..	V	..	..	2
Wagga Wagga	S	309	..	*	†	‡	..	M	L	R	11
Wagonga Heads	S	263	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Wagra	S	411	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Walbundrie	S	418	..	*	..	..	..	V	..	..	3
Walcha	N	332	..	*	..	‡	..	M	L	R	6
Walcha Road	N	320	..	*	..	‡	§	..	..	R	6
Walgett	N	476	749	*	..	‡	..	T	L	..	3
Wallabadah	N	253	..	*	..	..	..	V	..	..	6
Wallace	W	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Wallan Billan ‖	W	336	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Wallandry ‖	S	384	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Wallangra	N	446	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Wallarobba	N	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Walla Walla	S	375	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Wallendbeen	S	241	..	*	..	‡	§	M	..	R	6
Wallerawang	W	105	507	*	..	‡	..	T	..	R	12
Walli	W	203	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Wallon ‖	N	441	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Wallsend—Plattsburg	N	107	..	*	†	‡	..	M	..	R	12
Wamberal	N	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Wanaaring	W	616	..	*	..	‡	..	..	..	..	1
Wandandian	S	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Wandella	S	304	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Wandsworth	N	405	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Wanganella	S	510	..	..	..	..	..	V	..	..	6
Wangat	N	174	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Wanstead	S	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12

Post Towns.	Route.	Distance from Sydney.	Population Census, 1891.	*	†	‡	§	C, M T, or V	L	R	Mails per Week.
		Miles.									
Waratah	N	103	..	*	†	‡	..	M	..	R	12
Wardell	N	353	212	*	..	‡	..	T	..	..	6&¶
Ward's River ‖	N	170	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Wares	S	237	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Wargeila ‖	S	203	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Warge Rock ‖	W	326	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Warialda	N	406	..	*	..	‡	..	V	L	..	6
Warkton ‖	W	285	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Warkworth	N	159	..	..	..	..	..	V	..	..	3
Warne	W	218	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	R	6
Warneton	N	318	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3&¶
Waroo	W	301	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Warrah Ridge	N	229	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Warrell Creek ‖	N	351	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Warren	W	353	..	*	..	‡	..	T	..	..	6
Warri ‖	S	359	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Waterfall	S	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	6
Waterloo, Sb.	S	3	8,701	*	†	‡	..	M	..	..	12
Watson's Bay, Sb.	E	7	..	*	†	‡	..	V	..	..	12
Wattamolla	S	110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Wattle Flat	W	161	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Wauchope	N	288	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Waverley, Sb. B.O.	E	4	8,845	*	†	‡	..	M	..	..	18
Webb's Creek	W	77	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Weddin	S	281	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Wee Waa	N	376	..	*	..	‡	..	T	..	..	3
Welcome Reef	S	147	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Wellingrove	N	439	112	..	..	..	..	T	..	..	4
Wellington	W	248	..	*	†	‡	..	M	L	R	6
Wentworth	S	720	..	*	†	‡	..	M	L	R	3
Wentw'rth Falls	W	62	176	..	..	..	§	..	..	..	12
Wentworthville	W	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Werombi	S	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Werrington	W	31½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Werris Creek	N	254	..	*	..	‡	..	..	..	R	6
WestBalmain, Sb	W	3	..	*	†	‡	..	M	..	..	18
Westbrook	N	156	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Wt. Cambewarra	S	118	7.299	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
West Kempsey	N	312	..	*	..	‡	..	..	..	..	6&¶
West Maitland	N	118	..	*	†	‡	..	M	..	R	12
West Mitchell	W	125	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
West Tamworth	N	280	..	*	..	‡	..	..	..	R	6
West Temora	S	302	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
West Wallsend	N	92	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Whealbah	W	455	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Wheeo	S	169	..	..	..	..	..	T	..	..	5
Wherrol Flat	N	243	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Whinstone Vy.	S	306	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Whiteman Creek	N	580	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2&¶
White Rock	W	150	..	..	..	..	..	T	..	..	6
White Swamp ‖	N	595	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Whittingham	N	144	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	6
Whitton	S	375	309	*	..	‡	§	..	..	R	5
Wickham	N	104	..	*	†	‡	..	M	..	..	12
Widden ‖	N	231	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Wilberforce	W	37	..	*	..	..	..	V	..	..	6
Wilcannia	S	726	..	*	†	‡	..	M	L	..	4
Wild's Meadows	S	99	..	*	†	‡	..	..	..	..	6
Wilga Vale ‖	W	311	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Willanthry	W	405	..	*	..	‡	..	..	..	..	3
William's Cr'ing ‖	S	306	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Williamsdale ‖	S	215	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
William-st., Syd., B. O.	E	..	..	*	†	‡	..	..	..	..	22
William-town	N	92	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Willoughby	N	5	..	*	†	‡	..	..	..	..	6
Willow-tree	N	232	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	R	12
Willy Wally ‖	N	249	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Wilson's Dwnfl.	N	506	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Wilson	S	427	..	..	..	..	..	T	..	..	3
Wilton	S	52	..	*	..	..	..	T	..	R	6
Wimbledon	W	158	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	6
Windellama	S	138	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Windeyer	W	171	..	*	..	..	..	T	..	..	4
Windsor	W	34	2,033	*	†	‡	..	M	L	R	12
Winduella	S	164	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Wingello	S	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	6
Wingen	N	204	..	..	..	..	§	T	..	R	12
Wingham	N	232	494	*	†	‡	..	M	L	..	6&¶
Wiseman's Creek ‖	W	145	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Wiseman's Ferry	W	68	..	*	..	‡	..	..	..	..	4

Post Towns.	Route.	Distance from Sydney.	Populati'n Census, 1891.	*	†	‡	§	C, M T, or V	L	R	Mails per Week.
		Miles.									
Wog Wog ‖	S	316	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Wollar	W	254	..	*	..	..	..	V	..	..	3
Wollombi	N	155	177	*	..	‡	..	T	L	..	3
Wollomombi	N	394	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Wollougbar	N	366	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3&¶
Wollongong	S	48	..	*	†	‡	..	M	L	R	18
Wolumla	S	326	..	*	..	‡	..	T	..	..	6
Wombat	S	241	..	*	..	..	..	V	..	..	6
Wombeyau C'v's‖	S	176	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	1
Womboo Rogers‖	S	561	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Womboota ‖ Eds.	S	607	..	..	..	..	..	V	..	..	2
Woodburn	N	337	..	*	.	‡	..	T	.	..	6
Woodford Leigh	N	336	466	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	¶
Wood Hall‖	N	316	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Woodhill	S	123	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Woodhousclee	S	148	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Woodlands	N	209	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Woodlawn‖	N	269	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2&¶
Woodside	N	248	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3&¶
Woodstock	W	206	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	R	6
Wood's Reef ‖	N	438	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Woodville	N	121	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Woolbrook	N	316	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	6
Woolgoolga	N	391	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	¶
Woollahra, Sb.	E	3	10,027	*	†	‡	..	M	..	..	12
Woolomiu	N	271	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Woomargama	S	404	..	..	..	‡	..	V	..	..	6
Woonona	S	44	..	*	..	‡	..	T	..	..	18
Woore	S	145	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Wowagin	S	171	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Woy Woy	N	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	6
Wrigbt's ‖	S	337	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Wuuluman ‖	W	269	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Wyboug	N	194	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
		Miles.									
Wyce	N	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	6
Wyndham	S	358	..	*	..	‡	..	V	..	..	4
Wyong	N	62	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	R	6
Wyong Creek	N	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Wyrallah	N	349	..	*	..	..	..	..	.	..	6&¶
Yagobie‖	N	405	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Yalpunga	S	922	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Yalwal	S	149	315	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Yamba	N	307	288	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	3&¶
Yambla	S	377	..	..	..	..	§	..	..	R	6
Yandarlo	S	786	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Yantabulla	W	595	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Yarra	S	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	6
Yarralumla	S	202	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Yarramalong	N	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Yarramau	N	278	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Yarrara ‖	S	400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Yarras	N	314	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Yarrowitch	N	340	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Yarrowyck	N	379	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Yass	S	190	..	*	†	‡	..	M	L	R	6
Yathella ‖	S	299	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	2
Yattcyatah	S	153	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Yellow Rock	S	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Yeoval	W	248	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Yerong Creek	S	336	..	*	..	..	..	V	..	R	6
Yetholme	W	126	..	..	..	..	§	..	..	R	3
Yetman	N	547	..	..	..	..	..	V	..	..	2
Young	S	256	..	*	†	‡	..	M	L	R	6
Young Wallsend	N	112	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Yowaka‖	S	342	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Yourie ‖	S	311	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Yurrunga	S	93	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6

Police Force of New South Wales.

Conditions of Enrolment of Candidates.

1. They must be under thirty years of age.
2. Must be of strong constitution and free from any bodily complaint, and must undergo a medical examination.
3. Must read and write well and be in other respects fairly educated.
4. Must produce satisfactory testimonials of character.
5. Are to understand that in engaging for service in the Police Force, it is not only for police duties, but for fatigue or any other work they may be called on to perform by their superior officers.
6. Will be enrolled for general police service, and those best adapted will be selected for mounted duty, but are liable at any time, if considered advisable, to be dismounted.
7. Are taken on, in the first instance, for not less than three days on trial without pay, but before enrolment they must be certified to, by the medical officer appointed for the purpose, as being physically fit for service.
8. During the period of probation, which is always passed at the Depôt, they can leave at any time by giving notice to the officer in charge.
9. After the period of probation, they are, if considered suitable, required to take and subscribe, in the presence of a Magistrate, the oath required by the Police Regulation Act.
10. Minimum height for *Foot* Police is 5 feet 9 inches.
11. Maximum weight for Mounted Police is 11 stone.

Pay.

Probationary constables (under instruction, acquiring a knowledge of police duties)	6/-	per diem.
Ordinary constables	7/-	"
Constables, 1st class	7/6	"
Senior constables	8/-	"
Sergeants, 2nd class	9/3	"
" 1st class	10/6	"
Detectives, 3rd class	9/-	"
" 2nd class	10/-	"
" 1st class	11/- and 12/-	"

Allowances.

The Police are provided with uniform clothing, or a money allowance in lieu if employed in plain clothes.

When practicable the Police are provided with quarters, and if none are available, one shilling per diem is allowed in lieu.

Superannuation.

All members of the Police Force subscribe 3 per cent. of their salaries to Superannuation Fund, from which pensions and gratuities are payable to members of the force who are over 60 years of age, or who may be certified by the Police Medical Board to be unfit for further service. Widows of members of the Police Force are also entitled to gratuities from the Police Reward Fund.

Applications for appointment to be addressed to the Inspector-General of Police, Sydney, New South Wales.

Diamond Drills.

Superintendent of Drills, W. H. J. Slee, J.P., F.G.S.

The following are the terms and conditions under which the use of Diamond Drills may be obtained by the public, under a published notice of the Department of Mines, dated 4th June, 1890.

1. Applications for the use of Diamond Drills must be in writing, addressed to the Under-Secretary for Mines, accompanied by a deposit of £2 2s. towards the cost of inspection. If any application be refused without inspection having been made, the deposit will be refunded.

2. Each application must state the mineral to be bored for, the probable depth to be bored, and whether the work is to be confined to one or more holdings owned or occupied by the applicant, or to be spread over a tract of country for prospecting purposes, and in either case a plan, sketch, or description defining the holding or tract of country to be operated upon must accompany the application. Upon receipt of any such application and deposit, the Minister for Mines may direct an inspection and report to be made, or he may refuse the application without inspection or report.

3. Applications approved of will be dealt with in the order of priority.

4. Before commencing operations the Minister may require the applicant to deposit a sum of money as security that the conditions will be observed, and the payments duly made.

5. Persons to whom the use of a Drill is granted must—

(*a*) Make their own arrangements with carrier, and defray the cost direct of removing the Drill and all necessary appliances in connection therewith from the place where standing to the site of the operations, and also defray the cost of carriage of all machinery, material, and appliances which may afterwards be required for the successful working of the Diamond Drill, either from the Diamond Drill Store, Sydney, or from any other place as may be deemed necessary, and at the completion of boring operations make their own arrangements and defray the cost direct of returning the Drill, Boiler, and all material and appliances in connection therewith from the boring site on to the railway trucks or steamer, if instructed by the Secretary for Mines to do so.

(*b*) Supply and pay direct for all suitable and necessary fuel and water for working the Drill.

(*c*) Pay the cost price of any tubes that may be damaged or destroyed, or that cannot be withdrawn from the bore.

(*d*) Pay £10 per week to cover the cost of diamonds and wear and tear of machinery, from the time boring is started till the bore is finished.

(*e*) Pay the wages at least every four weeks (4) of the engineer and his assistants working the Drill.

6. Payments shall be made within seven days (7) after accounts are rendered, for every hundred (100) feet bored, or fraction thereof; and upon failing to do so the Drill may be withdrawn, and the money deposited applied to payment of amount due. Applicants shall pay the cost of delays through the non-fulfilment of conditions.

7. Persons preferring to pay for the work by the foot instead of the foregoing rates, may, in their application, state that fact, and the Minister may, if the site be considered suitable, cause a price per foot to be fixed for various depths, such price to include the cost of all labor, diamonds, wear and tear of machinery, and all material, and, in addition, pay the cost of any tubes that may be damaged or destroyed, or that cannot be withdrawn from the bore, make their own arrangements with carrier, and pay the cost direct of removing the Drill and all necessary appliances in connection therewith, from the place where standing to the site of the operations, and also defray the cost of carriage of all machinery, material, and appliances which may afterwards be required for the successful working of the Diamond Drill, either from the Diamond Drill Store, Sydney, or from any other place as may be deemed necessary; and at the completion of boring operations make their own arrangements and defray the cost direct of returning the Drill, Boiler, and all material and appliances in connection therewith, from the boring site on to the railway trucks or steamers, if instructed by the Secretary for Mines to do so; also supply and pay direct for all suitable and necessary fuel and water for working the Drill. Payment of accounts shall be made in accordance with clause 6. The Minister may remove the Drill at any time if deemed necessary.

8. When a Drill is required by any body of co-operative miners, association, or corporation for the purposes of developing in the public interest the mineral deposits of any district, or for prospecting any lead or lode on the Crown Lands generally in any given locality, the Minister may reduce the rates aforesaid according to the importance to the public of the work. The reduction in no case to exceed 50 per cent.

9. In any case in which it shall appear necessary in the interests of the public to do so, areas may be reserved under the Mining Act, in order to secure to the persons contributing towards the expense of the prospecting operations the benefit of any discovery that may be made.

10. Persons desiring the use of a Diamond Drill to bore for water can, on application made as aforesaid, if the site prove on inspection suitable, obtain the use of a Drill in the order of priority of application, on the forms set out in clause 5, subject, in cases where in the opinion of the Minister the work is of public benefit, to a reduction proportionate to the public importance of the work.

11. Should it become known to the Secretary for Mines that moneys or gratuities in any shape or form whatever are given by those who have the use of the Drills, or their representatives, to the foremen or assistants who are paid by the Government, said foremen and assistants will be subject to instant dismissal, in addition to which the Secretary for Mines may order the immediate withdrawal of the Drill.

Boring Machines (other than Diamond Drills).

Superintendent, W. H. J. SLEE, J.P., F.G.S.

THE following are the conditions under which persons may secure the use of Boring-machines (other than Diamond Drills) belonging to the Mines Department.

1. Applications for the use of Boring-machines must be made in writing, addressed to the Under Secretary for Mines, accompanied by the sum of £2 2s. towards paying the cost of inspection, if necessary (but such sum will be returned to the applicant, should inspection be deemed unnecessary). together with a plan of the land indicating thereon the site of proposed bore.

Such application must state the purpose for which the bore is required to be put down, and the approximate depth required to be bored.

2. Upon the approval of such application, an inspection of the proposed site of the bore shall be made, if deemed necessary, and if the same is approved of, the applicant will be so informed, and will be then required within 14 days to pay the sum of £10 to the Under-Secretary for Mines.

3. The said sum so deposited will be returned to the applicant upon the termination of the boring operations required.

4. Every applicant will be required to enter into a bond with one or more sureties, as the Minister may require, in a penal sum of not more than one hundred pounds, the conditions of which shall be :—

1st. That the applicant shall, on demand, pay all charges lawfully due for the hire and use of the machine.

2nd. That during the boring operations he will supply all the horse and manual labor required to work the machine.

3rd. To defray all the cost of such repairs as in the opinion of the foreman are requisite.

4th. To pay the sum of £5 per week from the commencement of the time of the removal of the plant to the selected site for the bore until the completion of the operations.

5th. To pay all the cost of the removal of the machine to the site of the intended bore, other than the railway charges.

6th. The whole of the boring operations shall be under the control and charge of the foreman, who will be appointed by the Minister, and who shall have the right to dismiss any persons employed to assist him at any time without assigning any cause.

7th. The Secretary for Mines shall have the right at any time to suspend or terminate the operations of the machine without being lible to pay compensation to the person for whom the same was boring.

8th. All payments shall be made by the person using the machine in such manner and at such time as the Minister may direct.

Mode of Acquiring Titles to Crown Lands for Mining Purposes.

ALL titles to mining lands under the Mining Act commence with possession. which is taken by the erection of a post 3 inches in diameter and projecting 3 feet above the surface and the cutting of an L trench 9 inches deep and 6 feet long at each angle of the parcel of land.

Titles are made as follows :—

(1.) To claims for gold-mining in virtue of miners' rights which are issued to the applicant at 10s. per annum. The process after possession being the posting of notices and application to the local Mining Registrar for registration in terms of the Mining Board Regulations. In certain cases survey is necessary, and the fee therefor has to be paid by the applicant.

(2.) To lease for gold-mining in virtue of miners' rights, the maximum area being 25 acres. The process after possession is to erect a notice-board on the land, post notices on the local offices, and within ten days, and not less than three clear days. to lodge with the Warden of the district, or the Warden's Clerk of the division, an application in the prescribed form for a lease. With the application one year's rent at the rate of £1 per acre and the survey fee have to be deposited.

(3) To lease mineral lands: The maximum area being, for coal or shale, 640 acres; for minerals other than gold, coal, or shale, 80 acres. The process after possession being the same as in the case of gold leases, except that the application has to be made forthwith after possession, and, if the land to be leased is not within a Mining District, the application has to be lodged with the Land Agent of the district. The year's rent to be deposited with the application is at the rate of 5s. per acre, and the fee for survey has also to be deposited.

(4.) To mineral lands for the purpose of searching for minerals in virtue of mineral licences each of which costs £1 per annum, and entitles the holder to occupy 40 acres of land. The title rests solely upon possession, continuous work, and the maintenance of proper and well defined boundary marks. Within thirty days after the discovery of the mineral sought for in payable quantity, the holding has to be converted into a mineral lease, the process being as described in clause (3). The maximum area to be occupied in one block for the purpose of searching for minerals is as follows :—For coal and shale, 640 acres; for other minerals, 80 acres.

In making application to lease land (gold or mineral) for mining purposes, the applicant proposes the time for commencing work and the number of men to be employed, and the Minister either accepts the proposal or requires the applicant to vary it. The proposal, when agreed to by the Minister, is embodied in the lease.

On newly discovered gold-fields or deposits, applicants to lease are required to proceed to work forthwith after taking possession. This is intended to prevent the locking-up of land without work at new rushes.

Permits to dig and search for gold may be granted in respect of any land selected under section 14 of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861.

Permits to dig and search for gold may be granted in terms of section 45 of the Crown Lands Act of 1884 in respect of any land within a proclaimed goldfield sold conditionally or by auction or in virtue of improvements or otherwise between the 25th May, 1880, and 30th September, 1889.

Authorities in terms of the Mining Act of 1889 to dig and search for any mineral or metal may be granted in respect of any land sold conditionally or by auction or in virtue of improvements or otherwise since the date of that Act (30th September, 1889) or any Crown lands which has been or may after that date be leased conditionally under the Crown Lands Act of 1884

The Crown Lands of New South Wales and the Mode of Acquiring them.

Land Board Districts.

The following is a list of the Head Offices of the Land Boards, together with the Land Districts forming the respective Board Districts, etc., etc. :—

(E) Eastern Division. (C) Central Division.
(W) Western Division.

ARMIDALE (E)—*Chairman*, F. G. Finley; *District Surveyor*, R. McDonald; *Land Districts and Agents:* Armidale, L. S. Gordon; Glen Innes, G. Stevenson; Inverell, Henry P. Baly; Tenterfield, F. Burne; Walcha, E. Marriott.

BOURKE (W)—*Chairman*, G. C. Tompson; *District Surveyor*, E. Macfarlane; *Land Districts and Agents:* Bourke, J. N. Devlin; Brewarrina and Brewarrina East, ———————; Cobar and Cobar East, H. Holcombe; Wilcannia, A. W. R. Pratt; Willyama, R. P. Browne.

COOMA (E)—*Chairman*, A. C. Betts; *District Surveyor*, G. H. Sheaffe; *Land Districts and Agents:* Bega, C. W. Thomas; Bombala, W. A. Dovers; Braidwood, J. Kenny; Cooma, E. T. F. Gomm; Eden, G. W. H. Davies; Milton, J. Rainsford; Moruya, A. T. Cochrane; Queanbeyan, C. J. de B. Helm.

DUBBO (C)—*Chairman*, W. C. Cardew; *District Surveyor*, T. H. Smith; *Land Districts and Agents:* Coonamble, G. Whitfeld; Dubbo, R. W. G. Collins.

FORBES (C)—*Chairman*, J. R. Edwards; *District Surveyor*, A. Sharp; *Land Districts and Agents:* Condobolin, G. E. Curtis; Forbes, J. W. Taylor; Grenfell, ——————; Parkes, A. J. Kingsmill.

GOULBURN (E)—*Chairman*, A. O. Moriarty; *District Surveyor*, J. W. Deering; *Land Districts and Agents:* Burrowa, V. Cumming; Goulburn, O. A. Willans; Gunning, A. Blix; Moss Vale, J. R. Scroggie; Nowra, J. M. Sheahan; Yass, G. Addison; Young, H. J. Jeffreys.

GRAFTON (E)—*Chairman*, A. J. Park; *District Surveyor*, P. R. Donaldson; *Land Districts and Agents:* Bellingen, F. B. Treatt; Casino, W. E. O'Brien; Grafton, W. Sturrock; Kempsey, J. R. Linsley; Lismore, F. A. Ridley; Murwillumbah, E. A. Barrington; Port Macquarie, J. T. Hobbes.

HAY (C)—*Chairman*, F. J. A. Trollope; *District Surveyor*, J. L. Tritton; *Land Districts and Agents:* Balranald and Balranald South, C. H. Davies; Deniliquin, G. S. Ridley (acting); Hay and Hay North, W. G. Acocks; Hillston and Hillston North, D. G. McDougall; Wentworth, J. S. Maitland.

MAITLAND (E)—*Chairman*, J. Vernon; *District Surveyor*, J. W. Allworth; *Land Districts and Agents:* Cassilis, D. C. S. Bruce; Dungog, H. S. Bingle; Gosford, H. S. Beveridge; Maitland, F. S. Isaacs; Muswellbrook, J. V. Foley; Newcastle, R. B. Hayes; Paterson, W. Le B. Brown; Raymond Terrace, C. R. Middleton; Scone, F. C. Gaggin; Singleton, F. J. P. Hepworth; Stroud, J. D. Walker; Taree, H. B. Copeland; Wollombi, H. Lumsdaine.

MOREE (C)—*Chairman*, C. J. McMaster; *District Surveyor*, W. H. O'M. Wood; *Land Districts and Agents:* Bingara, Willoughby Marsh; Moree, T. R. Chambers; Walgett and Walgett North, G. A. Hyde; Warialda, J. G. Thornton.

ORANGE (E)—*Chairman*, C. E. Finch; *District Surveyor*, H. A. Crouch; *Land Districts and Agents:* Bathurst, W. G. B. Smith; Carcoar, J. H. Louche; Cowra, B. P. P. Kemp; Lithgow, W. B. Brown; Molong, H. H. S. Chippendall; Mudgee, P. E. B. Barnett; Orange, W. H. Adams; Rylstone, W. W. Armstrong; Wellington, A. G. Chiplin.

SYDNEY (E)—*Chairman*, T. W. Harriott; *District Surveyor*, E. Twynam; *Land Districts and Agents:* Campbelltown, D. E. Troughton; Kiama, A. C. Logan; Liverpool, W. H. Goodman; Metropolitan, J. W. Sherring; Parramatta, G. Wickham; Penrith, J. S. Brown; Picton, C. F. Butler; Windsor, A. Gates; Wollongong, D. R. Jamieson.

TAMWORTH (E)—*Chairman*, W. Freeman; *District Surveyor*, F. Poate; *Land Districts and Agents:* Coonabarabran, W. T. Nicholson; Gunnedah, F. Leng; Murrurundi, G. R. Evans; Narrabri, W. Scott Tamworth, E. G. Markham.

WAGGA WAGGA (C)—*Chairman*, F. W. Watt; *District Surveyor*, W. Orr; *Land Districts and Agents:* Albury, F. D. A. Korff; Corowa, C. H. Gale; Cootamundra, R. Hughes; Gundagai, M. S. Machen; Narrandera, J. W. Lees (acting); Tumut, H. S. Hawkins; Urana, V. Brown; Wagga Wagga, C. H. Emery.

Land Revenue, 1891.

Treasury Receipts.

	£
Sales :	
Auction Sales	146,871
Improved Purchases	17,792
Newcastle Pasturage Reserve Sales ..	24,392
Deposits on Conditional Purchases ..	167,504
Instalments and Interests on Conditional Purchases..	701,874
Balance on Conditional Purchases ..	102,184
Miscellaneous Purchases	2,757
Total Sales	1,163,374
Interest on Land Conditionally Purchased ..	107,142
Pastoral Occupation :	
Pastoral Leases (Runs)	402,225
Conditional Leases	147,047
Annual Leases	33,236
Occupation Licences	185,666
Homestead Leases	59,738
Snow Leases	941
Quit-rents	209
Total Pastoral Occupation ..	829,062
Mining Occupation :	
Mineral Leases	24,889
Mineral Licences	2,176
Leases of Auriferous Lands	12,080
Miners' Rights	6,882
Business Licences	3,556
Royalty on Minerals	3,709
Residential Leases	165
Total Mining Occupation ..	53,457
Miscellaneous :	
Timber Licences, &c.	16,177
Fees on Transfer of Runs and Leases ..	1,039
Fees on Preparation, &c., of Title-deeds	3,900
Survey Fees	74,520
Other Receipts	17,941
Total Miscellaneous	113,577
Total Land Revenue ..	£2,266,612

THE Law relating to the Crown Lands of New South Wales is contained in the following Statutes:—

No.	Title.	Date of Operations.
48 Vic. No. 18	The Crown Lands Act of 1884	1st Jan., 1885
50 Vic. No. 21	The Crown Lands Titles and Reservation Validation Act.	14th Oct., 1886
50 Vic. No. 34	The Conditional Purchases and Leases Validation Act of 1887	18th May, 1887
50 Vic. No. 39	The Crown Lands Auction Sales Balances Act of 1887	6th June, 1887
51 Vic. No. 11	The Crown Roads Act Amendment Act of 1887	13th July, 1887
51 Vic. No. 29	The Conversion into Mining Conditional Purchases Validation Act of 1888	1st Mar., 1888
52 Vic. No. 7	The Crown Lands Act Further Amendment Act	23rd July, 1888
53 Vic. No. 1	The Newcastle Pasturage Reserve Act	21st June, 1889
53 Vic. No. 21	The Crown Lands Act of 1889	1st Dec., 1889
54 Vic. No. 11	The Crown Rents Act of 1890	19th Sep., 1890
55 Vic. No. 1	The Crown Lands Act Amendment Act, 1891	14th Oct., 1891

The Crown Lands Act of 1884 effected the repeal of all previously existing Land Acts, the principal of which were the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, the Crown Lands Occupation Act of 1861, and Acts passed for their amendment during 1875 and 1880. The body of the existing law is contained in the Acts of 1884 and 1889, although in some of the other Acts important additions and amendments have been introduced. Some, however, are merely validating or declaratory Acts; one has application to a particular locality; while others possess a merely limited operation.

The colony, for the purposes of the Act, is classified into three divisions—the Eastern, the Central, and the Western. These divisions are merely arbitrary, but are important, in view of the fact that the law, in many respects, differs in each. The lines separating each division run irregularly north and south, and their positions will be readily understood upon reference to the map appended to the authorized collection of the Land Acts.

The colony is further sub-divided into Land Districts and Land Board Districts, both sub-divisions having been made for the convenience of administration.

At present there are 91 Land Districts, representing defined areas surrounding all the important towns. In each district a Crown land agent is stationed, to whom applications for certain purchases, leases, etc., may be tendered, by whom information is afforded to intending applicants, and through whom payments on account of certain land transactions may be forwarded to the Treasury. This officer does not discharge administrative functions, but merely acts as the official recipient of applications, etc., which are forwarded to the Land Boards, or elsewhere, for action.

The following is a list of the towns at which Land Offices have been established:—

Albury
Armidale
Balranald
Bathurst
Bega
Bellingen
Bingera
Bombala
Bourke
Braidwood
Brewarrina
Burrowa
Campbelltown
Carcoar
Casino
Cassilis
Cobar
Condobolin
Cooma
Coonabarabran
Coonamble
Cootamundra
Corowa
Cowra
Deniliquin
Dubbo
Dungog
Eden
Forbes
Glen Innes
Gosford
Goulburn
Grafton
Grenfell
Gundagai
Gunnedah
Gunning
Hay
Hillston
Inverell
Kempsey
Kiama
Lismore
Lithgow
Liverpool
Maitland
Milton
Molong
Moree
Moruya
Moss Vale
Mudgee
Murrurundi
Murwillumbah
Muswellbrook
Narrabri
Narrandera
Newcastle
Nowra
Orange
Parkes
Parramatta
Paterson
Penrith
Picton
Port Macquarie
Queanbeyan
Raymond Terrace
Rylstone
Scone
Singleton
Stroud
Sydney
Tamworth
Taree
Tenterfield
Tumut
Urana
Wagga Wagga
Walcha
Walgett
Warialda
Wellington
Wentworth
Windsor
Wilcannia
Willyama
Wollombi
Wollongong
Yass
Young

An important alteration brought about by the Act of 1884 was decentralization, hence the establishment of Land Board Districts. Before that Act came into operation, the whole of the administration was centred in the Minister for Lands, surrounded by a staff of officers in Sydney. Since that Act took effect, although the Minister has large responsibilities and functions to discharge, and the necessity for an adequate staff of officers at head-quarters continues to exist, the administration is largely conducted by Land Boards, against whose decision an appeal lies to a Land Court, which is outside Ministerial control, and before which the Crown may appear practically on no superior footing to an ordinary appellant. The decision of the Land Court is final; but any party to a case may require the Court to submit any question of law that may arise to the Supreme Court for settlement.

Each Board District comprises several Land Districts, and the transactions in these districts come, for the most part, under the cognizance of the respective Boards. In each Board District the administrative head is the Chairman of the Board, who has control of a staff of officers, and associated with whom is a District Surveyor, having superintendence over a staff of surveyors and draftsmen.

Each Board consists of the Chairman and two members, appointed by the Governor in Council. A majority of members constitutes a quorum, and the Chairman has a casting vote. The members vary for different Land Districts. The Chairman is entitled to preside over every Board in his district, but in his absence one of the members may, by mutual arrangement, fill his place.

Crown Lands may be sold under the following systems :—

By auction.
,, conditional purchase.
,, virtue of improvements.
,, way of exchange.
,, virtue of Volunteer Land Orders.

Reclaimed land — or land having water frontage reserved to the Crown—or unnecessary roads, or lands to which no way of access is obtainable—or which is insufficient in area for sale under other systems—or which is encroached upon by buildings erected on granted land—or situated between granted land and a road of approach thereto, may be sold on the application of the persons who own the adjoining lands.

Crown Lands may be let under the following systems :—

Under annual lease.
,, lease for artesian wells.
,, conditional lease.
,, homestead lease.
,, lease as inferior lands.
,, occupation licence.
,, pastoral lease.
,, residential lease on gold and mineral fields.
,, scrub lease.
,, lease as snow lands.
,, special lease.

Each of these systems will be referred to separately.

SALE BY AUCTION.

Crown Lands are put up to sale under what may be termed the ordinary system and the deferred payment system—the difference being that under the ordinary system the balance of purchase money is payable, without interest, within three months from the day of sale, while under the deferred payment system the balance is payable by instalments, with 5 per cent. interest, spread over a longer period, the length of which depends upon arrangements made by the Minister prior to the sale, but cannot exceed five years. In either case, 25 per cent. of the purchase money must be paid down at the time of sale. The only lands that may be sold under the deferred payment system are town and suburban lands, and portions not exceeding 20 acres.

Not more than 200,000 acres may be sold during one and the same year.

Town lands cannot be sold in blocks exceeding half an acre, or at a lower upset price than £8 per acre.

Suburban lands cannot be sold in blocks exceeding 20 acres, or at a lower upset price than £2 10s. per acre.

Country lands cannot be sold in blocks exceeding 640 acres, or at a lower upset price than £1 5s. per acre.

The value of improvements on the land may be added to the upset price.

Before any sale is held notice is published in the *Gazette*, giving particulars of the land, upset prices, and the time and place of sale, etc., etc.

CONDITIONAL PURCHASES.

What Lands are Available.

1. Vacant Crown Lands in the Eastern and Central Divisions of the colony are open to conditional purchase. Lands in the Western Division (with the exception of such as may be, from to time, specially set apart by proclamation in the *Gazette* under the definition of special areas), are not open to conditional purchase. The fact of land being held under annual lease or occupation licence does not bar it from conditional purchase, but land held under any other tenure is excluded. Land under conditional lease (in any division) may be conditionally purchased, but only by the conditional leaseholder himself. The following lands are specially exempt from conditional purchase :—

Lands reserved for town lands.
Lands reserved for suburban lands (unless proclaimed as special areas).
Lands reserved for village sites.
Lands reserved from sale for any public purpose.
Lands dedicated for any public purpose.
Lands within population areas (unless proclaimed as special areas).
Lands leased or lawfully occupied under the provisions of the Mining Act, or applied for under lease under the provisions of that Act.
Such parts of proclaimed gold-fields as may be reserved from conditional purchase.

Land within suburban boundaries or within population areas, may be proclaimed in the *Government Gazette* as special areas, and, when so proclaimed, they become open to conditional purchase, subject to such conditions and in such limited areas as may be specified in the *Gazette*.

No improvements constitute a bar to conditional purchase, but the conditional purchaser is required to buy them. If they are the property of the Crown, the Land Board will determine their value (subject to appeal to the Land Court), and fix the periods during which they are to be paid for. If they are not Crown property the parties may make their own arrangements; failing an agreement, one of the parties may make application (with a deposit of £10) to the Board to decide the matter.

Who may Select.

Any person of or over 16 years of age may take up a residential conditional purchase; but no one under the age of 21 years can take up a non-residential conditional purchase under section 47 of the Crown Lands Act of 1884.

A married woman, if living apart from her husband under an order for judicial separation, may, out of moneys belonging to her for her separate use, conditionally purchase land. A married woman differently situated cannot do so; but is not prevented from acquiring a conditional purchase under the will or intestacy of a deceased holder. If, however, a woman should, while unmarried, acquire a conditional purchase, she will be entitled after, as well as before, her marriage, to make additional conditional purchases by virtue of it.

Before any person, who has made an original residential purchase, can make another he must hold a certificate from the Local Land Board, either that he has fulfilled the conditions of his purchase, or that he made it *bona-fide* and solely in his own interest, but was compelled, by adverse circumstances, to vacate or abandon the land.

No one who has made a non-residential purchase can make any other (either residential or the reverse), except to complete the area allowed to him; and no one can make a non-residential purchase who has selected under the ordinary conditions.

The law specially enjoins that every conditional purchase must be made solely in the interest of the applicant. Any agreements to defeat this are void, and any person who induces or makes use of another to over-ride the law in this respect is liable to imprisonment with hard labor for a term not less than three months, or more than two years. Minors who become conditional purchasers, have, in connection with their land, the rights and liabilities of persons of full age.

Area which may be conditionally purchased.

The area which may be conditionally purchased, depends on the Division in which the land is situated, and whether it is taken up under residential or non-residential conditions, or is situated within a special area. It may be here explained that a special area represents land upon which a higher value is placed than upon ordinary lands, and the price of the former varies, whilst that of the latter is uniform. Special areas are proclaimed in the *Government Gazette*. The following are the minimum and maximum areas allowed :—

Class.	Division.	Min. Area.	Max. Area.
Residential..	Eastern ..	40	640
„	Central ..	40	2560
Non-Residential ..	Eastern ..	40	320
„	Central ..	40	320
Special Area	Eastern ..	40	320
„	Central ..	40	640
„	Western..	40	640

It will be seen elsewhere, under the head of Conditional Leases, that the holder of any residential Conditional Purchase is entitled to a Conditional Lease up to three times the area of his purchased land, provided that the total area of purchased and leased lands together does not exceed 1280 acres in the Eastern, or 2560 acres in the Central Division, and as a Conditional Lease is convertible into a Conditional Purchase, it follows that in the Eastern Division the maximum area that may be indirectly acquired under Conditional Purchase is 1280 acres. With regard to Special Areas, both the minimum and maximum areas are subject to determination by proclamation in the *Gazette*, and, therefore, are liable to variation according to the circumstances of each case. It is open to any Conditional Purchaser to take up the maximum area at once, or by a series of purchases, at such intervals as may suit his convenience.

Procedure in making a Conditional Purchase.

Any person desiring to make a Conditional Purchase is required to mark a corner of the land (unless it has already been measured), and to tender an application to the Land Agent of district in which the land is situated. In the application he is required to describe the position of the land, to state whether it has been measured, and to specify the nature and position of any improvements which the land may contain. The application must be accompanied by a set form of declaration containing questions designed to show whether the applicant is legally competent to apply. An application for an additional Conditional Purchase may be tendered by a duly authorized agent; and where the Original Purchase is held under mortgage, either the mortgagor or mortgagee may apply. A deposit and survey fee must at the same time be paid to the Land Agent. The deposit is 2s. per acre on residential purchases, and 4s. per acre on non-residential purchases. The deposits on Special Area Purchases vary according to the prices fixed for the land. The Survey Fee is computed on the total area mentioned in the application, whether measured, or unmeasured, or partly one and partly the other, according to the following scale :—

Acres.	£	s.	d.
1	1	0	0
2	1	0	0
3	1	0	0
4	1	0	0
5	1	3	4
6	1	6	8
7	1	10	0
8	1	13	4
9	1	16	8
10	2	0	0
11	2	2	0
12	2	4	0
13	2	6	0
14	2	8	0
15	2	10	0
16	2	12	0
17	2	14	0
18	2	16	0
19	2	18	0
20	3	0	0
21	3	1	0
22	3	2	0
23	3	3	0
24	3	4	0
25	3	5	0
26	3	6	0
27	3	7	0
28	3	8	0
29	3	9	0
30	3	10	0
31	3	11	0
32	3	12	0
33	3	13	0
34	3	14	0
35	3	15	0
36	3	16	0
37	3	17	0
38	3	18	0
39	3	19	0
40	4	0	0
Over 40 and up to 45	4	2	6
„ 45 „ 50	4	5	0
„ 50 „ 55	4	7	6
„ 55 „ 60	4	10	0
„ 60 „ 65	4	12	6
„ 65 „ 70	4	15	0
„ 70 „ 75	4	17	6
„ 75 „ 80	5	0	0
„ 80 „ 90	5	2	6
„ 90 „ 100	5	5	0
„ 100 „ 110	5	7	6
„ 110 „ 120	5	10	0
„ 120 „ 130	5	12	6
„ 130 „ 140	5	15	0
„ 140 „ 150	5	17	6
„ 150 „ 160	6	0	0
„ 160 „ 170	6	2	6
„ 170 „ 180	6	5	0
„ 180 „ 190	6	7	6
„ 190 „ 200	6	10	0
„ 200 „ 210	6	12	6
„ 210 „ 220	6	15	0
„ 220 „ 230	6	17	6
„ 230 „ 240	7	0	0
„ 240 „ 250	7	2	6
„ 250 „ 260	7	5	0
„ 260 „ 270	7	7	6
„ 270 „ 280	7	10	0
„ 280 „ 290	7	12	6
„ 290 „ 300	7	15	0
„ 300 „ 310	7	17	6
„ 310 „ 320	8	0	0
„ 320 „ 340	8	2	6
„ 340 „ 360	8	5	0
„ 360 „ 380	8	7	6
„ 380 „ 400	8	10	0
„ 400 „ 420	8	12	6
„ 420 „ 440	8	15	0
„ 440 „ 460	8	17	6
„ 460 „ 480	9	0	0
„ 480 „ 500	9	2	6
„ 500 „ 520	9	5	0
„ 520 „ 540	9	7	6
„ 540 „ 560	9	10	0
„ 560 „ 580	9	12	6
„ 580 „ 600	9	15	0
„ 600 „ 620	9	17	6
„ 620 „ 640	10	0	0
„ 640 „ 660	10	2	6
„ 660 „ 680	10	5	0
„ 680 „ 700	10	7	6
„ 700 „ 720	10	10	0
„ 720 „ 740 ..	10	12	6
„ 740 „ 760	10	15	0
„ 760 „ 780	10	17	6
„ 780 „ 800	11	0	0
„ 800 „ 820	11	2	6
„ 820 „ 840	11	5	0
„ 840 „ 860	11	7	6
„ 860 „ 880	11	10	0
„ 880 „ 900	11	12	6
„ 900 „ 920	11	15	0
„ 920 „ 940	11	17	6

Acres.				£	s.	d.
Over	940	and up to	960	12	0	0
,,	960	,,	980	12	2	6
,,	980	,,	1000	12	5	0
,,	1000	,,	1020	12	7	6
,,	1020	,,	1040	12	10	0
,,	1040	,,	1060	12	12	6
,,	1060	,,	1080	12	15	0
,,	1080	,,	1100	12	17	6
,,	1100	,,	1120	13	0	0
,,	1120	,,	1140	13	2	6
,,	1140	,,	1160	13	5	0
,,	1160	,,	1180	13	7	6
,,	1180	,,	1200	13	10	0
,,	1200	,,	1220	13	12	6
,,	1220	,,	1240	13	15	0
,,	1240	,,	1260	13	17	6
,,	1260	,,	1280	14	0	0
,,	1280	,,	1320	14	2	6
,,	1320	,,	1360	14	5	0
,,	1360	,,	1400	14	7	6
,,	1400	,,	1440	14	10	0
,,	1440	,,	1480	14	12	6
,,	1480	,,	1520	14	15	0
,,	1520	,,	1560	14	17	6
,,	1560	,,	1600	15	0	0
,,	1600	,,	1640	15	2	6
,,	1640	,,	1680	15	5	0
,,	1680	,,	1720	15	7	6
,,	1720	,,	1760	15	10	0
,,	1760	,,	1800	15	12	6
,,	1800	,,	1840	15	15	0
,,	1840	,,	1880	15	17	6
,,	1880	,,	1920	16	0	0
,,	1920	,,	1960	16	2	6
,,	1960	,,	2000	16	5	0
,,	2000	,,	2040	16	7	6
,,	2040	,,	2080	16	10	0
,,	2080	,,	2120	16	12	6
,,	2120	,,	2160	16	15	0
,,	2160	,,	2200	16	17	6
,,	2200	,,	2240	17	0	0
,,	2240	,,	2280	17	2	6
,,	2280	,,	2320	17	5	0
,,	2320	,,	2360	17	7	6
,,	2360	,,	2400	17	10	0
,,	2400	,,	2440	17	12	6
,,	2440	,,	2480	17	15	0
,,	2480	,,	2520	17	17	0
,,	2520	,,	2560	18	0	0

Conflicting Applications.

The rule is that the earliest application is entitled to first consideration, but it not infrequently happens that two or more persons simultaneously present applications for the same or part of the same land. In such circumstances the Land Agent determines by ballot their order or precedence, and it is open to any but the successful applicant to withdraw and obtain a refund of his money, or allow his application to be dealt with by the Board in expectation of the opposing applications being found objectionable.

Effect of a Conditional Purchase Application.

It has been explained elsewhere, that land held under Annual Lease or Occupation Licence is not excluded from Conditional Purchase. Immediately a valid application for a Conditional Purchase is made, it has the effect of cancelling or withdrawing the land applied for from any Annual Lease or Occupation Licence under which it may at the time be held. The title of the Conditional Purchaser thereupon commences and supersedes that of the previous occupant. In order that the lessee or licensee may, however, not be taken by surprise, and placed at an unfair disadvantage, the Land Agent is required to give him notice of any application which affects him within one week after it has been made; and the Conditional Purchaser has no right to impound his stock until after the lapse of three months from the date of application. Should the Land Board allot the Conditional Purchaser different land from that applied for, the portion refused him will revert to the lease or licence out of which it may have been taken; while, with regard to land which may be allotted, though not described by the applicant, his rights, as against the previous holder, with regard to impounding, will not arise until the expiration of three months from the date of confirmation of the application.

Rules of Measurement.

A Conditional Purchase may be applied for whether the land is measured or not.

An Original Conditional Purchase of unmeasured land which has not a frontage (to a river, frontage road, or frontage creek, etc.) must be a reasonable distance from a frontage, and should be measured in the form of a square or rectangle not more than twice as long as it may be wide. The boundaries (other than the frontage) should run north, south, east, and west.

If the land has a frontage, the frontage must not be more than half the depth; and in such a case the land may be applied for and measured with boundaries at right angles with the frontage.

An Additional Conditional Purchase should be measured to form, with the Original Purchase and any previous Additional Purchases or Conditional Leases of the series, such a figure as would be required if the whole of the land had been taken up in one block.

An Additional Conditional Purchase should directly adjoin the Original Purchase or a prior Additional Purchase of the series; but a road, if not a frontage road, is allowed to intervene between them.

If the Original Purchase has a frontage (to a frontage road, watercourse, etc.), Additional Conditional Purchases and Conditional Leases must be confined to the same side of the frontage, unless the only available land is situated upon the opposite side, in which case the frontage may be crossed.

When measured portions are applied for they must be taken in portions as measured. Parts of measured portions may be applied for; but it will depend upon the Land Board whether they will approve of subdivision.

Although measured portions are to be taken as measured, the limitations as to frontage, depth, etc., already explained, apply, as far as practicable, to them equally as to unmeasured land. If, therefore, a number of portions are situated with frontage to a river, etc., etc., it will not be competent for the Conditional Purchaser to take his full area out of these and command undue frontage. If there is land available at the back he should confine himself to a due proportion both of the back land and the frontage land.

The foregoing provisions and limitations may be exceeded whenever it appears to the Land Board or the Minister desirable.

Necessary roads, trigonometrical stations, and sites for, and sources of water supply, may be excluded from any measurement.

Applications to be dealt with by the Land Board and to be confirmed or disallowed.

Applications for Conditional Purchases are forwarded by the Land Agent to the Chairman of the Land Board, who may refer them to the District Surveyor for report, or measurement of the land. In due course they come forward for investigation before the Land Board sitting in open Court, and if unobjectionable are confirmed, or if objectionable are refused, or otherwise dealt with. Notice of the intention of the Board to consider the application is forwarded to the applicant. Confirmation cannot take place until the land has been measured, and the Board has been satisfied as to the *bonâ fides* of the applicant. After the expiration of twenty-eight days from confirmation, if no appeal against the decision of the Board has in the meantime been lodged, a certificate of confirmation is issued to the applicant, which is evidence that the Conditional Purchase is regarded by the Board as so far free from question. The Board are authorized to allot land in a modified or different position from that applied for; and the fact that part of the land applied for is not available will not prejudice the Conditional Purchase so far as the remainder of the land is concerned.

Withdrawal.

An applicant, whose application may not be confirmed for six months, may, during the seventh month, withdraw it by sending notice to the Board. The Board must be satisfied that the application was made *bonâ fide* and that the delay did not arise through the applicant himself. In other cases the Board may sanction withdrawal up to twenty-eight days after confirmation; and, in any case, are at liberty to withhold part of the deposit to cover cost of survey and other expenses.

Conditions to be fulfilled by a Conditional Purchaser.

The obligations of a Conditional Purchaser include—residence, fencing, or substitution of improvements in lieu of fencing, declaration of fulfilment of conditions, and payment by instalments of the balance of purchase money. Non-residential Conditional Purchases, are, as the term indicates, exempt from the residence condition. The holder of an Original Residential Conditional Purchase must, within three months after his application has been confirmed, commence to reside upon the land, and must continue to reside, making it, in good faith, his usual home, without any other habitual residence, until the expiration of five years, computed from the date of his application. Residence, between the date of application and confirmation, is optional, not compulsory, and the longer this interval, the shorter the legal term of residence. Original and Additional Conditional Purchases, and Conditional Leases held by virtue of them, are treated as one holding. Residence may be carried out on any part of this holding, and the one term of residence suffices for the whole group, without regard to the fact that, the purchases, etc., may have been applied for on different dates. If, however, the Original Purchase was applied for prior to the 1st January, 1885 (when the Crown Lands Act of 1884 came into operation), the one term of residence will suffice only, so long as a total area of 640 acres is not exceeded. When this area is exceeded by Additional Conditional Purchase, a fresh term of residence is imposed; but, if exceeded by means of Conditional Lease, a fresh term is not required, even although the Conditional Lease should be converted into Additional Conditional Purchases. Where a statutory declaration in connection with a Conditional Purchase has been made, showing that the transferee holds the land by way of mortgage or security, the condition of residence, etc., may be fulfilled by the mortgagor. If, during the term of residence on any Conditional Purchase the holder should, through illness, drought, flood, or other sufficient cause, desire to vacate the land for a period not exceeding six months, the Board may grant him leave of absence; but when the term granted to him shall have expired he must again commence residence, and continue to reside for a period which will complete the term he would have resided had he not left the land.

Minors who may become Conditional Purchasers at a time when they may be residing with their parents may, up to the age of twenty-one in the case of males, and up to the age of twenty-four in the case of unmarried females, continue to reside with them, provided the Conditional Purchasers forward to the Chairman of the Land Board a prescribed declaration notifying their intention of doing so. In this way children (not, of course, being under sixteen years of age) may acquire land while remaining under their parents' roof. This privilege is allowed, however, only in cases where the land upon which the parents reside is held under Conditional Purchase or Conditional Lease, and where the land selected adjoins the parents' land, or is separated from it only by roads or creeks, or by land held under Conditional Purchase or Conditional Lease by a child of the same parent.

If a husband and wife each hold a Conditional Purchase, and the residence term of neither of the purchases has expired, the husband, by forwarding notice to the Chairman of the Land Board, may complete his term of residence upon the land applied for by his wife before her marriage; or the wife, by forwarding a similar notice, may complete her term of residence upon the land held by her husband. It is not necessary that the Conditional Purchases should adjoin, but whoever makes the change must remove to a Conditional Purchase the residence term of which had not then expired.

If any Conditional Purchaser should die or be declared a lunatic before the fulfilment of the condition of residence his Conditional Purchase may be held, without residence, by his representatives or their assigns; but where a Conditional Purchase passes out of the possession or occupation of the owner (other than by reason of his death or lunacy), before the term of residence has been fulfilled, the holder of the land must carry on residence from the time he acquires it until the original term has expired.

Condition of Fencing.

The Conditional Purchaser is required to erect on the boundaries of his land, a substantial fence, of a description to be specified by the Land Board. If the purchase is a residential one, the fence should be completed within two years from date of confirmation of the application. If the purchase is a non-residential one, the fence should be completed within one year from that date; and in connection with a purchase of this latter description, improvements, exclusive of the value of the fencing, must be made, within five years from confirmation, to the value of £1 per acre. This Condition of Improvements is not imposed where the purchase is made under the Residential Conditions; although it will be seen from a succeeding chapter that the holder of a purchase of either character may elect to dispense with fencing altogether, and erect other improvements instead.

Although the law limits the period for completion of fencing ordinarily to the one and two years referred to, it, at the same time, authorizes the Board to grant an extension of time upon application being made (before the expiration of these periods), and provided sufficient cause is shown for granting the concession.

The Board may exempt the Conditional Purchaser from fencing any natural boundary, such as a river, creek, etc., or any line upon which a sufficient fence has been erected by the holder or occupant of adjoining land; and may accept, as sufficient, a neighboring fence, notwithstanding it may not be situated upon an actual boundary line.

Original and Additional Purchases and Conditional Leases granted by virtue of them, are treated as one holding. It is, therefore, sufficient for the whole block to be enclosed; the necessity for each purchase, etc., to be fenced off separately does not exist.

When portions, held by different persons, or otherwise, are separated by a road or watercourse, the Board may authorize its being wholly or partly inclosed, and may relieve the applicant from substituting improvements in lieu of the fencing thus dispensed with on the actual boundary.

Conditional Purchasers, standing in the relation of parents and children, and whose lands adjoin so as to form one block, or are separated by roads or creeks, may upon application to, and approval by the Board, be allowed to erect a ring-fence, and thus be relieved from enclosing their several holdings separately. In such cases the application to the Board should be made within two years from the date of confirmation of the application which may have been first confirmed. The term within which the fencing is to be completed is fixed by the Board.

Substitution of Improvements in lieu of Fencing.

A Conditional Purchaser who desires to dispense with fencing and to effect improvements in lieu, should apply to the Land Board for permission to do so before, or within two years from the date of confirmation of his application.

If the desired permission be granted, the holder of a Residential Conditional Purchase must, within three years from the date of confirmation, effect improvements to the value of 6s. per acre on an area up to 1,280 inclusive, and to the value of £384 in all, on any area between 1,281 and 2,560, both inclusive; and within five years from the date of confirmation must bring the improvements up to 10s. per acre on any area up to 1,280 acres inclusive and to £640 on any area between 1,281 and 2,560 acres, both inclusive. Thus on 40 acres the improvements within the first three years after confirmation must be worth at least £12, and within the five years worth altogether at least £20. On 1,279 acres they must be worth £383 14s. and be increased to £639 10s. On 1,280, 1,500, or 2,560 acres, or any intermediate area, they must within the three years be worth £384 and within the five years be brought up to £640. It will thus be seen that the improvements within the three years are in no case required of a greater value than £384, or within the five years of a greater value than £640, on any one series of Conditional Purchases and Conditional Leases.

If, however, the Conditional Purchase is a Non-residential one, the improvements must, within five years from date of confirmation, be of the value of at least 30s. per acre. It has already been explained with respect to a purchase of this description that even if the holder has not obtained permission to substitute other improvements in lieu of fencing, he must, within the five years, effect improvements to the value of 20s. per acre in addition to it.

In any case, the improvements (among which fencing is ranked) must be of a fixed, permanent, and substantial character, and necessary for the beneficial occupation of the land.

An Original Purchase, together with its additionals, and any Conditional Leases granted by virtue of any of the purchases may, with respect to improvements, be treated as one holding, so that it will be sufficient if the required improvements be made on any one or more of the portions without each portion being individually improved.

If the Conditional Purchaser should through illness, drought, flood, or other sufficient cause be prevented from fulfilling his Condition of Improvements, etc., he may apply to the Board for a suspension of his conditions for a period not exceeding six months.

Transfers.

Transfers should, together with a copy on parchment, be forwarded to the Land Agent. The parchment form costs 2s. 6d.

A Registration Fee of 7s. 6d. is payable to the Land Agent on every transfer.

If the transfer represents an absolute sale, the following amount of stamp duty is payable :—

If consideration money is £50, or anything under, 5s.
If the consideration money is £100, or anything under £100, and above £50, 10s.
For every additional £100 or part thereof, 10s.

No Conditional Purchase can (except in cases of death, lunacy, insolvency, and similar cases) be transferred until after the full term of residence has expired.

Additional Conditional Purchases may be transferred before the conditions of fencing or improvements attaching to them have been fulfilled, provided the Original Purchase is transferred with them, and the term of residence has expired.

Conditional Purchases may be transferred apart only when the conditions of residence, fencing, or improvements have been fulfilled with respect to each and every one of the purchases of the series.

Payment of Balance.

The price of land conditionally purchased under Residential Conditions, if not within a Special Area, is £1 per acre.

The price of land conditionally purchased under Non-residential Conditions, if not within a Special Area, is £2 per acre.

The prices of lands within Special Areas are determined by the Governor-in-Council, and vary from 30s. per acre upwards, according to the estimated value of the portions. These prices are advertized in the *Government Gazette* when the Special Areas have been proclaimed.

Upon any Ordinary Residential Conditional Purchase the balance of purchase money, 18s. per acre, is payable by annual instalments of 1s. per acre.

Upon a Non-residential Conditional Purchase the balance of purchase money, £1 16s. per acre, is payable by annual instalments of 2s. per acre.

The instalments payable upon Special Area Conditional Purchases vary, and, like the deposits and prices, are fixed by proclamation in the *Gazette*.

In any of the foregoing cases a first instalment must be paid at, or within three months after, the end of the *third year after the date of the application for the land.* After the first instalment a like instalment must be paid each year, until the balance, together with interest at the rate of 4 per cent., shall have been paid off. For example, upon an ordinary 40-acre purchase, applied for (say) on the 5th December, 1889 (and confirmed on some date afterwards), the first instalment of £2 would be due between 5th December, 1892, and 4th March, 1893, and a similar amount would be due between 5th December, 1893, and 4th March, 1894, and so on.

THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE IS A COMPLETE ILLUSTRATION :—

	Payments.	How each payment is applied.		Balance owing.	Amount upon which interest is charged.
		Interest, 4 per cent. for 1 year.	Principal.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Deposit of 2s. per acre	4 0 0	..	4 0 0	36 0 0	..
Instalment of 1s. per acre at end of 3rd year ..	2 0 0	..	2 0 0	34 0 0	..
" " 4th " ..	2 0 0	1 7 3	0 12 9	33 7 3	34 0 0
" " 5th " ..	2 0 0	1 6 9	0 13 3	32 14 0	33 7 3
" " 6th " ..	2 0 0	1 6 2	0 13 10	32 0 2	32 14 0
" " 7th " ..	2 0 0	1 5 7	0 14 5	31 5 9	32 0 2
" " 8th " ..	2 0 0	1 5 0	0 15 0	30 10 9	31 5 9
" " 9th " ...	2 0 0	1 4 5	0 15 7	29 15 2	30 10 9
" " 10th " ..	2 0 0	1 3 9	0 16 3	28 18 11	29 15 2
" " 11th " ..	2 0 0	1 3 2	0 16 10	28 2 1	28 18 11
" " 12th " ..	2 0 0	1 2 6	0 17 6	27 4 7	28 2 1
" " 13th " ..	2 0 0	1 1 9	0 18 3	26 6 4	27 4 7
" " 14th " ..	2 0 0	1 1 0	0 19 0	25 7 4	26 6 4
" " 15th " ..	2 0 0	1 0 4	0 19 8	24 7 8	25 7 4
" " 16th " ..	2 0 0	0 19 6	1 0 6	23 7 2	24 7 8
" " 17th " ..	2 0 0	0 18 8	1 1 4	22 5 10	23 7 2
" " 18th " ..	2 0 0	0 17 9	1 2 3	21 3 7	22 5 10
" " 19th " ..	2 0 0	0 16 11	1 3 1	20 0 6	21 3 7
" " 20th " ..	2 0 0	0 16 0	1 4 0	18 16 6	20 0 6
" " 21st " ..	2 0 0	0 15 0	1 5 0	17 11 6	18 16 6
" " 22nd " ...	2 0 0	0 14 0	1 6 0	16 5 6	17 11 6
" " 23rd " ..	2 0 0	0 13 0	1 7 0	14 18 6	16 5 6
" " 24th " ..	2 0 0	0 11 11	1 8 1	13 10 5	14 18 6
" " 25th " ..	2 0 0	0 10 9	1 9 3	12 1 2	13 10 5
" " 26th " ..	2 0 0	0 9 7	1 10 5	10 10 9	12 1 2
" " 27th " ..	2 0 0	0 8 5	1 11 7	8 19 2	10 10 9
" " 28th " ..	2 0 0	0 7 2	1 12 10	7 6 4	8 19 2
" " 29th " ..	2 0 0	0 5 10	1 14 2	5 12 2	7 6 4
" " 30th " ..	2 0 0	0 4 6	1 15 6	3 16 8	5 12 2
" " 31st " ..	2 0 0	0 3 0	1 17 0	1 19 8	3 16 8
" " 32nd " ..	2 0 0	0 1 7	1 18 5	0 1 3	1 19 8
Final Payment	0 1 3	..	0 1 3	..	..
		24 1 3	40 0 0		

The full balance cannot be paid off until the Land Board have issued a certificate that the conditions of the purchase have been fulfilled. After the issue of this certificate, the whole or any portion of the instalments may at any time be paid

Declarations of Fulfilment of Conditions

Must be made by every Conditional Purchaser—the first at the end of three, and the second at the end of five years from date of confirmation. Printed Forms are supplied for the purpose. In connection with Additional or Non-Residential Purchases, the final declaration may be tendered earlier, provided all the required conditions have been completed. In connection with selections held by members of a family who have been permitted to erect a ring-fence, a declaration should be made when the fencing has been completed; and in cases where the conditions have been suspended a declaration should be made when these conditions have been fulfilled. Declarations may be made before any Crown Land Agent, Justice of the Peace, or Commissioner for Affidavits.

EXCHANGE OF LAND BETWEEN THE CROWN AND PRIVATE OWNERS.

Exchanges are provided to meet two classes of cases, viz., those in which the holders of Pastoral Leases desire to consolidate their freehold lands, and, those in which the Crown desires to acquire freehold land for such public purposes as means of access, or approaches to any natural water, tank, or dam, or for a travelling stock route, camping reserve, watering place, etc.

It may be mentioned here that prior to the Act of 1884 Pastoral Leases were unprotected from alienation, and the lessees, with a view to secure certain valuable portions of the leased land, purchased them as opportunity offered. Under the Act of 1884 their leaseholds were subdivided, and a secure tenure, for a certain period granted over one-half, and the remainder (called the resumed area) allowed to be held merely on sufferance until absorbed by Conditional Purchase, etc. It thus happened that lessees found themselves in possession of scattered portions of freehold land. In recognition of this fact, the Act provides that the Governor, after inquiry and report by the Land Board, may accept a surrender of any lands situated either in the leasehold or resumed area, and grant in exchange an equal area within the leasehold area. Applications by a lessee to exchange should be made to the Under-Secretary for Lands, with a deposit of £10, and a Survey Fee at the rate charged for Conditional Purchases. For any Additional Costs the applicant will be responsible. After acceptance of the surrender the land transferred to the Crown will not be deemed to be vacant until proclamation in the *Gazette*, and any improvements will remain the property of the surrenderor. The surrendered land may, by notice in the *Gazette*, be added to any adjacent land held under lease or licence. Land may be granted in one or more blocks, subject, as far as possible, to the rules of measurement applying to Conditional Purchases. If the land applied for by way of exchange is of a greater area than that proposed to be surrendered (though the difference must be less than forty acres), the Additional Area and any Crown Improvements may be granted at an appraised price.

Lands acquired for public purposes must be of equal value to that granted in lieu. The value will be determined by the Land Board. In those cases the land acquired by the Crown will, *ipso facto*, be reserved temporarily from sale and lease. Lands may be purchased by the Crown for the public purposes referred to, without recourse to the method of exchange.

PURCHASE BY VIRTUE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

Under the provisions of the Mining Act, what are termed "Miners' Rights" and "Business Licences" are issued, which entitle the holders to occupy a small area within gold fields. Any such occupant is authorized under the Land Acts to purchase the land so occupied provided he has made certain improvements upon it. These improvements must include a residence or place of business, and be of the value of £8 per acre on town land, and £2 10s. on any other land. Not more than one rood of town land and not more than one acre of other land can be purchased; and a distance of three miles must separate any two or more portions purchased by the same applicant. The price of the land will be determined by the Land Board (subject to appeal to the Land Court), and should be paid within three months from date of demand for it by notice in the *Gazette*, or with a fine of 10 per cent. within a further period of three months. Application to purchase should be made to the Land Agent of the district, with a deposit of £1 and a survey fee of £1.

PURCHASE OF UNNECESSARY ROADS.

Any unnecessary road which bounds or intersects freehold land may be closed and sold to the freeholder, and any unnecessary road which passes through land held under Conditional Purchase may be closed and added to the area of the Conditional Purchase. In the former case the land is alienated in fee, at a price determined by the Local Land Board (subject to appeal to the Land Court), while, in the case of a Conditional Purchase, the cost is the same as for the land conditionally purchased, that is to say, the Conditional Purchaser is required to pay deposit and instalment of purchase money at the same rate as for his Original Area. In cases where land is resumed for roads, provision exists for giving any unnecessary road or Crown Land by way of exchange. Application to purchase an unnecessary road should be made to the Under-Secretary for Lands, and a deposit of £10 paid into the Treasury. A period of three months (or six months, with an addition of 10 per cent.) is allowed from the date of demand, by notice in the *Gazette*, for the payment of the purchase money, in addition to which the applicant is liable for the cost of survey, report, etc.

RESCISSION OF RESERVATION OF WATER FRONTAGE.

Many Crown Grants of land having water frontage contain a reservation (usually of 100 feet from high-water mark), and the title of the land so reserved, is regarded as remaining in the Crown. It is, however, competent for the Crown to rescind the reservation, and convey the land to the holder of the land adjoining. In such cases the price of land is determined by the Local Land Board (or the Land Court on appeal), and should be paid within three months from date of notice in the *Gazette*, together with such charge as may be made for survey, report, etc. A further period of three months is allowed, with a fine of 10 per cent. Application for rescission should be made to the Under-Secretary for Lands, and a deposit of £10 paid into the Treasury. The Governor is empowered to authorize the rescission subject to such conditions and restrictions as he may think fit; but cannot grant any lands used as a public thoroughfare, or set apart and dedicated for any public purpose.

RECLAMATION OF WATER FRONTAGE LAND.

The proprietor in fee-simple of land having frontage to the sea, or to any tidal water, or to any lake, who desires to reclaim and purchase any adjoining land lying beyond or below high-water mark may, after depositing £10 in the Treasury, apply to the Under-Secretary for Lands to do so.

The price to be paid for the land will be appraised by the Land Board (or the Land Court on appeal), on the basis of one-half the net market value of the land after deduction of the cost of reclamation, and should be paid, with any costs for survey, etc., within three months from date of *Gazette* notice calling for the amount, or within a further period of three months with an addition of 10 per cent.

No reclamation will be authorized which may interrupt or interfere with navigation; and any approved reclamation must be completed to the satisfaction of the Minister if the land is in the Metropolitan Land District, or to the satisfaction of the Land Board if situated elsewhere.

Land encroached upon by buildings erected on granted land.

Land situated between granted land and a street or road which forms, or should form, the way of approach to the granted land.

Land to which no way of access is attainable.

Land which is insufficient in area for Conditiona Purchase.

Permission to purchase any of these lands may be applied for by the proprietor in fee-simple of the adjoining land. Application should be made to the Under-Secretary for Lands, and a deposit of £10 paid into the Treasury. The price to be paid is determined by the Local Land Board (or by the Land Court on appeal), and should, together with any extra charges for survey report, etc., be paid within three months after notice calling for it has been published in the *Gazette*. A further period of three months is allowed, when, however, a fine of 10 per cent. is imposed.

GRANTS BY VIRTUE OF VOLUNTEER CERTIFICATES.

Under the "Volunteer Force Regulation Act of 1867," which has been repealed, certificates were issued to such volunteers as had served efficiently for a certain period, entitling the holder to a free grant of 50 acres of land. These certificates still possess vitality, and carry a right to 50 acres of such land as may be open to Conditional Purchase. Application by virtue of them should be made to the Crown Lands Agent of the district in which the land applied for may be situated.

ANNUAL LEASES.

Crown Lands which may not already be held or occupied under the Land Acts, and not expressly barred from lease, may be let under annual lease on application, or by auction or tender, in blocks not exceeding 1920 acres. There is no limit to the number of blocks any one person may acquire. These leases run to 31st December, but may be renewed year after year by payment of rent in advance during September, though the Minister may terminate them after three months notice. They carry no Security of Tenure, and are, therefore liable to be extinguished at any time by the land being sold or leased under different conditions, such for example as, Conditional Purchase, Conditional Lease, etc.

Application for Annual Lease should be made to the Land Agent of the District, with a deposit of £2 for each 640 acres or less area. The application carries a right to a lease, but the Land Board may modify the application in consideration of the public interest, or the claims of other applicants, and may allot land not described in the application. The lease commences from the date of allotment or approval by the Board, and the rent is determined by the Board, subject to appeal to the Land Court. Leases put up to auction or tender commence from the day of sale or acceptance of tender as the case may be. When land under Annual Lease is absorbed by Conditional Purchase, or Conditional or Homestead Lease, the incoming tenant has no rights of impounding the Annual Lessee's Stock during the first three months from date of his application. Annual Leases have no conditions other than payment of rent attaching to them, and may be transferred at any time. A fee of £1 is charged on each transfer, and 10s. stamp duty for each £100 or fraction thereof.

ARTESIAN WELL LEASES.

These leases offer an encouragement to the holder of an Annual Lease or Occupation Licence in the Western Division to bore and search for artesian water, the discovery of which, in a satisfactory quantity, entitles him to a lease carrying security of tenure for such a period as may be approved by the Governor, and at the same rate of rent as that charged for the existing lease or licence.

Any holder of such a lease or licence in the Division referred to who desires to bore and search for water should apply to the Under-Secretary for Lands. The application should contain a receipt showing that a deposit of £10 has been paid to the Colonial Treasurer.

With the application there should be furnished a plan showing the lands desired to be reserved, and the proposed site of the bore relatively to some survey mark or corner of a measured portion, or to any point otherwise sufficiently determined.

After receipt of the application, the Minister may, by notice in the *Gazette*, set apart an area not exceeding 10,240 acres in one block on the resumed area with a view to the applicant carrying on boring operations without incurring the risk of losing the land.

The effect of this notice in the *Gazette* will be to temporarily exempt the land from sale or lease to other than the applicant, but it will not have the effect of withdrawing the land from his own annual lease or occupation licence.

Within sixty days after the *Gazette* notice the applicant must commence to bore and search for water, and within the same period forward to the Chairman of the Board, by registered letter, a notice verified by statutory declaration that he has done so.

If this notice, etc., be not sent, the Minister may withdraw the notice in the *Gazette* reserving the land.

After the work of boring and searching has been commenced, it must be continued until water is found, or until the Minister considers that the work cannot be pursued with reasonable hope of success or profit.

If the Minister should consider that the application has not been made *bonâ fide*, or that reasonable efforts have not been or are not being made to discover water, he may withdraw the notice reserving the land.

If water should be found, the applicant must, within fourteen days after its discovery, notify the fact by registered letter to the Chairman of the Land Board. Failure to forward this notice may lead to the Minister withdrawing the notice reserving the land.

If the Minister should consider that the water discovered is not sufficiently permanent, or that the quantity is not sufficiently great, the lease may be cancelled by the Governor, and the notice of reservation withdrawn.

Only one area may be leased out of each 64,000 acres of an occupation licence, and not more than three areas can be leased out of one and the same occupation licence.

Rent is payable in advance to the Colonial Treasurer not later than the 31st December of each year if the lease is taken out as an occupation licence, or during September if taken out of an annual lease. Rent may be paid within three months after due with a fine of 5 per cent., or within six months with a fine of 10 per cent.

Leases may be transferred at any time on payment of £1 and stamp duty of 10s. for every £100 or fraction thereof.

CONDITIONAL LEASES.

A Conditional Lease may be applied for by any holder of a Conditional Purchase (other than a non-residential one) the application for which may have been made since the Crown Lands Act of 1884 came into force, *i.e.*, 1st January, 1885. Such land as is available for Conditional Purchase is also available for Conditional Lease, with the exception of land in the Western Division or within a special area or reserve from lease. The leased land should adjoin the lands already conditionally purchased or conditionally leased, subject to the rules of measurement of an Additional Conditional Purchase.

Application to lease should be made to the Crown Land Agent of the district with a deposit of 2d. per acre and a survey fee at the same rate as for a Conditional Purchase of corresponding area.

The area of the Conditional Lease or Leases applied for by virtue of any Conditional Purchase cannot exceed three times the area of the purchase, and cannot be less than 40 acres.

In the Eastern Division the total area of the conditionally purchased and conditionally leased land cannot exceed 1,280 acres.

In the Central Division the total area of the conditionally purchased and conditionally leased land cannot exceed 2,560 acres.

For example, the holder of a Conditional Purchase of 640 acres in the Eastern Division cannot obtain a Conditional Lease of a greater area than 640 acres, while the holder of a 640-acre Conditional Purchase in the Central Division may obtain a Conditional Lease of 1,920 acres. In estimating the area which may be conditionally purchased and conditionally leased, all Conditional Purchases of the same series, and all Conditional Leases held by virtue of any of the purchases are included.

The lease will have a term of 15 years from the date of application at a rent to be determined by the Land Board, or the Land Court on appeal. Rent is payable annually in advance, and pending determination a provisional rent of 2d. per acre must be paid.

The procedure by the Board, etc., in connection with a Conditional Lease application is the same as that in connection with an application for a Conditional Purchase, and the condition of fencing or substitution of improvements in lieu of fencing (and the general provisions and privileges incidental thereto) which attach to a Residential Conditional Purchase attach equally to a Conditional Lease. The lessee, however, is not required to declare as to fulfilment of conditions. No residence, however, is required so far as the lease itself is concerned, and the holder may at any time convert it wholly or in part into an Additional Conditional Purchase, which is also freed from any extra residential condition.

The lease may be transferred whenever the Conditional Purchase by virtue of which it has been granted is transferred.

HOMESTEAD LEASES.

Homestead leases may comprise vacant land or land held under Annual Lease or Occupation Licence in the Western Division; but the following lands are specially excluded:—

- Lands under lease or lawful occupation for mining purposes.
- Lands dedicated to any public purpose.
- Lands temporarily reserved from sale for commonage.
- Lands reserved from homestead lease or from lease generally.
- Lands with the limits of proclaimed towns or villages or defined suburban limits.

Improved lands are not excluded.

If the improvements *are not Crown property* the homestead lessee and the owner are left to mutually arrange as to their value and mode of payment. If the parties cannot, within three months after notification of approval of the lease, come to an agreement in writing, the Board (on application, accompanied by a deposit of £10 being made by either of the parties interested, to the Chairman), will appraise the improvements and determine in what amounts and within what periods payment made. If the improvements *belong to the Crown*, the question of their value and mode of payment will in every case be determined by the Land Board.

Who may Apply.

Any person of or over sixteen years of age, if not a female minor, may apply.

A married women, if living apart from her husband under an order for judicial separation, may, out of moneys belonging to her for her separate estate, apply. A married woman not so situated cannot do so, but is not prevented from acquiring a lease under the will or intestacy of a deceased holder.

A pastoral lessee cannot apply for an original homestead lease.

One and the same person cannot hold or cause to be held on his behalf or in his interest more than one homestead lease, except by way of *bonâ fide* mortgage; and every owner or part owner of any lease is deemed to be a holder for the purpose of this limitation.

Area which may be Leased.

The maximum area is 10,240 acres, and the minimum 2,560, and may be acquired by one lease or a series of leases. An additional lease may comprise less than 2,560 (though not less than 640 acres), if a larger area is not available; or, if available, would, with the area already held, exceed 10,240 acres.

Procedure in Applying.

Application on a prescribed printed form with a prescribed declaration should be made in person to the Crown Land Agent of the district, and a deposit of 1d. per acre paid. If for an additional lease, the declaration is dispensed with, and the application may be tendered by a duly authorized agent.

Conflicting Applications.

The priority of conflicting applications is determined by ballot in the same way as the priority of conflicting Conditional Purchase applications. Attention is invited to an earlier chapter on this subject.

Rights Created by a Homestead Lease Application.

The effect of a valid application made since the 1st December, 1889, for a homestead lease is to immediately withdraw from any annual lease or occupation licence such of the land applied for as may be available for homestead lease; in other words, the application cancels the lease or licence so far as the land applied for is concerned. The title of the homestead lessee to the land thereupon commences, but he cannot during the first three months impound the lessee's or licensee's stock. It is the duty of the Crown Land Agent to forward to the annual lessee or licensee notice of any homestead lease application within one week after it has been made.

When land is alloted which was not specifically applied for in the first instance, the land so allotted and not described is not withdrawn from annual lease or occupation licence until notification of approval of the lease has been published; and the homestead lessee is debarred from impounding the lessee or licensee's stock with respect to this particular land during the first three months following notification of approval.

Rules of Measurement.

If the land has been measured it should be applied for in portions as measured; but measured and unmeasured land may be applied for together.

If the land is unmeasured and has a frontage, the depth should not be less than twice the width; but if the land is unmeasured and has no frontage, it should be in the form of a rectangle, the length of which should not exceed twice the width, and the boundaries, other than the frontage, should, so far as practicable, be directed to the cardinal points.

Additional homestead leases should, in conjunction with any previous leases of the same series, give a figure of the general form and dimensions beforementioned; but the intervention of a road or creek will not be an objection to any such application if the lands applied for are otherwise adjoining.

In all cases the boundaries of the land applied for, whether with or without frontage, and whether measured or unmeasured, may be varied or modified by the Board, although such variation or modification may have the effect of altering the frontage, depth, or form of the lands, or the direction of the boundaries. When two or more leases are applied for in the same locality their boundaries may be altered by the Board, so as to conform to the design which is most suitable for the subdivision of the country and to the distribution of natural advantages.

Applications dealt with by the Land Board and the Minister.

Upon receipt of an application for a homestead lease the Land Board will deal with it, and if the facts warrant, direct a survey of the land, or take such other action as the circumstances of the case suggest. The Board will furnish a report upon the application to the Minister, who is empowered to refuse the application, or vary or modify the boundaries of the land applied for. If the lease be approved (for which the sanction of the Governor is necessary) notice in the *Government Gazette* will be published to that effect; and within sixty days from this notice, the lessee is required to pay such charge for survey as may be demanded.

If the Minister should recommend to the Governor the issue of a lease in a form other than as applied for, the applicant may within ninety days after notification in the *Gazette* of approval of the lease, notify to the Land Board, his intention of not accepting the lease.

This notice, however, will not entitle the applicant to a refund of deposit unless, in the opinion of the Minister, the land approved to be leased differs materially in form or situation from that applied for; and if the applicant has occupied, or made use of, the land, by virtue of his application, the Minister may refuse to accept the notice.

Term of Lease.

The lease will have a term of 21 years from the date of application. This term will be divided into three seven-year periods, and the rent of each period will be subject to appraisement by the local Land Board, or the Land Court on appeal. The term of any additional lease will not run beyond that of the original lease, and the periods of the additional lease will expire at the same time as that of the original lease, without regard to the fact that the term of the additional lease may be shorter than 21, and the first period shorter than 7 years.

If the lessee improves his land to the satisfaction of the Board, he may obtain an extension of his term, not exceeding seven years. The possibility, therefore, exists of the land being held for 28 years.

Payment of Rent.

The rent is payable annually in advance to the Colonial Treasurer on or before the recurring date of application. A term of three months' grace with 5 per cent., or six months with 10 per cent., is allowed.

Conditions to be Fulfilled.

The conditions to which the lessee is liable are (in addition to payment of rent) residence and fencing; and for the purposes of these conditions an original and its additional leases are treated as one area. Within ninety days after notice in the *Gazette* of approval of the lease, the holder must enter into occupation of the land, and during each of the first five years must reside continuously for a period of six months. After this residence is not required. Before commencing residence for any year, the lessee is required to forward to the Land Board notice of his intention to reside. In case of drought, flood, illness, etc., the Board is authorized (if application be made) to grant the lessee leave of absence for a period not exceeding six months on condition that the full term is afterwards completed. In the case of death or lunacy the lease may be held without residence by the original holder's representatives or their assigns.

Every homestead lessee is required to erect on the boundaries of his land such a fence as the Land Board may prescribe within two years after he has entered into occupation; but the Board are empowered to grant an extension of time and to exempt the lessee from fencing any natural or other boundary.

Transfers.

An original lease cannot be transferred absolutely until completion of the full term of residence; nor can an original be transferred apart from any additional, or *vice versâ*, until this condition has been fulfilled; but a transfer by way of *bonâ fide* mortgage may be made during or after the term of residence, subject, in the former case, to the mortgagor residing for the required term. Transfers should be lodged with the Land Agent of the district, with a fee of £2 and stamp duty at the rate of 10s. for each £100 of the consideration money.

LEASES OF INFERIOR LANDS.

Lands in any of the three divisions, which, in consequence of their inferior character or isolated position, have not been occupied, or, if occupied, have been abandoned, may, without limit as to area, be submitted to lease by auction or tender for a term not exceeding 20 years, and subject to such conditions as may be determined. The rent will not be subject to alteration during the whole currency of the lease. Any person desiring to have land of this character submitted to lease should apply to the Under-Secretary for Lands.

OCCUPATION LICENCES AND PASTORAL LEASES.

Prior to the Act of 1884 coming into operation, a large proportion of the Crown land in the colony was comprised in pastoral leases or runs. These leases were free from conditions other than payment of rent; but they carried no security of tenure, and were, therefore, constantly open to Conditional Purchase, etc. As a matter of fact, it would have been *possible* for any run-holder to hold several thousands of acres one week and to be deprived of the whole of the unalienated, unimproved, or unreserved land the next. Pastoral Lessees and Conditional Purchasers thus gradually came to stand in mutual opposition to each other, the former anxious to preserve as large an area as possible, the latter desirous of selecting the choicest positions in the run. In this way both parties occupied a disadvantageous position, and there is no room for doubt that run-holders too frequently employed their servants as Conditional Purchasers in their own interest, while a class of Selectors grew up whose ulterior object was not to retain the land for their own benefit, but to compel the run-holders to buy them out at a profit. It was part of the policy of the Act of 1884 to make provision for these difficulties by sub-dividing the leaseholds, granting the run-holder an absolutely secure tenure over one-half (called the Leasehold Area) and leaving the remainder (called the Resumed Area) open to the public as before. As, however, an immediate demand for the whole of the Resumed Area was not to be anticipated, the run-holder was left in temporary occupation, in which he was at liberty to remain until the land was gradually absorbed. His tenure of the Resumed Area was termed an Occupation Licence, and his tenure of the Leasehold Area a Pastoral Lease. It will thus be understood that the existing pastoral leases and licences are merely a continuation of the previous tenures under altered conditions, and that, therefore, an opportunity for acquiring land under either tenure direct from the Crown does not, except in comparatively rare cases, exist. The only lands that may now be obtained direct from the Crown under licence are lands within any licence or pastoral lease that may be surrendered or that may expire or be forfeited. In such cases the lands may be submitted to auction or tender. Forfeited or Surrendered Pastoral Leases may be submitted to auction or tender for the unexpired term.

There are no pastoral leases in the Eastern Division. They had a term of five years under the Act of 1884, commencing in 1885, and this term has expired. The lessees were allowed the privilege of continuing in occupation under what is termed Preferential Occupation Licence—a privilege which has been largely availed of. Broadly speaking, therefore, the whole of the land formerly held under pastoral lease in the Eastern Division is now held under Occupation Licence.

Occupation Licences in any of the three divisions run from January to December, but may be renewed from year to year on payment of rent in advance. The rent is determinable by the Land Board (subject to appeal), and is liable to re-appraisement whenever the Minister considers such action desirable. Any improvements effected by the licensee remain his property during the currency of the licence.

Pastoral leases are now confined to the Central and Western Divisions, and in connection with these the Act of 1889 has introduced important concessions. Under the Act of 1884 leases in the Central Division had a term of ten years, and in the Western Division a term of fifteen years, commencing, for the most part, about 1885. In each case the lessee might obtain an extension of five years, provided the Minister did not exercise a power conferred upon him of withholding this extension. The rent in both cases was fixed by the Minister after appraisement by the Land Board. This rent applied to the first five years, and was subject to a statutory increase of 25 per cent. for the second term of five years, and to an increase of 50 per cent. for any balance of the term.

By the Act of 1889 lessees in the Western Division were, by merely applying, given a new term of 21 years, with a right of extension, by virtue of improvements, of an additional term up to seven years, and thus were enabled to calculate upon a possible term of 28 years, which included no part of the term already expired. This term is divided into seven-year periods, and the rent for each period is subject to fresh appraisement by the Land Board or the Land Court on appeal

With regard to Central Division pastoral leases, the term was not altered, but the question of extension beyond the original term of ten years was made dependent upon the lessee effecting improvements to earn it, and this extension may be granted up to, but cannot exceed, five years. In connection with Central Division leases the arbitrary increases of rent have also been cut away, and a separate appraisement provided for each five-year period. The Act of 1889 left it to the option of the lessees to benefit by its provisions. If they failed to apply they remained under their pre-existing conditions. A Central Division leaseholder has the option of applying for an extension of lease or fix a preferential Occupation Licence.

Neither pastoral lessees nor occupation licensees are subject to any obligations except payment of rent in advance, unless the necessity for improving pastoral leaseholds to earn an extension of term (which is purely voluntary) may be classified as such.

Any forfeited lands within the ambit of leasehold or resumed areas revert to them subject to payment of rent for the additional area.

A transfer of lease or licence may be made at any time upon payment of a fee of £2 for the former and £1 for the latter, together with stamp duty at the rate of 10s. for each £100 or fraction thereof of the consideration money.

A pastoral lease may be sub-divided upon application by the holder to the Under-Secretary for Lands, and may be surrendered on giving this officer twelve months' notice, specifying the date on which the surrender is intended to take effect.

RESIDENTIAL LEASES WITHIN GOLD AND MINERAL FIELDS.

A gold or mineral field is such as may be so declared by proclamation in the *Government Gazette*, the former under the Mining, the latter under the Land Acts. The holder of a "Miner's Right" or a "Mineral Licence," issued under the Mining Act, may apply for a lease of an area not exceeding ten acres within any such field.

Application should be made to the Crown Lands Agent of the district, with a deposit of £1, a provisional rent of 1s. per acre, and a survey fee of £1 for any area up to four acres inclusive, and 3s. 4d. for every additional acre.

The applicant, before lodging the application, should mark a corner of the land (if unmeasured) by a post firmly set in the ground and projecting at least 3 feet, and should make this the starting point of his description. Unmeasured lands should be applied for subject to the general design of sub-division, and as far as possible in accordance with the rules of measurement applicable to Conditional Purchases. Measured portions should be taken in portions as measured and so described in the application, but measured and unmeasured land may be combined; and, in any case, the Land Board has power to modify or vary the boundaries of the land applied for.

Conflicting Applications are dealt with in the same manner as Conflicting Conditional Purchase Applications described in a previous chapter.

Applications dealt with by the Warden and Chairman, etc., etc.

Upon receipt of the application, the Chairman of the Board may refer it to the District Surveyor and the Mining Warden. The latter officer will inspect the land and report what, if any, objections exist and propose the refusal or granting of a lease, with any modifications as to term, area, position, etc., that may appear desirable. If the case is favorably reported upon, the next step will be the survey of the land under the District Surveyor's superintendence. After this stage has been reached, the Board will consider the application and furnish a report to the Minister, by whom a recommendation may be made to the Governor to sanction the lease.

The lease will commence from the date of its notification of approval in the *Gazette*.

No lease will be granted of any lands within the boundaries of any proclaimed city, town, or village, or reserve, unless the Board is of opinion that the existence of the lease will not prejudice the public interest.

Conditions and Provisions.

The lease will be subject to the following conditions:—

The lessee must, during the whole currency of the lease, reside and make his usual and only home upon the land; and this condition will begin to operate immediately from and after the expiration of three months from the notification of the lease.

The lessee must, within twelve months from the notification of the lease, erect such buildings and fences as shall be necessary to an actual residence upon and beneficial use of the land if not already erected.

Any portion of the land which, in the opinion of the Minister, is required for mining or other public purposes, may be withdrawn from the lease.

Any duly authorized person may enter upon the land to seek, work, and win gold or any other mineral.

And all other conditions which may be specified in the notification of the lease.

The lease will confer upon the holder no right to the gold or other minerals contained in the land, and he must not seek, work, or win such gold or minerals unless and until authorized by the Minister.

The lessee will not upon any expiry of the term be entitled to compensation for improvements; but the Minister may, if he think fit, recommend a renewal of the lease, or may permit all or any of the improvements to be removed.

Upon the withdrawal for mining or other public purposes of any of the land, the Minister may grant such compensation for any improvements which may be destroyed, injured, or removed by reason of such withdrawal, as may appear to him just.

Rent.

The rent will be determined by the Land Board, subject to appeal to the Land Court; and within one calendar month from the date of notice in the *Gazette* of approval of the lease, all sums specified as due for the first year's rent, survey fee, etc., must be paid to the Land Agent.

Rent for each succeeding year should be paid in advance on the recurring date of notice of approval, subject to a fine of 5 per cent. within three, or 10 per cent. within six months thereafter. The Minister may at any time direct a fresh appraisement of the rent.

Transfers.

No residential lease can be held by, or transferred to, any person not then holding a miner's right or mineral licence. Transfers should be made to the Land Agent. A fee of £1 is payable, together with stamp duty, at the following rate:—5s. for £50 or anything under; 10s. for £100, and 10s. for every additional £100 or part thereof.

SCRUB LEASES.

In several parts of the colony the land is infested with scrub which, in many cases, grows upon excellent land, but so densely as to render it of little, if any, use. The law, by the liberality of its provisions, offers encouragement for scrub destruction.

The Minister may, upon the recommendation of the Land Board, declare Crown lands, which are wholly or partly covered with scrub, noxious undergrowth, prickly pear, etc., to be scrub lands, whether the lands are vacant or are held under lease or licence.

The land may be let under scrub lease upon application, or by auction or tender.

If the land contains improvements, the lessee, if not the owner of them, will be required to purchase them.

Applications for Scrub Leases.

Application may be made to the Under-Secretary for Lands *either before or after* the land has been declared to be scrub land. If made *before*, it must be accompanied by a receipt showing that the sum of £10, together with a provisional survey fee of £2 per linear mile of the estimated length of boundaries of the land applied for, has been paid to the Colonial Treasurer. An applicant under these circumstances will be deemed the first applicant. If application is made *after* the land has been declared scrub land, merely the provisional survey fee is required.

Term of Lease.

A scrub lease may be for such a term, not exceeding twenty-one years, as the Minister may fix, and the term may be divided into such periods as the Minister may determine. The rent for each period will be separately appraised.

A lease granted on application or by tender commences from the date of notification in the *Government Gazette* of the Minister's approval of the application or acceptance of the tender.

A lease sold by auction commences from the day of sale.

Pending the commencement of the lease, the land will not be withdrawn from the licence or lease under which the land may have been held.

If taken out of a pastoral or homestead lease, the scrub lease will not be for a longer term than the unexpired term of the pastoral or homestead lease, nor will it be granted, nor can it be transferred, to any person other than the holder of the pastoral or homestead lease.

A pastoral or homestead lessee is not allowed to hold or cause to be held on his behalf or in his interest any scrub lease, except within the land held under lease by himself.

Rent.

The first year's rent or balance of rent must, together with any cost of survey, be paid to the Colonial Treasurer within one month from the date of *Gazette* notice calling for the amounts.

The rent of a scrub lease is payable direct to the Colonial Treasurer annually in advance, on or before the last day of the then current year of the lease.

Rent may be paid within three months after due, with a fine of 5 per cent., or within a further period of three months (making six months in all), with a fine of 10 per cent.

Before or after granting a scrub lease within a pastoral or homestead lease, the Minister may, on the recommendation of the Land Board, cause the rent of the remainder of the land within the pastoral or homestead lease to be re-appraised.

Conditions, etc.

A scrub lease may be let under such conditions as the Minister may deem desirable; but every holder of a scrub lease is required to take all such steps as the Land Board may from time to time (subject to appeal) direct, for the purpose of destroying such scrub as may be specified in his lease, upon any land, reserves, or roads, within the boundaries of the lease, and to keep the land free from scrub after it has been destroyed.

The lessee must commence to destroy the scrub within three months after the commencement of the lease.

The Minister's approval of any application will be notified in the *Gazette*, and in such notification any species of trees, or any area within the leasehold, may be exempted from clearing operations, and, if so exempted, shall not be interfered with, unless a permit to ringbark be granted.

Unless otherwise specified in the notification, the lessee must, within two years after commencement of the lease clear not less than one-fifth of the whole area, and thereafter shall, during each succeeding year, clear not less than an additional one-fifth thereof until the whole area be cleared, and shall, during the term of the lease, keep such cleared land free from all scrub mentioned in the notification aforesaid.

The Chairman may from time to time direct reports to be furnished as to the progress made, and the methods employed in the performance of the conditions of the lease; and the Board may, if it see fit, cause notice to be given to the lessee of a day when he shall show cause why he should not do such work and adopt such methods as may be specified in the notice.

The Minister may at any time direct the Board to inquire whether any lessee is fulfilling the conditions of his lease; and the Chairman shall thereupon fix a time and place for holding the inquiry, and give due notice thereof to the lessee.

If upon inquiry it shall appear to the Board that from excessive drought, or other sufficient cause, the required clearing, or any part thereof, or any other condition, has not been completed within the aforesaid period or periods, the Board may recommend an extension of any such period, and the Minister may thereupon extend the same.

Forfeited or Surrendered Leases.

A scrub lease is liable to forfeiture for non-payment of rent or for breach of conditions. Forfeiture will take effect on the expiration of thirty clear days after notification in the *Gazette*.

Improvements on a forfeited lease become the property of the Crown.

A scrub lease (upon which all rent due has been paid) may be surrendered by the lessee giving the Under-Secretary for Lands not less than twelve months notice.

Upon the forfeiture or surrender of a scrub lease the land will revert to the licence or lease within the boundaries of which it may be situated, and rent will be payable at a rate to be determined by the Land Board.

The rent for the forfeited or surrendered scrub lease will form part of the rent for the whole of the occupation licence, or pastoral or homestead lease, which will be liable to forfeiture if the additional rent be not paid. And if the land contains improvements, rent as appraised by the Land Board (subject to appeal to the Land Court) will be charged for them.

Withdrawals from Lease.

The Governor may withdraw from lease any land required for settlement for towns and villages, or for any public purpose. In such a case the lessee, on application being made to the Under Secretary for Lands, will be entitled to such compensation for the unexpired term of the lease and for improvements as may be determined by the Land Board, subject to appeal.

Transfers.

If a scrub lease be held in conjunction with a pastoral or homestead lease they cannot be transferred separately; but otherwise transfer is not restricted. Transfer should be forwarded to the Under-Secretary for Lands. A fee of £2 is payable, together with stamp duty at the rate of 10s. for each £100, or part of £100.

LEASES OF SNOW-COVERED LANDS.

The Minister, upon the recommendation of the Land Board, may submit to lease by auction vacant Crown lands, or lands held under annual lease or occupation licence, which may be usually covered with snow for a part of each year and unfit for continuous use or occupation.

Lands under pastoral or conditional lease are not available.

If the land contains improvements which are not the property of the lessee, he will be required to purchase them.

The area of a lease cannot be less than 1,280 acres, or be greater than 10,240 acres.

The lease will commence from the day of sale and have a term of seven years, during which term the rent will not be subject to alteration.

The lessee, by forwarding to the Minister notice at least twelve months prior to the expiration of this term, may obtain an extension of three years: but the Minister has the power of terminating the lease by giving the lessee notice not later than one year prior to the date on which the term shall expire.

The rent for the extended term of three years will be appraised by the Land Board, subject to appeal.

At the time of sale the first year's rent and a survey fee (at the rate of £2 per linear mile of the actual length of the boundaries of the land) must be paid. If not paid the lease may there and then be put up again.

Rent must be paid direct to the Colonial Treasurer annually in advance not later than the last day of the then current year.

The rent may be paid within three months after due, with a fine of 5 per cent., or within a further period of three months (making six months in all), with a fine of 10 per cent.

Failure to pay the rent within the full time allowed will render the lease liable to forfeiture by notice in the *Gazette*.

The improvements on a forfeited lease become the property of the Crown.

Not more than two of these leases may be held by, or in the interest of, one person.

On the sale of a lease of snow-land the land is withdrawn from any occupation license or annual lease under which it may be held, but the lessee of the snow-lands has no right of impounding any stock of the out-going licensee or annual lessee until one month after the new lease has commenced.

No conditions other than payment of rent attach to the lease.

The lease may be transferred at any time. Transfer should be forwarded, with a fee of £2, to the Under-Secretary for Lands. The stamp duty payable is 10s. for each £100 or fractional part of £100.

SPECIAL LEASES.

Special leases of Crown land may be sold by auction, or granted on application.

Land situated under the sea or under the water of any harbor, bay, lake, river, creek, estuary, or navigable stream, is deemed to be Crown land, and should not therefore be made use of (for wharves, jetties, bathing places, etc., etc.), except under authority of a special lease.

Applications for special lease should be made to the Chairman of the Land Board, accompanied by a receipt showing that a deposit of £5, and a survey fee according to the scale charged for Conditional Purchases, have been paid to the Colonial Treasurer.

Every application must be accompanied by a plan or tracing of the land applied for, and must set forth the position and extent of the land applied for, the purpose for which the lease is desired, the rent offered, and such other information as may tend to facilitate the dealing with the application; and if made for the purpose of a wharf, jetty, pier, or floating dock, should contain at the foot the consent of the holder of the land adjoining that applied for, or of such persons whose interests might be affected.

Special leases may be granted for various purposes, such as the following :—

Accommodation house

Bakery
Ballast—to obtain
Bathing places
Boats—building and repairing
Brick earth—to obtain
Brick-kiln
Bridges
Building or repairing boats or ships

Dams
Drainage

Erection of machinery
Explosives—sites for storage of

Factory
Ferries
Fisheries
Floating-docks

Garden—vegetable
Gravel—to obtain
Guano—to obtain

Inn
Irrigation
Irrigation works

Jetties

Landing-places
Lime-kilns
Limestone—to obtain
Loam—to obtain

Machinery—erection of
Mail Stations in sparsely populated mining districts

Piers
Punt-houses

Quarries

Railway Station and depôt
Recreation

Saw-mills
Shells—to obtain
Sheep and cattle yards (Willyama Land District)
Ships—building or repairing.
Skin-drying and packing
Slaughter-houses
Smelting works
Smithy
Stables and accommodation paddock
Storage of explosives
Store

Tanks
Tanneries
Tobacco growing
Tramway purposes

Vegetable garden

Wattle growing
Well
Wharves—above high water mark
Wharves—entering below high water mark.
Wool-washing establishments
Working mineral springs.

Term, Area, and Conditions.

A special lease cannot comprise more than 320 acres, or be granted for a term exceeding fifteen years. The area and terms will be determined in each case when the lease is approved. In connection with leases of land covered with water, the question of area scarcely arises.

A special lease commences on the date given for its commencement in the *Gazette* notice of approval of the lease.

Any special lease may be granted on such conditions as the Governor may approve. The conditions determined upon are usually set forth in the *Gazette* notice of approval of the lease.

Lodgment of Objections, etc.

Before granting a special lease for a wharf, jetty, pier, or floating dock, the intention of granting the lease is notified for four consecutive weeks in the *Gazette*, and at least four times in some local newspaper. This affords an opportunity to any persons who may be opposed to the lease to put forward their objections.

No lease of this character can be granted of land fronting land held in fee-simple, unless to the proprietor of that land or with his consent; and no such lease may be granted if the wharf, jetty, pier or dock would interfere with navigation, or the rights of adjoining proprietors.

Rent.

The annual rent of a special lease cannot be less than £10. A lease may, however, be granted at a less rental to contractors of public works for purposes connected with the construction of such works during the term of contract. If the lease be granted on application the rent will be appraised by the Land Board (subject to appeal to the Land Court).

Any balance of rent necessary up to 31st December should be paid to the Colonial Treasurer within one calendar month after notice to pay, and the renewal rent should be paid in advance on or before the 31st December of each year.

If not paid within the time allowed it may, with a fine of 5 per cent., be paid within three months thereafter, or with a fine of 10 per cent. within a further period of three months, making six months in all.

Forfeiture of Leases.

If it should appear to the Governor that the land comprised in a special lease is not used, and occupied *bonâ fide* for the purpose for which it was granted, or that default has been made in any condition, the lease may be notified in the *Gazette* as forfeited. Forfeiture does not take legal effect until the expiration of thirty clear days after notice of forfeiture in the *Gazette.*

Leases for Irrigation Works, Tramways, etc.

The Governor is empowered to grant on application special leases of Crown lands not exceeding three chains in width, but without limit as to length, for irrigation works or for forming and maintaining tramways and crossings and other necessary approaches in connection therewith.

These leases are subject to such conditions as might be prescribed by regulations.

Before any lease of this character can be granted, four weeks notice in the *Gazette* is necessary of the application and the purpose for which the special lease is sought.

Transfers.

Transfers should be forwarded to the Under-Secretary for Lands with a fee of £1. The stamp duty payable is 5s. for £50 or under; 10s. for £100 and for each additional £100 or part thereof.

DIVIDING FENCES.

Any claim of contribution towards the cost of erecting or maintaining any fence, or any dispute or question as to the erection, completion, or repair of any fence, may be brought before the Board for adjudication or settlement, by lodging with the Chairman a notice, drawn up to suit the particular case. The notice should give the names, etc., of any parties who may be concerned in the question; and the person sending it should, within seven days from lodgment, serve a copy on each person who may be concerned.

Visitors' Information.

The Caves of New South Wales.

THE monotonous iteration of complaint anent the uniformity of Australian scenery is the natural outcome of that spirit of indifference which seems to characterize the ordinary traveller, Foreign or Australian, whose not unnatural predisposition towards apathy is speedily developed 'neath a burning sky, which soon robs him of the little *entrain* that would suffice to make him familiar with the many scenic places and beauty-spots in which this island continent abounds. It would surprise him to know how rich Australia really is in natural beauty and picturesqueness, were but one tithe of her marvellous show-places forced upon his notice. A volume would scarcely suffice to pass in review her magnificent harbors, the beauties of her river, and the grandeur of her mountain scenery; nor is it within the scope of this article to attempt an outline of the task. But within its narrow limits it is intended to draw attention to one particular class of scenery, that lends peculiar enchantment to Australian Wonderland—the Caves of New South Wales, which stand unrivalled almost in the world. Foremost among these are

THE JENOLAN CAVES.

The Jenolan, formerly better known as the Fish River, Caves are among the finest and most interesting sights in the Southern Hemisphere, and as one of the natural wonders of the world are well worth the time and trouble of paying them a visit. They are situated about thirty-six miles in a direct line south-east from Bathurst, an important centre of population on the Great Western Line of Railway, some hundred and forty-five miles from Sydney. Tourists as a rule prefer to take the train to Tarana, a dull and unimportant little township on the other side of the Blue Mountains, twenty-five miles nearer the Metropolis, a journey which, if made by daylight, affords an opportunity, not to be neglected, of viewing the great Zigzag. The best way to proceed is for a number of friends to form themselves into a party, and communicate with Mr. Jeremiah Wilson (at Oberon), the keeper of the Caves, giving him at least two days' notice of their intended visit. They will then travel by train leaving Sydney at 10 a.m. on the appointed day, reaching Tarana in time for the coach, which will convey them to Oberon, where they can pass the night at Mr. Wilson's house, or at one of the two hotels available. If so requested, Mr. Wilson will meet the party at Tarana with horses or a waggonette. A couple of hours' ride or drive on the following morning will bring the excursionists to their destination. Another route which is greatly favored is that by way of Mount Victoria. The tourist leaves Sydney by either day or night train, according to inclination and the time at his disposal. At Mount Victoria there is no lack of accommodation either at hotels or boarding-houses, and in case of an early arrival there are many places of interest and beauty in the immediate neighborhood in seeing which the remainder of the day may be well spent. On the following morning an early start is made by either of the lines of coaches or, if desired, by private conveyance. The coaches, however, are guaranteed to reach the caves in time for the "afternoon inspection," a stoppage being made half-way for luncheon. The scenery on this route is very varied and beautiful, and for those who are fond of driving no better preparation for the beauties of the caves could be desired.

The Jenolan Caves are of vast extent and singularly attractive, being remarkable principally for their stalactitic and stalagmitic formations. Among others may be cited the New Cave, which, when illumined by the magnesium light, has been described as a scene of surpassing loveliness, the appearance of a heavy fall of snow being produced, with rocks in the background presenting to the imagination a black, frowning sky; the Bell Cave, whence the Belfry, as it is called, is reached, where are six singular stalactites hanging close together, which, when struck, give out sonorous musical tones resembling a chime of bells; the Lucas Cave, a series of large chambers connected by narrow passages, whose principal features consist in stalagmitic formations of very massive form, a pool of exceeding clearness, a large white mantle beautifully folded, fine "shawls" of semi-transparent stalactite and some very pretty pillars; the Imperial Cave, 500 ft. high, with its swiftly running underground river, one of the most sensational of Cave sights; the Easter Cave, the most beautiful and grandest of them all; and numerous others—a whole group, in fact, of magnificent subterraneous halls and bewildering galleries, forming under illumination a gorgeous spectacle, "filled with delicate pendants and drooping sprays, gigantic columns and shadowy arches, all resplendent with dazzling, illusive gems." The visitor should not lose the opportunity of seeing many beautiful scenes without the Caves, for inspecting which the services of the guide are not required. Such for example is the Devil's Coach-house, a sight which many think finer and certainly more impressive than any of the underground ramifications of the Caves. There are besides the Grand Archway, 450 ft. long, 35 ft. to 180 ft. wide, and from 40 ft. to 60 ft. high; the Carlotta Arch, a beautiful natural archway about 60 ft. high and 40 ft. wide, with its span ornamented with stalactites; the Meeting of the Creeks, the Pinnacle Rock, the outside entrances, the waterfall and adjacent woodland scenes.

On the 17th of January, 1891, the keeper, Mr. J. Wilson, discovered another splendid cave, which has been named the "Jersey Cave." This cave is situated between the Imperial and Elder caves, and forms a branch of the former, the passage leading to the "Jersey" intersecting the "Right Imperial" passage at Ridley's Short-Cut, distant about 300 yards from the main entrance in the Grand Archway. The cave is in the form of a passage about 200 feet in length, with a circular dome-shaped chamber 100 feet from the entrance. It is rich in all classes of stalactitic growth, their general structure being similar to those of the Imperial Cave, but in proportion to the size of this cave, far more numerous.

In this cave was found the more or less complete skeleton of a Thylacine, an animal now extinct in Australia but still living in Tasmania. It is known as the "Tasmanian Wolf" or "Hyæna" (*Thylacinu cynocephalus*).

The Jenolan Caves are in the care of Mr. Jeremiah Wilson, who acts as guide and cicerone, no one being allowed to enter them unless accompanied by him or his assistant, as otherwise they cannot be traversed safely, owing to the great variety of very intricate galleries. As a proper inspection of the Caves occupies about two days, exclusive of the time required for the journey, Mr. Wilson has constructed a comfortable cottage on a grassy plot near to the entrance of the principal ones, where he provides, if required, provisions and attendance for visitors, the highest charges for accommodation being fixed by Government as follow :—

Meals—At Private Table not to exceed 3s.
At Public Table, 1st Class, 2s. 6d.
At Public Table, 2nd Class, 1s.

Beds — 1st Class, 2s. 6d.
2nd Class, 1s.

Scale of charges for Magnesium Wire :—

	each.	
	s.	d.
One Visitor, conducted alone, per inspection ..	2	6
Two Visitors, forming party ,, ,, ...	1	3
Three ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ...	0	10
Four ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ...	0	8
Five and over ,, ,, ,, ,, ...	0	6
A *bonâ fide* Tourist, Agent, or Conductor, in charge of party to the Caves	free.	

Stable accommodation is also afforded at the following rates :—

6s. per diem per horse, with hay or chaff and oats feed.
8s. per diem per horse, with hay or chaff and corn feed.
6d. per diem per horse for use of horse paddock.

The regulations strictly forbid the sale of fermented and spirituous liquors, and any complaint on this score, or of incivility or want of attention in regard to the convenience and accommodation on the part of the keeper or his assistant, both of whom, by the way, are prohibited from receiving any fee or gratuity for their services, should be made to the Secretary for Mines. It is one of their duties, too, to see that visitors do not break, deface or otherwise injure the Caves or their improvements, or the vegetation on the Reserve for Caves; and any person so offending, or guilty of any improper conduct, may be excluded by the keeper, and will be subject to prosecution on his misconduct being reported to the Secretary for Mines. Visitors to the Caves are requested to insert their names and addresses in the Visitors' Book at the Accommodation House.

There are, as has already been intimated, other routes by which to travel to the Jenolan Caves. For instance, the visitor can go to Tarana by the mail train leaving Sydney at 8 p.m., arrive there at 11.40 p.m., and proceed by the 5 a.m. coach to Oberon. There is another route, however, which is not without its attractions—by train to Katoomba, sixty-six miles distant, and thence by a twenty-six-mile bridle-track to the Caves.

The Railway and Coach Fares are as follow :—To Tarana, 1st Class—single, 21s. 6d.; return, 28s. 9d.; 2nd Class—single, 14s. 3d.; return, 19s.; thence to the Jenolan Caves, 36 miles by coach—single journey, 25s.; return, 35s.

To Mount Victoria, 1st Class—single, 13s. 3d.; return, 17s. 6d.; 2nd Class—single, 8s. 9d.; return, 11s. 6d.; thence to the Jenolan Caves, 37 miles by coach—single journey, 30s.; return, 40s.

To Katoomba, 1st Class—single, 11s.; return, 14s. 9d.; 2nd Class—single, 7s. 3d.; return, 9s. 6d.

THE ABERCROMBIE CAVES.

These Caves are reached by train to Newbridge, a small township one hundred and sixty-four miles distant from Sydney on the Great Western Line of Railway whence the visitor proceeds to Trunkey Creek by coach making the journey daily (Sunday excepted).

The only convenient train to Newbridge will be the one leaving Sydney at 8 p.m. and reaching Newbridge at 4.8 a.m., whence the coach starts at 4.15 a.m., Trunkey Creek being only eighteen miles distant. Nine miles west of Trunkey are the Abercrombie Caves, which were discovered by the late Surveyor-General Davidson while making a survey of the Grove Creek, on which they are situated. Though lacking much of the grandeur and variety which have gained world-wide fame for their more favored rivals the Jenolan Caves, these wonderful monuments of Nature possess sufficient of both those elements to more than repay one for the trouble which a visit necessitates. They consist of a large cavern, or natural tunnel, and of a number of smaller passages leading from it. The principal Cave, through which the Grove Creek flows over a gravelly bed, is rich in stalactites and stalagmites of the most grotesque and fanciful forms, and the flood of daylight which pours in through the fern-clad entrances at the upper and lower extremities plays gracefully on the pink and green masses of minute fungoids with which the snow-white roof is here and there studded. The *coup-d'œil* is at once impressive and enchanting, and the admiring visitor feels loath to abandon even momentarily the glories which are here revealed to him. But the minor Caves, which appear to him like so many black spots in the midst of this vast conglomeration of white, are not to be neglected, and though they may not be so enchanting as the main cavern they are well worth exploring. On entering one of these minor Caves in 1877, the late Mr. C. S. Wilkinson, the well-known Government Geologist, found it to be inhabited by wombats, which, he asserts, could not possibly have entered by the same way as he did, and whose presence there he naturally concludes is proof positive of the existence of some other hitherto undiscovered entrance. We may, therefore, safely conclude that, numerous as are the known attractions of the Abercrombie Caves, there still remain hidden other glories for the enterprising explorer to reveal.

The late Mr. C. S. Wilkinson, in a paper read before the Linnean Society of New South Wales, says :—"We can only arrive at the geological age of these Caves from a consideration of the physical features of the surrounding country. . . . Covering . . . rocks are patches of pliocene and tertiary-rounded quartz pebble drift, overlaid by basalt. These patches of drift are the remnants of the beds of those ancient watercourses which, in pliocene times, drained the surface of the country. Streams of lava from volcanoes now extinct flowed into the valleys, burying the water-channels. Subsequently, long-continued denudation eroded fresh channels. Now the bed of Grove Creek is several hundred feet below the level of the old pliocene channel. . . . There can, therefore, be no doubt that these Caves were formed subsequently to the pliocene period and towards the close of the pleistocene period.

The Railway and Coach Fares are as follows :—Railway to Newbridge, 1st Class—single, 30s. 3d; return, 40s. 3d.; 2nd Class—single, 20s.; return, 26s. 9d. Coach, Newbridge to Trunkey Creek, 4s. each way.

THE BELUBULA CAVES.

The last of the Caves to be noticed in the Bathurst District are the Belubula Caves, situate two miles north of the main road from Carcoar to Canowindra, and about eighteen miles from the former. They are on private property, and it will be necessary to obtain permission to visit them from the owner, Mr. W. M. Rothery. The excursionist will best proceed to Blayney, a township one hundred and seventy-two miles from Sydney on the Great Western Line of Railway, by either the day or mail train above referred to, according as time will permit, the journey to this point occupying eight and a half hours; thence by train to Mandurama, a matter only of fifteen miles, and by coach on to the Caves. The locality in which these are situated is most interesting, high hills with declivitous rocky spurs descending on either side of a picturesque valley to a clear running creek with a tortuous course of about two miles. The peculiarity of the Belubula Caves is that they are not explored without considerable trouble, but the treat in store for the visitor determined to go through with his task will more than repay him for any amount of discomfort he may be put to. Descending by vertical pits and along narrow passages studded with ornamental stalactites, admission is gained to a series of subterranean caverns, where the explorer finds himself surrounded at every point with fresh objects of interest and attraction. Among others may be instanced a phenomenal stalactite upwards of 6 ft. in diameter and 18 ft. long, deeply fluted and resembling the pipes of a large organ; a display of beautiful white stalactites of varying length dependent from the ledges around the wall, suggesting the idea of petrified cascades; a couple of stalagmites 18 in. in diameter and 6 ft. high, pointed at the apex, conjoined at the base and rising from a conical mound of the same formation; some beautiful curtain-stalactites descending from the roof in drapery-like folds gracefully disposed; a white floor with ornamental cavities filled with clear water, and walls sparkling with calcite crystals. An interesting display is the Bone Cave, rich in fossil bones of every description. In the neighborhood, too, is a hot spring, of a temperature of 88° Fahrenheit, and issues at the rate of about 700 gallons per *minute*.

Train Fares:—To Carcoar, 1st Class—single, 34s. 3d.; return, 51s. 3d.; 2nd Class—single, 22s. 6d.; return, 34s.

THE WELLINGTON CAVES

At a short distance from Wellington and within half a mile of the Macquarie River are the famous Wellington Caves, which are mainly indebted for their great renown to the immense scientific interest which they possess; they are, in fact, the Mecca of Australian geologists. Of attractions, in the average tourist's acceptation of the term, they are almost entirely devoid, for although the spacious and lofty vaulted chamber which is known as the Great Cave is certainly ornamented with one grand stalactite, yet the splendours of the Jenolan and other Caves find no counterpart here—no fairy-built thrones, no frozen cascades, no clusters of gorgeous pendants reveal themselves in all their pristine beauty to the admiring gaze of the explorer who forces his way through the steep and rugged entrances which are the sole means of ingress that these subterranean halls possess. But then, on the other hand, what a store of geological wealth, what an abundance of relics of bygone ages! In the eyes of enthusiastic scientists the very ground that one treads under foot would be sacred, teeming as it does with the bones of extinct animals. It is the Breccia Cave, however, which is especially rich in these palæontological remains, the red ceiling, walls and floor being literally studded with the white bones of the carnivorous Thylacines and the herbivorous forms on which they preyed. The sight which this huge charnel-house presents is remarkable if not attractive, and should certainly not be overlooked by the excursionist in search of the wonderful. The method of reaching the Wellington Caves is the least complicated of any. The visitor will leave by the mail train starting from Sydney at 8 p.m., and arrive at Wellington the following morning at 7.20 o'clock; and as the Caves are in the immediate vicinity of the town, he will have no difficulty in accomplishing the object of his excursion, conveyances and the services of the necessary guides being procurable on moderate terms. Fares:—1st Class—single, 46s. 9d.; return, 62s. 3d.; 2nd Class—single, 31s.; return, 41s. 3d.

THE YARRANGOBILLY CAVES.

These Caves are situated on Yarrangobilly Creek, about forty miles south of Tumut and twelve miles north of Kiandra. The visitor should go by train to Cooma, and thence by coach to Kiandra. From here the road is across the Kiandra Plain, whence a good road is being made to the accommodation house and the entrance to the Caves. At various points glimpses are visible of the Snowy Mountains, but the scenery cannot compare with that on the alternative route by way of Cootamundra. From here a branch line connects with Gundagai, whence coach to Tumut. To the foot and up the side of Mount Talbingo there is a good buggy road, which does away with one of the chief difficulties of this route. A splendid view is that obtained, on striking the Yarrangobilly Creek, of the limestone cliffs and the great arch which forms the entrance to the two principal Caves. These are known as the Glory Hole Caves, and bear the distinguishing names of Left Hand Cave and Right Hand Cave. There is another one four miles higher up the creek, known as the Yarrangobilly or Copper Mine Cave. Among the many beautiful sights to be seen in the Caves are a group of pink and green tinged stalactites of irregular form; an army of yellow-tinged stalactites; a pillar of stalagmite eight feet high; a group of stalagmites, which, forming a single mass at the base, as they rise each one gradually tapers off out of the mass, until only the single central stalagmite reaches the roof; a forest of pillars formed by the union of stalagmites and stalactites, between which are stalagmitic basins full of water; a beautiful mass of stalactites resembling a frozen waterfall; and a chamber, the stalagmitic formations in which recall to mind the spires and turrets of some grand cathedral—this being one of the very finest of the Cave sights. In December, 1890, while a party of Cook's tourists was on a visit to Yarrangobilly they discovered a series of new caves, which they called "The Jersey Caves." The entrance to these had been long known to local people, but they had never formerly been explored, because of the entrance passage terminating in a precipice 70 feet in height. The Cave divides into right and left hand branches, each of which consists of a series of chambers, alternating with narrow and generally low passages. The common chamber from which these branches diverge is known as "Chaos," from the large number of enormous limestone blocks which cover the floor. The "Grand Cave," in the left-hand branch, is one of the longest, finest, and most profusely ornamented chambers in any of our Caves. Taken as a whole, this recent discovery excels any other individual Cave, in the luxuriance of its calcareous adornments, their diversity in colors and form, and their beautiful state of preservation. Since the discovery of the Jersey Cave other explorations have been carried out in the vicinity, with the result that in July last three important finds were made. They are situated north-west, and within twenty-five chains of the Glory Hole Caves. Two of them, viz., the River Cave, so named on account of its subterranean stream, and the Grotto Cave, are picturesquely situated on the left bank of the Yarrangobilly River, the entrance in each case being within one hundred feet of the river. The entrance to the third Cave is about fifteen chains south-east of the Grotto Cave, and the Cave itself can be traversed for a distance of three hundred feet, and is wide in proportion. It is so filled with stalactitic growths and other calcareous deposits of different forms and shades of color that it ranks next in importance to the Jersey Cave. These new discoveries will be improved and opened to the public in due course. Intending visitors to Yarrangobilly Caves should communicate with the keeper at least two days in advance. The regulations are the same as at Jenolan, but the charges are as follow:—

Meals—Private Table, 2s. 6d.; Public, 1s. 6d. per Meal.
Beds—1s. 6d. each.
Magnesium Wire—Same as at Jenolan.
Candles—1s. 3d. per lb.

Paddock accommodation, 6d. per diem per horse.

Railway Fares:—Sydney to Cooma, 1st Class—single, 49s. 6d.; return, 74s. 3d.; 2nd Class—single, 32s. 9d.; return, 49s. 3d.; Sydney to Gundagai, 1st Class—single, 53s.; return, 79s. 9d.; 2nd Class—single, 35s. 6d.; return, 53s. 3d. Coach—Gundagai to Tumut (21 miles), *viâ* the Marked Tree line, 26s.; *viâ* Adelong, 32s. 6d.

THE WOMBEYAN CAVES.

The Caves which have been thus far described are all located in the Western District, but other portions of the Colony are not altogether destitute of similar natural wonders. Down on the Southern Line of Railway there are to be found groups of Caves which bid fair to become highly popular resorts, not only because of the great attractions which the Caves themselves possess, but also by reason of the exceptional opportunities for enjoyment that are offered to tourists visiting the localities in which these subterranean palaces are situated. The Wambian (or Wombeyan) Caves, for instance, are most conveniently reached from Goulburn, being but some forty miles distant from that town. The surrounding country is exceedingly picturesque, and abounds in various kinds of game, besides possessing many objects of interest for such as are of a scientific turn of mind. The Caves extend through a belt of limestone two and a half miles long and one mile wide, which is imbedded in the midst of altered sedimentary and igneous rocks. Entering the Old Cave, through which a small creek percolates, the visitor is confronted by the remains of some large stalactites, completely ruined by name-writing Vandals; no object of particular interest being noticeable here, he passes on into the "Drawing Room," and thence into the "Ceiling Room," the latter so called by reason of the very pretty formations on its roof. Proceeding by a difficult ascent to the "Ball Room," he will pass the Trophy, one of the most magnificent groups of huge stalactites that are to be found in the Southern Hemisphere; he will also have an opportunity here of testing the very fair echo which is produced by the surrounding ramifications. From the "Ball Room" the visitor enters into a beautifully ornamented chamber, which serves as an abode for thousands of bats—hence its name, the "Bat Chamber." From this point to the exit nothing of extraordinary interest presents itself, but there are many ramifications which have never yet been explored, and which, doubtless, contain features of much beauty and interest. At some little distance is the New Cave, which is extremely attractive, its basins being specially worthy of note. The highest authorities who have visited this charming locality are of opinion that in this neighborhood there are other Caves as yet undiscovered; the enterprising tourist will thus be afforded an opportunity of indulging in explorations which, if successful, will procure him both pleasure and fame. Arrangements for visiting the Caves can be readily made at Goulburn.

The Train Fares to Goulburn are:—1st Class—single, 24s. 6d.; return, 36s. 9d., 2nd Class—single, 16s.; return, 24s. 3d.

THE KYBEAN CAVES.

The Kybean Caves are situated 20 miles south-east of Cooma, in the Parish of Throsby, County of Beresford, the best route from Cooma being *via* Dangelong Station, 12 miles, and thence by bridle track across a rather mountainous country. The Caves occur in a spur of limestone running north and south, of about 30 acres in extent, abutting on a mountain range of slate formation. Three distinct Caves have been discovered, the principal of which is entered through a chimney-like opening about two feet in diameter; after descending 12 feet, the first of the three chambers it contains is reached. The chambers are very similar in appearance, the largest averaging in size about 15 feet by 7 feet by 6 feet in height. They are very rough and irregular in shape, and the connecting passages, narrow and tortuous. A very fair collection of stalactites and stalagmites are met with, some of which are pure white and almost transparent, whilst others are of a light brown tint.

The other Caves are similar in every respect to the one referred to above, but are much smaller.

The Kybean Caves are, on the whole, small and difficult of access. It is not expected that they will become a popular resort for sightseers, but the fact that they contain good beds of bone breccia in their lower depths are, in this respect, both interesting and important. A collection of these fossils is now being made for the Mining and Geological Museum.

The existence of these Caves was first brought under the notice of the Department by Mr. S. G. Elphick in June last.

Railway Fare:—To Cooma, 1st Class—single, 49s. 6d.; return, 74s. 3d.; 2nd Class—single, 32s. 9d.; return, 49s. 3d.

BENDITHERA CAVES.

These Caves are situated in the parish of Uranbene, County of Dampier, on the "Bendithera" Holding, and lie about 25 miles due west of the town of Moruya, about 40 miles south of Braidwood, and the same distance north-east of Cooma. The country surrounding the Caves is very rough and mountainous, and so far no good roads have been made in the vicinity, the only means of access being by bridle tracks, that from Moruya, the eastern outlet, crossing some very high ranges, an altitude of 2,500 feet being reached. On the western side, the track connects with the Braidwood road at Krawarree, about 12 miles distant. The belt of limestone in which the Caves occur runs north and south, and is identical with that of Uranbene, 8 miles south of Araluen, at which place a Cave was discovered some years ago, but on account of its flooded state it was not opened up. Persons travelling to the Caves *via* Braidwood and Krawarree should take train to Tarago, thence coach to Braidwood. Moruya may be reached by this route, there being a coach from Braidwood, or by steamer direct from Sydney.

The Caves under notice are of far more importance three distinct Caves having been found, and considering the wide extent of limestone country there is every probability of others being discovered. The entrance to the principal Cave is on the northern slope of a mountain, about 250 feet above the level of Con Creek, which runs at its base, the waters of which rise principally from underground channels, bursting up from the limestone in two or three different places This Cave resembles an immense straight drive into the mountain, and is about 250 yards in length, and averages in width and height 40 feet and 50 feet respectively. Some very fine specimens of dripstone formation, mostly massive, are met with, amongst which may be mentioned a large slab of calcite, over 20 feet in height, by 4 feet wide, and 2 inches thick, projecting from the wall in the form of a screen. The two other Caves are much smaller, but have not yet been fully explored. These Caves were discovered by Mr. B. George, of Bendithera, in the early part of 1889, and brought under the notice of the Department by Mr. Warden Maunsell, of Moruya.

Railway Fares:—To Tarago, 1st Class—single, 29s.; return, 43s. 6d.; 2nd Class—single, 19s. 3d.; return, 28s. 9d. Coach to Braidwood, 5s.

THE BUNGONIA CAVES.

The Bungonia Caves are situated in the parish of Inverary, County of Argyle, in the vicinity of the Shoalhaven Valley, about 13 miles from Marulan, and 24 from Goulburn. The Caves can be reached from either of these places by a good metalled road. Although these Caves have only recently been brought under notice, still the place has been a favorite resort to sightseers from Goulburn and the surrounding districts for a long time past, on account of the splendid views obtained from the top of a precipitous wall of limestone in the vicinity, known as the "Look Down." This spot commands an extensive and uninterrupted view of the Shoalhaven Valley and River and a wide extent of rugged mountainous country in the distance, the scenery on the whole being reckoned about the most picturesque in the district. There are a number of Caves, which, in some places, are very spacious, and can be traversed a great distance. Some of the passages are very tortuous, and it is evident from the quantity of debris found lodged in them that they have quite recently acted as natural underground drains for large volumes of surface water. Principally on this account no very large patches of stalactitic growths are met with.

Although some of these Caves have been known for a considerable time, very little exploration was carried out in them until June, 1889, when Mr. L. Guymer, of Jerrara, discovered two other Caves there, and traversed them for considerable distances, after which the whole were brought under the control of the Department. In September last, another Cave, known as the Jerrara Cave, was discovered about three miles from the Caves under notice; in most respects it is similar to those of Bungonia, but contains on the whole more stalactitic formation.

Railway Fare:—To Marulan, 1st Class—single, 20s. 6d; return, 30s. 9d.; 2nd Class—single, 13s. 6d.; return, 20s. 3d.

Advice to New Arrivals in the Colony of New South Wales.

It is of the first importance to the new colonist who wishes to settle on the soil to determine definitely which one of the many branches into which modern farming has become subdivided he is most likely to succeed in. Several circumstances require to be very carefully weighed in order to arrive at a correct decision on this point. Among the more prominent that rise for consideration is the question as to the nature of the work that the intending farmer has been accustomed to in his past life in other lands, for it is generally conceded that success is more likely to follow where some little experience has already been acquired. Having decided, with due regard to the circumstances, and if possible under the advice of a colonist of some years' experience, upon the branch of agriculture at which to make an attempt—whether general farming, sugar-culture, dairying, cattle-rearing, or sheep farming—the next step for the new arrival is to ascertain what part of the colony is best suited in the matter of climate, soil, and other surroundings, to the furtherance of his object.

Should ordinary farming—the cultivation of the common root and cereal crops—be the division of husbandry selected, a block of land on one of the coast rivers, or in the table-land part of the colony, will be found to be the most suitable for the purpose in view. In the matter of actual selection for a future homestead, the safest guide is the experience of those who have for some years been associated with colonial agriculture. In regard, therefore, to the character of the land, where so much freedom of choice exists, it will be well to act under the advice of an old farmer. Along the coast, and for a considerable distance inland, within the limits of what has been laid down in the law as the "Eastern Division," the intending farmer can secure from 40 up to 640 acres by the payment of 2s. per acre at the date of application, and the balance of 18s. per acre in yearly instalments of 1s. per acre, with 4 per cent. interest until the whole debt is cleared off. The first payment of instalments need not be made until the expiration of the third year. In addition to this, the adjoining land, if available, so as not to exceed in the aggregate 1,280 acres, may be taken up as a conditional lease at a minimum yearly rent of 2d. per acre, and at the end of five years it is competent for the selector (as he is called in Australia) to purchase, subject to certain conditions, from the Crown the leased part of his holding, or any part thereof, and thus become a landowner to the extent of 1,280 acres as a maximum, or he may, at the end of the five years already referred to, renew his lease for a like term without right of purchase. If the land is alluvial and rich, as is the case in many of the river districts, a return amply sufficient for the subsistence of a small family may be obtained from 40 acres, which is the minimum area capable of being conditionally purchased under the existing land laws. Forty acres, the deposit for which is only £4, carry with them a right to a conditional lease of 120 acres, making in all 160 acres. So free to all in a new colony, and so numerous, are the opportunities to advance in social position, that of very few indeed can it be said that inability prevents them from becoming landowners.

In selecting Crown land, the first duty of the intending purchaser is to ascertain whether it is open to sale, and has not already been previously taken up. In order to gain this information, it will be necessary for him to proceed to the land office of the district in which the land is situated, and there, with the aid of the agent, consult the map showing the land. Great care should be exercised in this preliminary duty, the principal difficulty being that the Government, very wisely, have reserved from sale certain areas which, of course, on the ground appear to be vacant land, but are shown as *reserved* on the office maps. As a better system has come into operation of late years in connection with the preparation of office maps, the danger of getting located on a reserve from sale has been very much reduced.

The conditions imposed on the selector are few and simple—residence and fencing. The former is to be of a *bona-fide* nature, and extends over the first five years; the latter one of several classes prescribed, and to be erected on the outside boundaries of the holding within two years. It is, perhaps, hardly necessary to state that, to the intending farmer who makes up his mind to succeed, the conditions will not be found to be irksome. With regard to the fencing, if any sufficient reason can be shown, an extension of time beyond the two years can be obtained upon application to the Local Land Board. The intelligent immigrant who may desire to form one of the "yeoman" class in this colony should proceed to take the earliest opportunity of seeking the area most suitable to him for settlement, in place of wasting time and money in prolonged waiting about the large centres of population.

After a careful examination of the office maps, the next duty is to draw out, and lodge with the Land Agent, a formal application, accompanied with the necessary money deposit. This can only be done on the Thursday of every week, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. Care must be taken to go to the proper land office, as an application made in the wrong district gives no title to the land. Any doubts on this and any other point can be removed by reference to the nearest land board office, and any information required may be obtained at the chief office of the Lands Department, Sydney. As soon as possible after being lodged, the application is dealt with by the Board in open court, notice having previously been given to the selector and all objectors, if any. Should no reason appear why the application should not be granted, a certificate of confirmation is issued to the conditional purchaser, and the boundaries of the land defined by survey. Within three months from the date of confirmation residence must be commenced. Inattention to this requirement of the law is attended with considerable risk. After possession has been obtained, care must be taken to pay the yearly instalments at the proper times, and make the required declarations; information on both these subjects should be sought from the land agent of the district, and from the Crown Lands Act and Regulations, published in cheap pamphlet form.

Should the new-comer determine to try the cultivation of the sugar-cane, he will find no great difficulty in securing a block of land suitable to the carrying out of his intention. He will of course look for it in the warmer parts of the colony, sufficiently near to the tempering effect of the ocean to avoid the danger of frost. Large areas of Crown land still remain unalienated in the Richmond River district, and thence north to the borders of Queensland, that are in every way suited to the growth of the sugar-cane. The only obstacle to progress in this branch of agriculture at present is over-production in other parts of the world. Extension of our commerce will, doubtless, in the course of time, enable us to minimise the evil effects arising from this. As the sugar land of the colony is all situated in the Eastern or Coast Division, the method of procedure in securing it is the same as in the case of the general farmer, already explained.

Recent legislation has largely increased the opportunities of those who elect to try stock-rearing, agriculture, or other pursuits in the Central Division of the colony, which at one time was confined, with slight exceptions, to pastoral operations. has now. by the extension of the railway system, been brought within the reach of the smaller settler. The Land Act of 1884 has, in the Central Division, increased the area which one person may purchase conditionally from 640 acres to a maximum of 2,560 acres — a holding which, if worked properly, can be made almost as remunerative as a small run. By going west to the plains on the upper waters of the Murrumbidgee, Lachlan, and Darling, an area, not less than 40 acres, and not exceeding 2,560 acres, may be taken up in a manner similar to that already described, and under the same conditions of residence and fencing. The present law has given absolute security of tenure to the lessee of one half of his run, and thrown the other half open to the man of smaller means. In the Central Division, as in the Eastern, a minimum of 40 acres may be selected, according to the circumstances of the person, and with that purchase there is the right to a conditional lease of three times its area, the whole in any case, lease and purchase, not to exceed 2,560 acres. It may here, perhaps, be added that, generally speaking, the land in the Central Division is of a much lighter character than that found in the alluvial flats of the Coast District, consequently a larger area will be required to support a family, and the immigrant will do well to consider to what extent his means will allow him to select—bearing in mind, however, that the price per acre and conditions of payment are the same in the Central as in the Eastern Division, viz., £1 per acre.

Sheep-farming is certainly one of the most profitable occupations connected with the soil of our colony, and possesses the strongest of claims to be considered one of the principal elements in our national prosperity. Scattered over the length and breadth of the land, it has its representatives in almost every district. The exceptions are the territory near the ocean, and the rugged and (in some cases) barren ranges and gullies that compose the aggregation of elevations and depressions known as the Great Dividing Range. To Riverina and the banks of the western rivers we must go to see wool-growing in all its perfection. Here, in the matter of climate, soil, natural vegetation, and the saline elements necessary for the full vigour of the flock, are found the conditions which ensure success in sheep-farming. Perhaps the only real obstacle to a continued onward prosperity are the droughts which prevail during certain years, and the usual concomitants—scarcity of feed and water. This, however, is much more marked in its effect in the extreme west than on the margins of the rivers. It may at once be said to the new arrival that sheep-farming cannot be entered upon without a considerable amount of capital, and he who would succeed must be prepared to accept little or no remuneration over and above expenses during the first two or three years. The reason is obvious. In order to attain to even moderate success a very large area of land is necessary. Unless, therefore, the intending pastoralist is in a position pecuniarily to obtain this, the first *sine qua non*, and has, moreover, previous experience to guide him, it would be utter folly to embark in such an enterprise, and must, as in many cases in the past, end in financial ruin. To those, however, arriving in the colony possessed of the necessary means and experience, a large field for enterprise is open in what is known as the Western Division. Here, under the law now in force, the land is not open to purchase except in the neighborhood of towns, and within areas specially proclaimed for the purpose of alienation; but large tracts, consisting of the resumed halves of the old runs, are open to lease in blocks of from 5,760 acres to 10,240 acres, called homestead leases, at a minimum rental of 1d. per acre. To secure a homestead lease, an application must be lodged with the land agent of the district in which the land is situated. As in the case of purchase, care must be exercised to see that the land is open to lease, and not already taken up. The conditions are simple—fencing round the outside boundaries of the land within two years, and residence for at least six months of each year during the first five years of the lease. The fencing conditions, in regard to both conditional purchase and homestead lease, have been made somewhat elastic in the law. If any unforseen disaster or trouble renders it impossible for the purchaser or occupant to erect the fencing within the specified time, a statement of the facts of the case to the local Board will obtain consideration, and, if just cause is shown, the time will be extended.

Before commencing sheep-farming on his own account, the new arrival should pass at least a couple of years on some station, during which period he will acquire the requisite knowledge and experience; sheep-farming in many parts of the colony being carried on in a manner very different to that with which British pastoralists are familiar. Within the last few years there has been an increase in the number of leased, selected, and other areas devoted to the combined pastoral and agricultural operations; a portion of the land being placed under wheat or some other cereal crops; another portion utilized for growing fruit and vegetables, and the remainder occupied for grazing purposes, dairy cattle being preferred where the herbage is suitable and water abundant. British agriculturists possessing a knowledge of cheese and butter-making, ham and bacon-curing, and of fruit-preserving, should do well on even comparatively small areas of land, provided the soil be moderately fertile, and there is a fair supply of water readily accessible from the farm. Where irrigation can be practised, an independence can be achieved within a few years.

By those engaged in ordinary industrial occupations employment can readily be found, provided they are willing to accept it in any part of the colony. The great mistake of most immigrants consists in remaining in Sydney until their means are exhausted. The new arrival should, in most instances, avail himself of the first chance which presents itself, and not be afraid of the possibility of having a "rough" time of it for a few months. If he be a handy and intelligent mechanic he will speedily find plenty of openings for his services. The most useful class of immigrants are those who have been accustomed to work on the farm or in the orchard. Such men can readily obtain engagements in the agricultural districts. Village carpenters and blacksmiths can also do well in the colony. It is the clerk, the bookkeeper, the shop-assistant, and the like, who should not think of emigrating to Australia, the supply of this kind of labor being everywhere in excess of the demand. In most of the mechanical trades the working week consists of forty-eight hours, with a half holiday on Saturdays. The average rates of wages are higher than in the United Kingdom, while the cost of clothing, provisions, etc., is about the same, house rent alone being higher. By the exercise of economy an industrious man would experience no difficulty in saving a portion of his wages, and in course of time becoming the owner of a plot of land and a comfortable cottage; in fact a large proportion of the residences in the vicinity of Sydney are the property of those residing in them. If he has a family he can send his children to one of the public schools, where they will receive an excellent primary education free of charge, and as they grow older they can attend one of the high schools, and even find their way into the university; or they can join the classes of the Technical College, and so prepare the way for taking high rank in the respective industrial callings they may desire to follow.

To industrious women and girls of good character the colony presents every possible attraction. The wages offered domestic servants of every class in the United Kingdom would be scornfully refused in Australia. Yet, although wages are high in New South Wales and the other colonies, good domestic servants are difficult to obtain. Of course there are many girls who cannot procure situations, but these are mostly incompetent or of unsatisfactory character. As a rule the work is much lighter than in the United Kingdom, the washing generally being put out while the privileges are greater and the restrictions less burdensome. There is always a good demand for every kind of female domestic servant, especially cooks, laundresses, and housemaids, the rates of wages ranging from £30 to £45 per annum and all found.

Persons desirous of proceeding to the colony for the purpose of starting in business, as retail tradesman, should be extremely cautious. Not only are rents and other expenses considerably higher than in the United Kingdom, but competition is extremely keen. Wherever there exists a chance of successfully establishing a business there are always plenty of enterprising individuals in readiness to utilize it. It is the same with business agencies. The colony is overrun with business agents of every class, and unless the agent has something specially attractive to offer, he will often find his labors thrown away. It is, after all, the hard-working man and woman — the intelligent mechanic and the willing domestic servant—who get on the best in the colony; and people of this class need not have any fear of their future in New South Wales.

Average Rates of Wages.

Revised by the Secretary of the Trades and Labor Council.

The following particulars of the average rates of wages paid to the various trades, shewing also which trades are at present in demand, and the information as to the cost of living, will be found useful by new arrivals and persons contemplating emigration to Australia.

	s.	d.		s.	d.	
Bakers				57	6	per week
Blacksmiths	9	4	to	12	0	per diem
* ,, strikers	6	0	,,	7	6	,,
Bookbinders				50	0	per week
Boiler makers	9	4	,,	11	0	per diem
*Brass moulders	9	4	,,	10	0	,,
* ,, finishers	8	0	,,	12	0	,,
Bricklayers	11	0	,,	12	0	,,
,, laborers	8	0		..		,,
Brickmakers	0	10½	,,	1	0	per hour
Butchers	..		,,	..		per diem
*Cabinetmakers	8	0	,,	10	0	,,
Carpenters	9	0	,,	10	0	,,
Carriage builders	9	0	,,	11	0	,,
,, assistants	0	6	,,	7	6	,,
,, painters	6	8	,,	10	0	,,
Coachmakers	8	0	,,	10	0	,,
Coachmen	..		,,	..		per ann.
Coachtrimmers	8	0	,,	10	0	per diem
*Compositors				1	2	per 1,000
* ,, jobbing hands				60	0	per w'ek
* ,, bookwork	..			1	1	per 1,000
Cooks and Pastrycooks	30	0	,,	60	0	per week
Coopers				1	3	per hour
,, piece work	40	0	,,	50	0	per week
*Coppersmiths	10	0	,,	12	0	per diem
*†Coal miners	10	0	,,	12	6	,,
*Drapers	30	0	,,	50	0	per week
*Dressers	0	9	,,	1		per hour
Engine drivers	20	0	,,	50	0	per week
Engine-drivers, Railway	..		,,	..		per diem
Engineers	..		,,	..		,,
Farriers	35	0	,,	55	0	per w'ek
French Polishers	8	0	,,	10	0	per diem
Firemen	..		,,	..		,,
Fitters, engine	9	4	,,	11	0	,,
* ,, general	1	0	,,	1	2	per hour
Fitting shop, machine men	0	10	,,	1	2	,,
*Furnace men	6	8	,,	8	0	per diem
Galvanized-iron workers	8	0	,,	10	0	,,
Gangers				8	6	,,
Gas-fitters	10	0	,,	11	0	,,
Guards, Railway	..		,,	..		,,
*Iron moulders	9	4	,,	11	0	,,
,, turners	9	4	,,	12	0	,,
Joiners	9	0	,,	10	0	,,
Laborers	7	0	,,	9	0	,,
* ,, general in ironworks	5	0	,,	6	8	,,
Lithographers	40	0	,,	60	0	per week
Lumpers and wharf laborers—						
Day work, general cargo				1	0	per hour
,, coal				1	3	,,
Night work				1	6	,,
Millers	50	0	,,	60	0	per week
Painters	9	0	to	10	0	per diem
Pattern makers	10	0	,,	12	0	,,
Pipemakers	7	0	,,	8	0	,,
Pitmen	8	0	,,	10	0	,,
Plasterers	10	0	,,	11	0	,,
,, laborers				8	0	,,
Platelayers	..		,,	..		,,
Plumbers	10	0	,,	11	0	,,
Porters	..		,,	..		,,
Potters	8	0	,,	10	0	,,
Quarrymen	7	0	,,	10	0	,,
Railway laborers	6		,,	8	0	,,
Saddlers	30	0	,,	50	0	per week
Sailmakers	30	0	,,	50	0	,,
Saw-mill hands	0	8	,,	1	3	per hour
Sawyers, in mill	0	8	,,	1	3	per hour
Seamen	..		,,	..		per m'th
Shearers	..		,,	17	6	per 100
Shipsmiths	9	4	,,	11	0	per diem
Shipwrights	11	0	,,	12	0	,,
Shoemakers	25	0	,,	55	0	per week
,, Jobbing	50	0	,,	60	0	,,
*Silk Hatters (piece-work)	53	0	,,	70	0	,,
Slaters	10	0	,,	12	0	per diem
Stonemasons	10	0	,,	11	0	,,
,, laborers	8	0		—		,,
*Tailors (paid by the piece) can average about	40	0	,,	50	0	per week
*Tailors, Pressers	40	0	,,	60	0	,,
* ,, Cutters	60	0	,,	65	0	,,
Tanners	..		,,	..		per diem
Tinsmiths	8	0	,,	10	0	,,
*Tobacco Operatives	30	0	,,	60	0	per week
*Upholsterers	10	0	,,	12	0	per diem
Waggon builders	9	6	,,	11	0	,,
,, painters	6	8	,,	10	0	,,
Wheelwrights	8	0	,,	10	0	,,
,, country				70	0	per week

The majority of the above trades work eight hours a day, with one or two breaks for meals.

THE FOLLOWING QUOTATIONS ARE EXCLUSIVE OF RATIONS OR BOARD USUALLY ALLOWED.

	£	s.		£	s.	
Bakers	1	10	,,	3	0	per week
Blacksmiths, country	75	0	,,	80	0	per annum
Boundary riders	40	0	,,	52	0	,,
Bullock drivers	40	0	,,	52	0	,,
Butchers	1	10	,,	3	0	per week
Cooks, private houses	45	0	,,	78	0	per annum
,, hotels	65	0	,,	200	0	,,
Farm laborers	40	0	,,	52	0	,,
Gardeners, country	40	0	,,	65	0	,,
,, in town	52	0	,,	65	0	,,
General servants	35	0	,,	52	0	,,
Grooms and coachmen in town	52	0	,,	65	0	,,
Grooms	40	0	,,	60	0	,,
Horse-team drivers	40	0	,,	65	0	,,
House and parlor maids	30	0	,,	40	0	,,
Laundresses	45	0	,,	52	0	,,
Married couples for stations	65	0	to	85	0	,,
Nursemaids	20	0	,,	30	0	,,
Road makers	0	6	,,	0	8	per diem
Shepherds	35	0	,,	45	0	per annum
Stockmen	40	0	,,	75	0	,,
Useful boys on stations	25	0	,,	35	0	,,

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* Not in demand at present.

† Mostly paid piece work. Newcastle collieries hewing rate, 4s. 2d. per ton; Illawarra, 2s. 6d. per ton; Western Districts—Lithgow, 2s. 4d. per ton.

* Not in demand at present.

Retail Prices of Goods.

Average Rates.

	s.	d.		s.	d.	
Apples	0	9	to	1	0	per dozen
Bacon				0	10	per lb.
Bananas				1	0	per doz.
Blue	0	9	to	0	11	per lb.
Bran				0	9½	per bushl.
Bread				0	3½	p. 2lb. loaf
Beer				1	6	per gallon
Butter, fresh	prices vary.			1	3	per lb.
„ salt				1	0	„
Cabbages	1	0	„	5	0	per dozen
Candles, mould				0	6	per lb.
„ paraffin				0	8	„
Carrots	1	0	„	2	0	per dozen bunches.
Parsnips	2	0	„	3	0	
Turnips	1	6	„	3	0	
Chaff	4	0	„	6	0	per cwt.
Cheese	0	9	„	0	11½	per lb.
Coal	20	0	„	25	0	per ton
Coffee				1	9	per lb.
Eggs (prices vary)				1	0	per dozen
Flour .. 1st				15	0	p. 100lbs.
2nd				13	0	
Hay—Oaten	80	0	„	100	0	per ton
„ lucerne	60	0	„	90	0	„
„ grass				60	0	„
Honey				0	10	per lb.
Maize				4	0	per bushel
Mattresses	12	0	„	20	0	each
Milk	0	4	„	0	6	per quart
Meat—beef, fresh	0	4	„	0	6	per lb.
„ „ salt	0	4	„	0	6	„
„ mutton, fresh ..	0	4	„	0	6	„
„ „ salt ..	0	4	„	0	6	„
„ pork	0	6	„	0	7	„
„ veal	0	5	„	0	8	„
Mustard	0	10	„	1	9	„
Oatmeal	1	1	„	1	9	7 lb. bag
Oats				2	3	per bushel
Oil—kerosene	7	6	„	10	0	per tin
Onions				0	2	per lb.
Oranges	1	0	„	1	6	per dozen
Palliasses	10	0	„	16	0	each
Pepper	1	0	„	1	9	per lb.
Pine apples				18	0	per dozen
Pollard				0	9	per bushel
Potatoes				6	0	per cwt.
Rice	0	3½	„	0	4½	per lb.
Sago	0	4½	„	0	6	„
Salt				6	0	per cwt.
Soap				21	0	„
Starch				0	6	per lb.
Sugar	0	3½	„	0	4½	„
Tea	1	6	„	2	6	„
Tobacco	3	0	„	4	0	„
Wheat				4	3	per bushel
Wine, Colonial	2	0	„	6	0	per gallon
Wood				20	0	per ton

(Prices of clothing and provisions in Sydney are sometimes as low as in London.)

Average Prices of Ordinary Clothing.

Men's.

	s.	d.		s.	d.	
Boots, strong				6	6	per pair
Caps				2	0	each
Coats, shepherds'	12	0	to	16	0	„
Frocks, duck	2	9	„	3	9	„
Handkerchiefs, cotton ..	0	4	„	0	6	„
Hats, felt	2	0	„	7	6	„
„ straw	1	0	„	5	6	„
Shirts, Crimean	3	6	„	6	6	„
„ white cotton ..	3	0	„	4	6	„
„ colored, or striped „ cotton	1	6	„	3	0	„
„ flannel (under) or merino	3	6	„	6	0	„
Shoes, strong	4	6	„	5	6	per pair
Socks, cotton	0	6	„	0	10	„
„ woollen	1	0	„	1	6	„
Stockings, cotton	1	0	„	2	0	„
Suits, tweed or cloth ..	21	0	„	40	0	each
Trousers, common tweed	5	6	„	12	0	per pair
„ duck	2	6	„	3	0	„
„ moleskin	5	6	„	7	0	„
Vests, common (tweed) ..	4	0	„	6	6	each

Women's.

	s.	d.		s.	d.	
Blankets	7	6	to	15	0	per pair
Bonnets, straw	1	0	„	3	0	each
Calico, unbleached	0	3	„	0	6	per yard
„ white	0	3	„	0	6	„
Dresses, merino or alpaca ..	7	6	„	16	6	each
„ print	2	6	„	7	0	„
„ muslin	4	0	„	7	6	„
Flannel	0	10	„	1	6	per yard
Petticoats, calico	2	6	„	4	0	each
„ flannel	4	0	„	7	0	„
Shawls, woollen or printed	5	0	„	20	0	„
Sheeting, grey calico ..	0	7½	„	1	3	per yard
„ white	1	0	„	2	0	„
Shifts	1	6	„	3	6	each
Shoes	4	6	„	6	0	per pair
Stays	1	11	„	5	6	„

House Rent.

Small cottages in Sydney and in suburbs—

	s.	d.		s.	d.	
3 or 4 rooms and kitchen	8	0	to	12	0	per week

Small houses—

	s.	d.		s.	d.	
In suburbs, 3 or 4 rooms, with kitchen, &c. ..	12	0	„	15	0	„
In Sydney, larger houses, from	18	0	per week upwards			
Board and lodging for single men, from ..	16	0	to	20	0	per week